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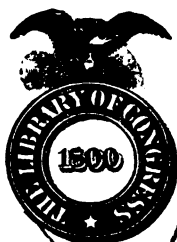
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1917





# ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1918

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## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

## COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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DECEMBER 6, 1916 TO

JANUARY 15, 1917



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1917



# ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1918

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## HEARINGS

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## COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

U. S. (1917) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION

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DECEMBER 6, 1916, TO  
JANUARY 15, 1917



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1917

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A7  
1917

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

S. HUBERT DENT, Jr., Alabama, *Chairman*.

WILLIAM J. FIELDS, Kentucky.  
KENNETH D. McKELLAR, Tennessee.  
PERCY E. QUIN, Mississippi.  
WILLIAM GORDON, Ohio.  
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JOHN M. MORIN, Pennsylvania.  
JOHN Q. TILSON, Connecticut.  
THOMAS S. CRAGO, Pennsylvania.  
HARRY E. HULL, Iowa.  
JAMES WICKERSHAM, Alaska.

MARK L. BLACK, *Clerk*.

JAMES R. BAKER, *Assistant Clerk*.

D. of D.  
MAR 14 1917

## CONTENTS.

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### STATEMENT OF WITNESSES.

	Page.
Baker, Lieut. Col. C. B.....	286, 461
Baker, Hon. Newton D.:	
First statement.....	711-732
Second statement.....	964-976
Barber, Capt. Alvin B.....	1076
Bickerstaff, Mr. Samuel M.....	844
Black, Gen. William M.....	1076
Brett, Lieut. J. Q. A.....	5
Cox, Hon. William E.....	976
Crozier, Gen. William.....	848
Daly, Capt. C. P.....	5
Fisher, Lieut. Col. H. C.....	1035
Garner, Hon. John N.....	604
Gorgas, Gen. William C.....	1035
McCain, Gen. Henry P.....	664
Mann, Gen. William A.....	1094
Mitchell, Maj. William.....	989
Moore, Hon. J. Hampton.....	843
Oury, Capt. W. H.....	401
Richardson, Col. W. P.....	979
Ridley, Capt. C. S.....	1076
Scott, Gen. Hugh L.....	733
Scriven, Gen. George P.....	989
Sharpe, Gen. Henry G.....	5
Squier, Lieut. Col. George O.....	1007
Wallace, Maj. Charles S.....	989
Weaver, Gen. Erasmus M.....	701
Williams, Capt. A. E.....	1094



Statement showing appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, 1916 and 1917, and estimate 1918.

Appropriations.	Regular appropriations, 1916.	Deficiencies, 1916.	Regular appropriations, 1917.	Estimate, 1918.	Increase over 1917.	Decrease from 1917.	Deficiencies, 1917.	Further deficiencies if 75,000 National Guard retained until June 30, 1917.	Per capita 168,999 officers and men.
Pay of the Army.....	\$48,866,732.52	\$3,225,017.42	\$86,633,173.00	\$97,054,965.66	\$10,421,822.66			\$13,073,737.50	\$180.00
Mileage.....	500,000.00	70,000.00	712,500.00	740,000.00	27,500.00				100.00
Subsistence.....	9,943,364.64	1,376,841.00	20,000,000.00	19,263,394.00		\$706,606.00		4,072,500.00	70.80
Regular supplies.....	7,661,360.00	1,773,893.08	11,000,000.00	13,453,995.19	2,453,995.19		\$2,401,939.68	1,679,250.00	73.01
Incidental expenses.....	1,872,163.00	144,580.86	2,000,000.00	2,199,419.96	199,419.96			1,171,000.00	96.98
Transportation of the Army.....	10,896,518.00	11,338,661.06	23,000,000.00	16,373,780.00		6,626,220.00	11,415,770.75	2,800,000.00	8.47
Water and sewers.....	1,856,254.00	130,110.50	4,000,000.00	3,027,964.00				141,750.00	78.48
Clothing and equipment.....	6,893,000.00	5,014,702.00	20,280,000.00	17,368,263.00		2,896,737.00	13,057,972.00		
Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers.....	495,120.00	9,554,965.00	2,500,000.00	433,400.00		2,066,600.00			
Barracks and quarters.....	2,067,558.00	66,300.00	3,146,000.00	7,418,767.57	4,270,767.57		995,000.00	157,000.00	736.52
Military post exchanges.....	45,839.85		48,592.00	75,445.00	26,653.00				34
Roads and walks.....	600,000.00		860,534.00	748,331.75		112,202.25			2.46
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands.....	400,000.00		790,000.00	730,000.00		60,000.00			
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	380,000.00	100,000.00	409,963.00	1,250,767.00	840,804.00				7.39
Quarters for hospitals.....	12,500.00		14,043.00	70,560.00	56,517.00				.41
Shootings galleries and ranges.....	45,000.00		49,000.00	45,000.00		4,000.00			
Maintenance Army War College.....	10,700.00		10,700.00	10,700.00					
Bank of buildings, District of Columbia.....	45,987.00		42,039.10	42,225.10	186.00				
Claims for damages.....	2,928.86		5,000.00	5,000.00					
Vocational training.....			200,000.00	200,000.00					
Filling ranges for civilian instruction.....			45,000.00	45,000.00					
Civilian military training.....			20,000.00	20,000.00					
Council of national defense.....			2,000,000.00	3,281,000.00	1,281,000.00				
Reserve Corps officers training.....			200,000.00	200,000.00					
Reserve Corps enlisted training.....			4,385,000.00	4,385,000.00					
Military equipment, schools and colleges.....			267,650.00	267,650.00					
				80,000.00	80,000.00				
	91,925,045.87	31,795,070.94	177,501,544.10	188,843,628.23	24,776,515.38	13,434,431.25	28,430,717.90	22,095,737.50	

1 Includes \$3,991,147.96 for reserve stock.





# ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1918.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Wednesday, December 6, 1916.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, we will hear Gen. Sharpe this morning.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. CHARLES P. DALY, MILITARY STOREKEEPER, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, FIRST LIEUT. J. Q. A. BRETT, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, AND F. A. ELLISON, SECRETARY TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.**

Gen. SHARPE. Mr. Chairman, I have here a table which I would like to submit, showing the entire organization of the Army, when the second increment has been added, showing the different corps, the officers and men in each arm of the service, and the rates of pay they receive. That is the basis of calculations for all the estimates in the appropriation "Pay of the Army." The sum of money estimated for pay has been arrived at by taking the number of officers and men in each grade and multiplying those by the number authorized. That would give you the total amount of the appropriation, less miscellaneous items such as mileage, additional pay, etc.; that is the real basis of the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to have you put that in the record. (The table referred to faces page 5.)

	Actual strength Oct. 31, 1916.		Authorized strength.			
			1916		1917	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
<b>Cavalry:</b>						
19 regiments, 57 squadrons.....	537	17,905	765	14,184	877	17,357
19 headquarters troops.....						
19 machine-gun troops.....						
19 supply troops.....						
228 troops.....						
<b>Field Artillery:</b>						
12 regiments, 72 batteries.....	188	6,907	252	5,513	381	7,881
7 light, 2 battalions.....						
2 mountain, 54 batteries.....						
2 heavy, 3 battalions.....						
1 horse, 18 batteries.....						
12 headquarters companies, nine 2-battalion.....						
Three 2-battalion.....						
12 supply companies, nine 2-battalion.....						
Three 3-battalion.....						
<b>Coast Artillery Corps.....</b>	508	19,278	715	18,973	819	21,423

	Actual strength Oct. 31, 1916.		Authorized strength.			
			1916		1917	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
<b>Infantry:</b>						
45 regiments, 135 battalions.....	1,134	39,558	1,562	34,719	1,941	51,224
45 headquarters companies.....						
45 machine-gun companies.....						
45 supply companies.....						
540 companies.....						
<b>Engineer Corps:</b>						
4 regiments.....	252	2,036	226	1,942	302	2,106
8 battalions.....						
24 companies.....						
1 mounted battalion, 2 companies only.						
Recruiting parties.....		1,266		866		1,266
Recruit depot detachments.....		1,650		1,334		1,650
Unassigned recruits.....		3,178		4,154		8,623
Service-school detachments.....		691		587		754
Disciplinary barracks guards.....		317		320		468
Noncommissioned officers with disciplin- ary organizations.....				65		101
Sergeants for duty with National Guard.....						209
Enlisted men with reserve officers' train- ing corps.....						75
Indian scouts.....		38		56		29
Brigade and division headquarters.....						
General officers.....	28		21		29	
Detached officers.....	1,016		200		1,022	
Additional officers.....	39		27		52	
<b>Total of line.....</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>92,824</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>82,713</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>113,258</b>
<b>Engineer officers not serving with troops..</b>	<b>34</b>					
General Staff Corps.....	34				38	
Adjutant General's Department.....	26		23		28	
Inspector General's Department.....	19		17		19	
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	17		13		17	
Bureau of Insular Affairs.....	3		3		3	
Ordinance Department.....	96	732	85	745	96	1,241
Signal Corps proper.....	93	1,571	46	1,212	139	1,569
Aviation section.....			60	260		1,800
Quartermaster Corps.....	278	5,115	187	5,203	282	8,000
Medical Department.....	438	6,085	444	4,012	726	6,614
Dental Corps.....	88		50			
Veterinary Corps.....						
<b>Total, excluding Philippine Scouts..</b>	<b>4,796</b>	<b>106,327</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>94,145</b>	<b>6,771</b>	<b>132,482</b>
<b>Philippine Scouts, annual pay.....</b>						
13 battalion headquarters companies..	182	55,503	182	55,733	182	55,733
52 companies.....						
<b>Total, including Philippine Scouts..</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>111,920</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>99,878</b>	<b>6,953</b>	<b>138,215</b>

## PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item for your corps is on page 11, under "Pay of the Army," "For pay of officers of the line, \$13,357,800." The amount appropriated last year was \$10,000,000. There is therefore an increase in that item of something over \$3,000,000, or to be exact, \$3,357,800?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have you explain the increase in that item.

Gen. SHARPE. That includes the pay of 9 major generals, providing for the present strength and the second increment and for 25 brigadier generals. That makes a total of \$232,100.

In the Cavalry we have 19 colonels, 19 lieutenant colonels, 57 majors, 285 captains, 295 first lieutenants, and 295 second lieutenants, and total amount for those is \$2,089,000.

In the Field Artillery we have 12 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 26 majors, 134 captains, 164 first lieutenants, and 150 second lieutenants, the total amount for them being \$1,072,600.

In the Coast Artillery there is one major general, 18 colonels, 18 lieutenant colonels, 54 majors, 270 captains, 270 first lieutenants, 270 second lieutenants, the total amount of pay for these officers being \$1,952,000.

In the Infantry there are 44 colonels, 45 lieutenant colonels, 134 majors, 669 captains, 696 first lieutenants, 669 second lieutenants, and the total pay for these officers is \$4,870,000.

In the Engineers serving with troops there are 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 8 majors, 46 captains, 52 first lieutenants, and 26 second lieutenants, with the total pay amounting to \$312,600.

Of the detached officers there are 30 colonels, 30 lieutenant colonels, 86 majors, 435 captains, and 441 first lieutenants, the total pay of these officers being \$2,450,000.

Of the additional officers there are 44 colonels, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, and 1 first lieutenant, the total pay of these officers being \$188,700.

There are 15 chaplain majors, 31 chaplain captains, and 56 chaplain first lieutenants, the total pay of the chaplains being \$231,400.

That makes a grand total for pay of officers of the line of \$13,357,800, which is an increase of \$3,587,800 over last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that estimate include the proposed second increment which comes in on the 1st of July?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that estimate includes the proposed second increment under the national defense act.

Mr. KAHN. Can you put into the hearing just how many additional officers will be included in the second increment?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

(NOTE.—1,194 officers of all arms are provided by the second increment. The estimate for 1918 is for 8,147 officers, and for 1917 there were 6,953 provided for.)

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the Army gotten all the officers provided for by the first increment?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not believe so.

Mr. ANTHONY. But you provide in your estimate for all those in the second increment?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we have to provide the pay because they are authorized by law.

Mr. ANTHONY. But you have not got them yet?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are you short on the first increment? Is that complete?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not think it is. The additional examinations have not yet all been held. The actual strength of the line officers on October 31, 1916, was 3,703, and there were authorized 5,423 commissioned officers.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many have you now?

Gen. SHARPE. On October 31, 1916, there were 3,703.

Mr. ANTHONY. That first figure includes the second increment?

Gen. SHARPE. The first increment; yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. In what grade are you principally short?

Gen. SHARPE. In the grade of second lieutenant. That is the only grade where the shortage is.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then the Army to-day, according to those figures, is short nearly 2,000 second lieutenants.

Gen. SHARPE. There is a shortage of 1,720. A great many of them have qualified, but have not been commissioned.

Mr. KAHN. A great many men took and have passed the examinations, but have not been given their commissions. I assume they were held out because of the fact that the Senate has not as yet confirmed the nominations.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; a great many took the examinations.

Mr. ANTHONY. My information is that there are about 450 of them awaiting commissions.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir

Mr. ANTHONY. Still, that leaves a large deficiency in the grade of second lieutenant.

Gen. SHARPE. There are several examinations scheduled to be held in the immediate future. There are several examinations scheduled, and there are always delays in acting on the examinations, because of the distances the examination papers have to come, and also because of the provision of the law which stipulates the way in which they shall be appointed from the different classifications, the different grades, from the Military Academy and from the Army, etc. Then, too, after a large number of examinations may be received in the Adjutant General's office the appointments can not be made at once, until they know about the status of the men, so that the appointments can be made in accordance with the precedence which the law contemplates.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many officers are you short in the present organization? Are there a great many organizations short the necessary complement of second lieutenants now?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; I imagine there must be. The last Army Register shows that there is only one second lieutenant of Cavalry, and in the Field Artillery there are no second lieutenants.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What do they do for the men to fill the places?

Gen. SHARPE. If they have but two officers, they have to do the additional duty. In the Coast Artillery there are but three second lieutenants.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If you had the 1,700 additional men, are there places in which they could be used?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that you have enough field officers—

Mr. TILSON (interposing). It is a fact, is it not, that a number of new regiments are practically skeletonized?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know about that.

Mr. TILSON. But the organizations are there, to which the officers could be assigned if you had the officers. But the regiments themselves are not complete; they have not the enlisted strength?

Gen. Sharpe. Yes, I think that is true. We have a statement of the actual strength of the Army of October 31, 1916, which shows that there are 3,703 officers and 92,824 men in the line of the Army.

Mr. KAHN. As I understand it, all the new organizations have been started.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. They are all in the field; that is, the first increment?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; they are all there.

Mr. KAHN. And they are simply waiting for these officers, the second lieutenants. They have the other officers. I saw some of the new regiments down on the border. They were all complete, except the second lieutenants.

Mr. TILSON. They were all complete, except for officers and men. That is all they lack. They were complete on paper.

Mr. KAHN. They had those regiments in the field just the same.

Mr. QUIN. General, what is the difference between the number of men in the Regular Army on the date you mentioned, October 31, and the same date last year?

Lieut. BRETT. The authorized strength of the line for the preceding year was 80,180.

Mr. QUIN. How many men did you actually have?

Gen. SHARPE. Do you mean you would like the actual strength on the same date last year, October 31, 1915?

Mr. QUIN. Yes, that is what I want.

Gen. SHARPE. I will have to put that in the hearing. I have not those figures at hand.

(The data referred to is as follows:)

*Regular Army and Philippine Scouts.*

ACTUAL STRENGTH OCTOBER 31, 1916.

	Officers.	Men.
Cavalry.....	537	17,905
Field Artillery.....	188	6,907
Coast Artillery.....	508	19,278
Infantry.....	1,134	39,558
Engineers.....	252	2,036
Recruiting parties.....		1,266
Recruit depot detachments.....		1,650
Unassigned recruits.....		3,178
Service-school detachments.....		691
Disciplinary barracks guards.....		317
Indian scouts.....		38
General officers.....	29	
Detached officers.....	1,016	
Additional officers.....	39	
Total of line.....	3,703	92,824
General Staff Corps.....	34	
Adjutant General's Department.....	26	
Inspector General's Department.....	19	
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	17	
Bureau of Insular Affairs.....	3	
Ordnance Department.....	96	732
Signal Corps.....	93	1,371
Quartermaster Corps.....	278	5,115
Medical Department.....	438	6,085
Dental Corps.....	88	
Total, excluding Philippine Scouts.....	4,795	106,327
Philippine Scouts.....	182	5,563
Grand total, including Philippine Scouts.....	4,977	111,920

The above data obtained from The Adjutant General's office.



*Regular Army and Philippine Scouts—Continued.*

ACTUAL STRENGTH, OCT. 31, 1915.

	Officers.	Men.
Cavalry.....	767	14,714
Field Artillery.....	259	5,363
Coast Artillery.....	722	19,085
Infantry.....	1,570	35,284
Engineers.....	209	1,863
Recruiting parties.....		1,344
Recruit depot detachments.....		866
Unassigned recruits.....		3,080
Service school detachments.....		680
Disciplinary barracks guards.....		307
Indian scouts.....		24
General officers.....	25	
Detached officers.....	200	
Additional officers.....	18	
Total of line.....	3,770	82,620
General Staff Corps (then detailed).....		
Adjutant General's Department.....	23	
Inspector General's Department.....	17	
Judge Advocate General's Department.....	12	
Bureau of Insular Affairs.....	3	
Ordnance Department.....	80	724
Signal Corps.....	70	1,397
Quartermaster Corps.....	174	4,809
Medical Department.....	185	3,977
Dental Corps.....	432	
	35	
Total, excluding Philippine Scouts.....	4,701	93,617
Philippine Scouts.....	182	5,542
Grand total, including Philippine Scouts.....	4,883	99,159

¹ Pay clerks.

The above data obtained from the Adjutant General's Office.

Mr. QUIN. The 92,000 men you mentioned were enlisted men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Those were the men in the line, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, and other staff corps?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. QUIN. What I would like to have is the number of enlisted men on the same date the year previous, not the authorized strength, but the actual number of men in the Army.

Gen. SHARPE. I will have to get those figures and put them in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. In this connection, can you tell us how many men the Army got after we passed the joint resolution at the last session, authorizing an increase in the Army of 20,000 men?

Gen. SHARPE. You mean the actual number of men?

The CHAIRMAN. The number of men who enlisted after Congress passed the resolution increasing the strength of the Army by 20,000.

Gen. SHARPE. There were 27,571 men authorized by H. J. Res. 180, and by the increase of the Army to war strength, and of that number I believe something like 14,000 were enlisted.

Mr. MCKENZIE. According to the table which you have submitted, the Army is now short 1,720 officers on the first increment provided for in the law which was passed at the last session of Congress. How many men were we short on that same date, including the first increment of enlisted men?

Gen. SHARPE. We are short now 20,434 men.

Mr. MCKENZIE. We are short 1,720 officers and 20,434 men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. NICHOLS. As I understand it, we have never gotten the 20,000 men authorized under the joint resolution which has been referred to; that is, the entire 20,000?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know that we have.

Mr. KAHN. That is a matter that does not come under your supervision?

Gen. SHARPE. No. The only way I could tell that would be by working back and getting the strength of the Army. I would have to get the information from The Adjutant General's office.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been a suggestion made that unless the Army is going to be filled up to the enlisted strength of the Army, there is no necessity for this second increase of officers next July. What have you to say about that?

Gen. SHARPE. We have to provide the pay with the idea that they are going to be there, because the law authorizes them. I do not know what the possibility of filling the Army is.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course we could incorporate in this bill under the Holman rule a provision striking out the second increment. We have got to defend this increase on the floor of the House, and I would like to know about it, because that question is going to be asked. In other words, what is the use of having the second increment if you do not get the men?

Mr. KAHN. Would not the Secretary be best able to answer those questions? I do not suppose it would come within the scope of the work Gen. Sharpe does. As he says, the law is there, and it is the duty of his office to provide for the pay. But, of course, if any change is to be made, that recommendation, it seems to me, would probably come from the Secretary himself.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

#### Item P 1. Pay of Officers of the Line.

AUGUST 3, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for 1918 pay, etc., estimates.

For use in the preparation of estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as follows:

1. For how many major generals and for how many brigadier generals of the line is it desired that provision be made?

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*August 12, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

It is estimated the number of major generals of the line during 1918 will be 9 and the number of brigadier generals of the line 25, and estimate should be made accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. P. MCCAIN, *The Adjutant General.*

The following list of detached and additional officers was furnished without call:

	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Total.
Detached officers.....	30	30	86	435	441	1,022
Additional officers.....	44	1		3	1	49

	Number in grade.	Total.	Yearly pay.	Amount.	Total pay in arm.
Major generals.....	9		\$8,000	\$72,000	
Brigadier generals.....	25	34	6,000	150,000	
Aids.....			150 200	10,000	
					\$232,100
Cavalry:					
Colonels.....	19		4,000	76,000	
Lieutenant colonels.....	19		3,500	66,500	
Majors.....	57		3,000	171,000	
Captains.....	285		2,400	684,000	
First lieutenants.....	295		2,000	590,000	
Second lieutenants.....	295	970	1,700	501,500	
					2,089,000
Field Artillery:					
Colonels.....	12		4,000	48,000	
Lieutenant colonels.....	12		3,500	42,000	
Majors.....	26		3,000	78,000	
Captains.....	134		2,400	321,600	
First lieutenants.....	104		2,000	328,000	
Second lieutenants.....	150	498	1,700	255,000	
					1,072,600
Coast Artillery:					
Major general.....	1		8,000	8,000	
Colonels.....	18		4,000	72,000	
Lieutenant colonels.....	18		3,500	63,000	
Majors.....	54		3,000	162,000	
Captains.....	270		2,400	648,000	
First lieutenants.....	270		2,000	540,000	
Second lieutenants.....	270	901	1,700	459,000	
					1,952,000
Infantry:					
Colonels.....	44		4,000	176,000	
Lieutenant colonels.....	45		3,500	157,500	
Majors.....	134		3,000	402,000	
Captains.....	669		2,400	1,605,600	
First lieutenants.....	696		2,000	1,392,000	
Second lieutenants.....	669	2,257	1,700	1,137,300	
					4,870,400
Engineers serving with troops:					
Colonels.....	4		4,000	16,000	
Lieutenant colonels.....	4		3,500	14,000	
Majors.....	8		3,000	24,000	
Captains.....	46		2,400	110,400	
First lieutenants.....	52		2,000	104,000	
Second lieutenants.....	26	140	1,700	44,200	
					312,600
Detached officers:					
Colonels.....	30		4,000	120,000	
Lieutenant colonels.....	30		3,500	105,000	
Majors.....	86		3,000	258,000	
Captains.....	435		2,400	1,044,000	
First lieutenants.....	441	1,022	2,000	882,000	
					2,409,000
Additional officers:					
Colonels.....	44		4,000	176,000	
Lieutenant colonels.....	1		3,500	3,500	
Captains.....	3		2,400	7,200	
First lieutenants.....	1	49	2,000	2,000	
					188,700
Chaplains-majors.....	15		3,000	45,000	
Captains.....	31		2,400	74,400	
First lieutenants.....	56	102	2,000	112,000	
					231,400
Total.....		5,973			13,357,800

## ADDITIONAL PAY OF OFFICERS FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay to officers for length of service, \$2,153,373.91." That is figured according to the law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that is figured according to law.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a little less than last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. The amount asked for is \$2,153,373.91, while the amount appropriated last year was \$2,225,000. The details of the estimates are as follows:

## Item P1a. Officers of the line, additional pay for length of service.

Grade.	Number in each grade.	Amount.
<b>General officers:</b>		
Major generals.....	9	
Brigadier generals.....	25	
	34	
<b>Cavalry:</b>		
Colonels.....	19	
Lieutenant colonels.....	19	
Majors.....	57	
Captains.....	285	
First lieutenants.....	295	
Second lieutenants.....	295	
	970	\$527,962.03
<b>Field Artillery:</b>		
Colonels.....	12	
Lieutenant colonels.....	12	
Majors.....	26	
Captains.....	134	
First lieutenants.....	164	
Second lieutenants.....	150	
	498	155,969.26
<b>Coast Artillery:</b>		
Major general.....	1	
Colonels.....	18	
Lieutenant colonels.....	18	
Majors.....	54	
Captains.....	270	
First lieutenants.....	270	
Second lieutenants.....	270	
	901	401,177.54
<b>Infantry:</b>		
Colonels.....	44	
Lieutenant colonels.....	45	
Majors.....	134	
Captains.....	699	
First lieutenants.....	696	
Second lieutenants.....	699	
	2,257	1,038,391.47
<b>Engineers serving with troops:</b>		
Colonels.....	4	
Lieutenant colonels.....	4	
Majors.....	8	
Captains.....	46	
First lieutenants.....	52	
Second lieutenants.....	26	
	140	29,853.61
<b>Detached officers:<sup>1</sup></b>		
Colonels.....	30	
Lieutenant colonels.....	30	
Majors.....	86	
Captains.....	435	
First lieutenants.....	441	
	1,022	

<sup>1</sup> Appear in their arms or corps.

*Item P1a. Officers of the line, additional pay for length of service—Continued.*

Grade.	Number in each grade.	Amount.
<b>Detached officers—Continued.</b>		
Additional officers: <sup>1</sup>		
Colonels.....	44	
Lieutenant colonels.....	1	
Captains.....	3	
First lieutenants.....	1	
	49	
<b>Chaplains:<sup>1</sup></b>		
Majors.....	15	
Captains.....	31	
First lieutenants.....	56	
	102	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,973</b>	<b>\$2, 153, 373.91</b>

<sup>1</sup> Appear in their arms or corps.**PAY OF MEMBERS OF OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.**

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Pay of members of Officers' Reserve Corps, \$3,151,983.33." The amount appropriated last year was only \$40,000. That is quite a large increase.

Mr. TILSON. Why is that so large?

Gen. SHARPE. There are 13,099 men who are to be in the Officers' Reserve Corps under the national defense act.

Mr. TILSON. How are they to be paid?

Gen. SHARPE. They will receive the regular pay of the grades in the Regular Army—major, captain, first and second lieutenants.

Mr. ANTHONY. For how long a period?

Gen. SHARPE. For the period during which they will be in training, and some of them for the entire year.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you base that on having the entire number in training during the coming year?

Gen. SHARPE. We base that on the number given us by The Adjutant General.

Mr. ANTHONY. These men are not eligible to draw pay unless they are ordered into service?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. But they have not been called into service.

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Why should we provide the money for them unless they are called into service?

Gen. SHARPE. This appropriation goes into effect on the 1st day of July next year, and then can only be called 15 days, and is based on the national defense act of June 3, 1916.

Mr. CALDWELL. The idea is to provide pay for the period of training, and the period will be 15 days each year.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; under section 39 of the national defense act.

Mr. KAHN. These officers are not all appointed as yet.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then why provide the pay until we know how many are going to be appointed?

Mr. KAHN. It is not within the scope of Gen. Sharpe's office to consider that.

Gen. SHARPE. It is not within our province to decide whether we are going to do that. We submit estimates based on the act of Congress for the number of men and officers given by The Adjutant General.

Mr. ANTHONY. What I object to is appropriating these large sums of money for officers who are not yet in existence. I do not think the committee ought to go at it in that way.

Gen. SHARPE. The examinations have been held and are being held now for those men, and we do not know how many there will be. As far as the Quartermaster Corps is concerned, we have 60 majors and 120 captains. We are going to have all those men and more, too. As a matter of fact, we have got almost that number now. They have not yet been able to act on the appointments of every one of those officers. They will be called into the service for training for 15 days under the national defense act.

I have here a letter which I wrote to The Adjutant General on the question, asking for the figures, and his reply gives the number.

The following is the correspondence with The Adjutant General's office:

**Item P 1c. Members of Officers' Reserve Corps.**

AUGUST 3, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.  
To: The Adjutant General of the Army.  
Subject: Data for 1918, pay, etc., estimates.

For use in the preparation of estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as follows:

1. Under section 39, of the national-defense act, for how many officers, and of what grades, and for what periods, is it desired pay be provided for members of the Officers' Reserve Corps ordered to duty with troops, or at field exercises, or for instruction?

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

SEPTEMBER 18, 1916.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.  
To: The Quartermaster General of the Army.  
Subject: Data for 1918, pay, etc., estimates.

In making estimates for pay for the fiscal year 1918, under section 39, national-defense act, for the members of the Officers Reserve Corps to be ordered to duty with troops at field exercises and instruction, the following table will be used as the basis for making such estimates for the fiscal year above mentioned:

Officers' Reserve Corps.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Period of training.
					<i>Days.</i>
Infantry section.....	100	800	900	2,000	15
Cavalry section.....	50	400	500	1,000	15
Field Artillery section.....	10	150	250	500	15
Coast Artillery section.....	15	125	225	450	15
Engineer section.....	28	143	170	108	15
Signal section.....	{ 8	30	39	34	30
	7	24	117		( <sup>1</sup> ) 15
	4	21	29		15
Ordnance section.....	6	6	10		15
Quartermaster section.....	60	120			15
Inspector General's section.....	16				15
Adjutant General's section.....	100				15
Surgeon General's section.....	{ 100		500		( <sup>1</sup> ) 15
	100	1,000	1,400	50	
Total.....	498	2,819	4,140	4,142	.....

<sup>1</sup> Entire year.

Aggregate, 11,599, Officers' Reserve Corps, to be given training during 1918.  
By order of the Secretary of War:

W. T. JOHNSTON,  
*Adjutant General.*

AUGUST 3, 1916.

From: The Quartermaster General.  
To: The Adjutant General of the Army.  
Subject: Data for 1918, pay, etc., estimates.

For use in the preparation of estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as follows:

1. Under section 52 of the national defense act, for how many temporary second lieutenants for duty for instruction with units of the Regular Army, at \$100 per month, is it desired provision be made?

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps,  
Acting Quartermaster General.*

AUGUST 28, 1916.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.  
To: The Quartermaster General of the Army.  
Subject: Estimate for temporary second lieutenants, fiscal year 1918.

1. Referring to your letter of the 3d instant, requesting information as to the number of temporary second lieutenants for duty for instruction with units of the Regular Army for whom it is desired provision should be made in the estimates for the fiscal year 1918, you are advised that the War College Division of the General Staff Corps estimates that provision should be made for 1,500 such officers. The estimate has been approved by the Secretary of War.

W. M. WRIGHT,  
*Adjutant General.*

The following is a summary of the officers of this item, and the rates and amounts of their pay:

For 15 days:

100 majors of Infantry section.	
50 majors of Cavalry section.	
10 majors of Field Artillery section.	
15 majors Coast Artillery section.	
28 majors Engineers section.	
7 majors Signal section.	
4 majors of Ordnance section.	
60 majors of Quartermaster section.	
16 majors of Inspector General's section.	
100 majors of Adjutant General's section.	
100 majors of Surgeon General's section.	
490 majors, at \$125 each .....	\$61,250.00
800 captains of Infantry section.	
400 captains of Cavalry section.	
150 captains of Field Artillery section.	
125 captains of Coast Artillery section.	
143 captains of Engineers section.	
21 captains of Signal section.	
6 captains of Ordnance section.	
120 captains of Quartermaster's section.	
1,000 captains of Surgeon General's section.	
2,765 captains, at \$100 each .....	276,500.00
900 first lieutenants of Infantry section.	
500 first lieutenants of Cavalry section.	
250 first lieutenants of Field Artillery section.	
225 first lieutenants of Coast Artillery section.	
170 first lieutenants of Engineer section.	
29 first lieutenants of Signal section.	
10 first lieutenants of Ordnance section.	
1,400 first lieutenants of Surgeon General's section.	
3,484 first lieutenants, at \$83.33 each .....	290,333.33

For 15 days—Continued.

2,000 second lieutenants of Infantry section.	
1,000 second lieutenants of Cavalry section.	
500 second lieutenants of Field Artillery section.	
450 second lieutenants of Coast Artillery section.	
108 second lieutenants of Engineer section.	
50 second lieutenants of Surgeon General's section.	
<b>4,108 second lieutenants, at \$70.83 each</b>	<b>\$290,983.33</b>
30 captains of Engineer section, at \$200 each	6,000.00
39 first lieutenants of Engineer section, at \$166.67 each	6,500.00
34 second lieutenants of Engineer section, at \$141.67 each	4,816.67
8 majors of Signal section, at \$3,000 each	24,000.00
24 captains of Signal section, at \$2,400 each	57,600.00
117 first lieutenants of Signal section.	
500 first lieutenants of Surgeon General's section.	
<b>617 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each</b>	<b>1,234,000.00</b>
<b>1,500 second lieutenants, at \$600 each</b>	<b>900,000.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,151,983.33</b>

Gen. SHARPE (continuing). With the exception of the Signal Corps and the men in the Surgeon General's Corps, where the period of service is for the entire year, and also the Engineer's section, where there is to be 30 days training, all the others are for 15 days.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a short statement at this point. I am led to make the statement on account of the remark of Mr. Anthony a few minutes ago to the effect that he was opposed to making appropriations for men unless we have them in the Army.

I feel this way about that matter. In the last session of Congress we enacted this new Army organization bill, providing for a certain number of enlisted men in the line, a certain number of officers in the Army, and a certain number of reserve officers. I question whether we, as a committee, sitting here to make up an appropriation bill, have the right to assume that we will not get these men. It seems to me we ought to make the appropriation, and then if the law falls down and we do not get the men, then we can not be criticized. But it seems to me we would put ourselves in a position to be severely criticized if, after enacting a law making certain provisions for men and officers, and then at the very next session of Congress undertake to destroy that law by refusing to make the necessary appropriations.

Mr. ANTHONY. I do not object to making appropriations for the number of men actually secured by the department in these different branches of the service, but I do think it is bad business policy to appropriate double the money the department will have any use for under these different items.

Mr. KAHN. In that connection, the custom of the committee has been this: The officers state the amount of money which they require. Afterwards the committee finds just how many officers they have, and the committee always cuts the amount to meet the approximate number of officers they have. We have never allowed, so long as I have been on the committee, the full amounts asked for; the committee always assuming that there will be a certain number of vacancies.

Mr. ANTHONY. These hearings are for information.

Mr. FIELDS. I would like to ask a question in this connection, Mr. Chairman. We increased the strength of the Army last year. Is it not a fact that you have got to have the money with which to pay the men before you can get the men?



Gen. SHARPE. We can not very well go to work and enlist them unless we have the money with which to pay them.

Mr. FIELDS. Unless we make a provision in advance for the pay of the men we hope to get, we can not get the increase. Is that not correct?

Gen. SHARPE. I would not want to say that.

Mr. ANTHONY. The department has never failed to get a deficiency appropriation, has it?

Gen. SHARPE. Not when it was an obligated deficiency. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that when we come here and simply present an estimate which must be based on the law, we must provide for the men it is estimated we will get, and we have not the information as to the actual strength from time to time. We only get that occasionally, when we are coming up here, as I have come to-day.

I would like to say one other thing in answer to Mr. Anthony's statement. When we asked for the appropriation for the increase of 27,571 men last year in the deficiency estimate, I was asked then how many men we had. The estimate was submitted some time in March, and we were estimating for the last three months of the fiscal year. I said I could not tell how many men we had, that the Adjutant General was not able to give me the figures. The Committee on Appropriations thought we might appropriate for only a part of that. They asked my opinion about it and my opinion as I expressed it was that it seemed to me that if these men were called with the expectation that they were going to service in war, the department should have the money to pay any men who might possibly get in an engagement and be lost, rather than to have to go to Congress and get an appropriation for a man after he had been lost, because the money reverts to the Treasury again if it is not expended, whatever the sum is.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the sum of \$40,000 appropriated last year the amount you estimated for?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that is the amount we estimated for. We had to have something in the bill to enable us to make expenditures under the section in the national defense act authorizing reserve officers. There has been nothing used of that \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been none of that amount used?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The fiscal year will run until the 1st of next July?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; but none of that amount has been used as yet.

Mr. CALDWELL. If you have a training period, then you will have to have the money to pay the men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. While we are estimating for 13,099 officers, even supposing we have them, they could only be called into training within the limits of the appropriations made. That is in accordance with section 39 of the national defense act.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is your estimate based on practically 14,000 reserve officers?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; 13,099.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you think you will get 14,000; is that the judgment of the department?

Gen. SHARPE. I would not like to speak for the department on that matter.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You think you will get that number?

Gen. SHARPE. I think we have almost gotten them now.

Mr. ANTHONY. It will be comparatively easy to get them for the Quartermaster's Department, will it not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; I think so.

Mr. ANTHONY. I notice that there are a large number of men applying for positions in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, but so far as I have heard there have been very few who have applied for positions in the line of the Army.

Gen. SHARPE. We have gotten applications from a number of most splendid men.

Mr. ANTHONY. I think you are going to be successful in the Quartermaster Corps, but so far as the other branches of the Army are concerned, I have my doubts.

Gen. SHARPE. In these 13,000 and odd officers there are 8 majors, 24 captains, and 1,170 lieutenants who will be in for the entire year. In the Signal Corps and in the Surgeon General's Department there are 500 first lieutenants who will be in during the entire year, which is shown by the table I have submitted.

Mr. KAHN. You have them now?

Gen. SHARPE. We have them now.

Mr. KAHN. Was this \$40,000—

Gen. SHARPE (interposing). It is for part payment of that.

Mr. McKENZIE. Are we to understand that the men you speak of as being in the Signal Corps are to draw full pay?

Gen. SHARPE. During the time they are in the service. They are using a great many of the reserve officers at the various Signal Corps' training stations throughout the country. There is one on Long Island and also one near Chicago, and at other places. They are using a great many of those men there.

Mr. McKENZIE. But they can not transfer them to the line.

Gen. SHARPE. No.

Mr. McKENZIE. On account of the fact that that branch is full?

Gen. SHARPE. No. Under the law they can not transfer them.

Mr. McKENZIE. I understand that, but why pay an officer in the Reserve Corps full pay, and then still be short of officers in that branch of the service? I do not understand that, and I would like to have you explain it.

Gen. SHARPE. These men might not be qualified for the line of the Army, and might not be willing to take positions there.

Mr. McKENZIE. Then are they entitled to full pay?

Gen. SHARPE. While they are on duty they are entitled to full pay.

Mr. McKENZIE. It seems to me if they are qualified to be on duty at any time they would have gone there qualified for that particular corps.

Gen. SHARPE. For the Signal Corps and the Surgeon General's Department.

Mr. KAHN. They are qualified there.

Mr. McKENZIE. Is the quota of officers in the Signal Corps full?

Gen. SHARPE. They are about 40 short.

Mr. McKENZIE. The point I am trying to bring out is this: The reserve officers are to be used in case of emergency—

Gen. SHARPE (interposing). These 15 days are used for training only of officers who would be called into the Army in time of war.

That is all the 15 days are for. They are using them in the two corps, the Signal Corps and the Surgeon General's Department. The Surgeon General has the men at the different posts and with the troops, and the Signal Corps has men working at the different aviation camps they have.

Mr. KAHN. They are getting the 15 days' training.

Gen. SHARPE. These particular officers are getting a year.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are they on active duty all that time?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. And not engaged in any civilian occupation?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. They are performing service which the regular officers are not able to do because they are engaged some place else?

Gen. SHARPE. No; they are performing service for the Signal Corps in what would be their sphere of action in case of war.

Mr. KAHN. In other words, the regular force authorized by law is insufficient for the needs of that particular corps, and therefore they have to bring out the reserve officers.

Mr. MCKENZIE. But they are 40 short.

Gen. SHARPE. I imagine they are short on second lieutenants.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is it not also true that the men in the Signal Corps in the regular service are officers qualified to fill any position in any branch of the Army? Is that not true? Is not the first lieutenant in the Signal Corps supposed to be qualified to fight in the line?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And can be required to do so?

Gen. SHARPE. They could not very well, because——

Mr. SHALLENBERGER (interposing). I was referring to the distinction mentioned by Mr. McKenzie, that the men short in the Army are men qualified for any position in the Army, whereas these men in the Signal Corps are qualified for the special lines of work in which they are engaged and nothing else, and could not fill the place of the regular Army officer, who is brought in as an officer ordinarily is.

Gen. SHARPE. It is more important to have them with the Signal Corps than it is to have them with the line. Under the detail law in regard to the supply departments, of course the Signal Corps is affected the same as the others. There are only 16 of the 157 authorized who are not detailed; the others come from the line. But they are men who are specially qualified for that particular service.

Mr. TILSON. Is it not a fact that this large sum of money is for the training of reserve officers?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that is exactly the purpose of it, under section 39 of the defense act.

Mr. TILSON. Not for the other regular officers at all, but for the training of the reserve officers?

Gen. SHARPE. That was a feature which came up, how are officers going to be provided when you want a big army, and this is the answer to the question.

Mr. CALDWELL. There is something in connection with this matter which I do not quite understand, and I would like to get it straightened out in my mind. Certain of these officers are trained for 15

days, and then there are others in the Signal Corps and the Medical Corps who are in training for the whole year. Why is it necessary to train some of them for the whole year and some for only 15 days?

Gen. SHARPE. As far as the Signal Corps is concerned, it seems to me, with the wonderful increase in the efficiency of the aviation service which is required in war that they must take more time for training than the 15 days ordinarily given to train the men. As far as the Medical Department is concerned, the men in that branch are actually in service. They are the attending surgeons in some stations.

Mr. CALDWELL. If these men are now actually engaged in work that is necessary to be done, how are they made a reserve? Those men are actually needed now, and are in service.

Gen. SHARPE. I do not feel that I could answer that question. Gen. Scriven can give you that information. I think he has realized the great importance for his department providing these men who shall have a thorough training, and he realizes the great necessity for them and the importance of their services which this war in Europe has demonstrated. The number of these men we have is but a drop in a bucket compared to the number which would be absolutely necessary in time of war.

Mr. CALDWELL. I am not criticising the proposition. I only want to get the facts from you, so that it will be possible to defend the proposition on the floor.

Gen. SHARPE. That is a matter which does not come under the control of my office. We get these figures from the other departments.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have you any argument which you care to present to the committee in reference to the men of the Medical Corps?

Gen. SHARPE. Those men are actually in service now, rendering medical service, and service in the Signal Corps.

Mr. CALDWELL. I think you do not get the point of my question. Somebody on the floor of the House will make the point, and I would like to have your views in regard to it, if you care to give them. We have tried to provide for a reserve corps, so that in the time of stress, when we need the officers who are trained we will have a body of men we can put our hands on and get promptly. We have provided a reserve force in the Medical Corps. And yet even to-day, in a time of peace, before we need any great body of men, these men are performing continuous service. If we are to have a great body of these men, where are you going to get the men for the Medical Reserve Corps?

Gen. SHARPE. It is not as if this was all the Medical Corps asks for. They have 500 for the entire year. They asked for 2,550 men for 15 days. It is divided into two sections in the table I have submitted.

Mr. CALDWELL. That is the answer to the question. I wanted to get that in my mind.

Mr. TILSON. It occurs to me, Mr. Chairman, we are going a little bit afield to take Gen. Sharpe's time in the consideration of the policies of the other branches of the service, other than the Quartermaster Corps. So far as his connection with the other branches of the service is concerned, he only has to pay them.

## PAY OF OFFICERS, NATIONAL GUARD.

The CHAIRMAN. We will pass to the next item, which is, "Pay of officers, National Guard, including staff corps, \$3,396,940." The amount appropriated last year was \$9,000,000, so that there is a decrease in that item of nearly \$6,000,000. We would like to have you explain that.

Mr. KAHN. There is some new language there, "including staff corps." What is the reason for that?

Gen. SHARPE. This is under section 52 of the national-defense act. This is for 10,307 officers of the National Guard, and the amount is \$3,396,940.

Mr. KAHN. What is the new language for? Can you not, under the existing law, pay men who are doing staff duty in the National Guard?

Capt. DALY. The regular Army appropriation now provides for the staff distinct from the line, and in order to make the legislation uniform the words "including staff corps" in this item were added. It was done to make it clear, to make the language of the appropriation bill more definite.

Mr. ANTHONY. Under the National Guard pay bill there are certain National Guard staff officers we do not pay, are there not?

Mr. TILSON. We pay them a smaller sum, as I remember it.

Mr. ANTHONY. I wanted to be sure this would not put men on the pay roll of the National Guard who are not now authorized.

Gen. SHARPE. All of the National Guard are authorized.

Mr. TILSON. This simply gives pay to those we have already authorized.

Capt. DALY. We only pay those who are provided for specifically in the national-defense act.

Mr. KAHN. All of this pay is for officers of the line. In the Regular Army the pay of the men in the staff corps is provided for in other sections of the bill.

Mr. ANTHONY. I thought it would be well for us to scrutinize this new language, because sometimes a few words will open the door to wide expenditures.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose under the law they would not include the staff corps of the National Guard in the various provisions for the staff corps of the Regular Army, and this new language was put in in order to make one bite of the cherry.

Capt. DALY. You can only pay those men who are provided for.

Mr. ANTHONY. The amount provided in this item provides pay for the National Guard authorized by the national-defense act?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; sections 109 and 110 of the defense act.

Mr. ANTHONY. If the members of the National Guard are kept on duty during the coming year, where do you provide for them?

Gen. SHARPE. We have made no provision for that.

Mr. TILSON. There will be no provision in this bill for that?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. TILSON. The \$9,000,000 appropriated last year covers the pay for the current year?

Gen. SHARPE. Up to December 31. But we are coming in with a request for a deficiency appropriation for the National Guard if it is held in service beyond December 31, 1916.

Mr. TILSON. For any part of the National Guard held from December 31 to July 1.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then why do we need to appropriate for them here?

Gen. SHARPE. This does not become effective until July 1 of next year.

Mr. ANTHONY. But some of the National Guard may be held in service then.

Gen. SHARPE. Our instructions were not to estimate in this bill for the National Guard in the actual service of the United States. This estimate is for the fiscal year 1918, and when we had those instructions the supposition probably was that they would be out of service by that time.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate is based on the idea that the National Guard will be out of the Federal service by that time?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. This is simply based on the national defense act, and there are 10,307 officers, for whom the amount required is \$3,396,940. I submit a table showing the total number of officers in the various branches of the service.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put that table in the hearings?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. These 10,307 officers are the ones we actually have now?

Gen. SHARPE. This is an estimate for the fiscal year 1918. Those officers are the ones authorized under the national defense act.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item P1d. Pay of Officers of the National Guard, including Staff Corps.**

JULY 19, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Chief of Militia Bureau.

Subject: Data for estimates for pay of militia.

For use in the preparation of estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as follows:

1. Under section 109 of the national defense act, for how many officers of the National Guard to be paid \$500 per year, how many \$240 per year, and how many \$200 per year, is it desired provision be made for the fiscal year 1918?

\* \* \* \* \*

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
MILITIA BUREAU,  
August 10, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

The information requested is inclosed.

A. L. MILLS,  
*Major General, General Staff, Chief of Bureau.*

The following is an analysis of the information inclosed:

	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Signal troops.	Trains.	Sanitary troops.	Total in each grade.	Yearly pay.	Total.
Major generals.....				2					2	\$500	\$1,000
Brigadier generals.....				36					36	500	18,000
Colonels.....	4	10	10	128	3				153	500	76,500
Lieutenant colonels.....	4	10	13	128	3				158	500	79,000
Majors.....	38	41	40	541	9				728	500	364,000
Captains.....	159	144	212	1,887	103	50	2	48	2,705	500	1,352,500
Captains (regimental adjutants).....	12		10	124	3				149	500	74,500
Captains (regimental supply officers).....	12								12	500	3,000
Captains (aids-de-camp).....				2					2	250	500
First lieutenants (squadron and bat- talion adjutants).....	34			377					411	250	102,750
First lieutenants (aids-de-camp).....				64					64	250	16,000
Chaplains.....	4	10	10	124	3				151	250	37,750
Second lieutenants.....	163	252	212	1,881	158	100	4	336	3,106	240	745,440
Second lieutenants.....	186	229	212	1,881	67		2		2,577	200	515,400
Veterinarians.....	8	31			6		8		53	200	10,600
Total.....	624	737	709	7,173	355	159	22	528	10,307	.....	3,396,940

#### PAY OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE LINE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of enlisted men (of all grades, including recruits), \$31,979,596." The amount appropriated last year under this item was \$23,000,000. Will you explain that item?

Gen. SHARPE. That is for 134,773 men, which, as shown by the table, will be the strength of the line of the Regular Army, with the addition of the second increment.

Mr. KAHN. Before you get into a discussion of that item I would like to ask what is the purpose of the brackets in the print of the bill, including the words "of all grades, including recruits"? Do you want that stricken out?

The CHAIRMAN. That is a suggestion of new language, is it not?

Mr. TILSON. Is not that the old language, and would you not like to have it eliminated?

Gen. SHARPE. That simply makes it clearer. It was stricken out of the estimates because the pay of enlisted men would cover that, "of all grades, including recruits." There is no objection to taking it out.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not mean anything?

Mr. KAHN. What is the present language of the law? Does the present language say "for pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits"?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are estimating in this item for 134,773 men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. That includes all you could get under the law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; including the second increment under the national defense act.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many have you now?

Gen. SHARPE. We now have 92,824. That was on October 31, 1916. That was a deficiency of 20,434 in the number we are authorized to have. The second increment provides for about 22,000 men.

Mr. TILSON. Is it not correct to say that you make your figures as if you expected the complete second increment to enlist on the 1st day of July?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we have to do that.

Mr. KAHN. That is the way you have always submitted your figures.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. I do not see how you can figure in any other way.

Mr. KAHN. There is some new language in this item.

The CHAIRMAN. You have inserted the following new language:

That the act of May 11, 1908, (35 Stat. L., 110), is amended to read as follows:

"That hereafter enlisted men now qualified or hereafter qualifying as marksmen shall receive \$2 per month; as sharpshooters, \$3 per month; as expert riflemen, \$5 per month; as second-class gunners, \$2 per month; as first-class gunners, \$3 per month; as expert first-class gunners, Field Artillery, \$5 per month; as gun pointers, gun commanders, observers second-class, chief planters, and chief loaders, \$7 per month; as plotters, observers first-class, casemate electricians, and coxswains, \$9 per month, all in addition to their pay, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, but no man shall receive at the same time additional pay for more than one of the classifications named in this section."

What is the object of that change in the language?

Lieut. BRETT. That simply reincorporates what exists in the law in connection with this subject. One of the items is carried in the act of June 3, 1916, creating the grade of coxswain in the Coast Artillery. The other provided for the expert first-class gunners of the Field Artillery, and by means of this language we simply bring together in one place the language in the other two acts. It simply brings it all together in one item.

Mr. ANTHONY. What are the duties of the coxswain in the Coast Artillery?

Lieut. BRETT. I think they have something to do with mine planting.

Mr. KAHN. The present law then provides for the extra pay for these experts in shooting guns of various calibers, down to the expert first-class gunners of the Field Artillery?

Lieut. BRETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the other position provided for?

Lieut. BRETT. Expert first-class gunner, Field Artillery.

Mr. KAHN. What about the plotters and observers?

Lieut. BRETT. They are provided for in the reorganization act.

Mr. KAHN. Does the act which provides the pay of first-class gunners provide for this increased pay, or is it simply a suggestion of the department?

Gen. SHARPE. It is by the direction of the Secretary.

Mr. MCKENZIE. What is the pay of the coxswain?

Gen. SHARPE. In section 20 of the act of June 3, 1916, it is provided that coxswains shall receive \$9 a month, in addition to the pay of the grade.

Mr. MCKENZIE. What is the pay of the grade?

Lieut. BRETT. Whatever the grade happens to be, from private up to sergeant.

Mr. TILSON. Then the new language is provided by law?

Lieut. BRETT. As to the coxswains.

Mr. KAHN. Not as to the expert first-class gunners of the Field Artillery?

Lieut. BRETT. That is new.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then there is only one newly created position?



Lieut. BRETT. Yes. The language of these two statutes of 1907 and 1908 has simply been all brought together and this language as to the coxswains and the expert first-class gunners of the Field Artillery incorporated along with it.

Mr. KAHN. I think that is a very good plan. If you were examining the law in reference to this matter you would not have to go through three of four different statutes to find out what the law is. You would have it all in one place. I think that is a good proposition.

Gen. SHARPE. It is done so that in the future the language covering those provisions will be all in one place.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does this authorize any more pay to anybody than the law already authorizes?

Gen. SHARPE. Not except in reference to the first-class gunner. That is not authorized by law anywhere.

Mr. ANTHONY. Did I understand you to say that a sergeant in the Coast Artillery may also be paid the extra pay of a coxswain?

Lieut. BRETT. That language includes the statement that he can only get one of the ratings at one time.

Mr. ANTHONY. Can he be a sergeant and also get the extra pay of a coxswain?

Lieut. Brett. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. This language in the law covers that point, "but no man shall receive at the same time additional pay for more than one of the classifications named in this section."

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, all this language used here is in the present bill with the exception of that in reference to the expert first-class gunners of the Field Artillery. What is the object of adding that?

Gen. SHARPE. We were directed by the Secretary of War to include that, upon the recommendation, I suppose, of the Chief of Staff.

Mr. KAHN. At the present time first-class gunners get \$3 per month additional. For expert first-class gunners of the Field Artillery they recommend additional pay of \$5 a month.

Mr. TILSON. Expert riflemen of the Infantry get \$5 a month extra.

Mr. KAHN. It puts the expert first-class gunners on a par with the expert riflemen.

Gen. SHARPE. I am submitting a table which gives the pay for all the enlisted men of the line in the Army, showing how the \$31,000,000 is paid, showing all the different grades from regimental sergeant-major down.

The details of the estimates are as follows:

#### Item P2.—Pay of enlisted men of the line.

In reply to requests for information on some of the units composing the enlisted strength of the line of the Regular Army the following communications were received:

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
August 7, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

1. There will be 19 regiments of Cavalry after the second increment is made. The 2 regiments of the second increment will be located in the United States.
2. There will be 12 regiments of Field Artillery after the second increment is made—7 light, 2 heavy, 2 mountain, and 1 horse. The 3 regiments of Light Artillery composing the second increment will be located in the United States.

3. There will be 44 regiments of Infantry and the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry after the second increment is made. Of the 7 regiments composing the second increment 4 will be located in the United States, 1 in the Panama Canal Zone, 1 in the Hawaiian Islands, and 1 in the Philippine Islands.

4. The information desired about the Coast Artillery is given in the attached sheets. By order of the Secretary of War:

W. M. WRIGHT, *Adjutant General.*

[Third indorsement.]

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 8, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Estimates for pay of the Army for the fiscal year 1918, under section 11 of the national defense act, will be made as follows:

(a) Four regiments of Engineers and one mounted battalion of Engineers (two companies only). The personnel of the regiments and mounted battalion will be at the minimum strength prescribed in section 11, act of June 3, 1916.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 11, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Estimates for pay for the number of sergeants for duty with the National Guard, under section 36 of the national defense act, for the fiscal year 1918 will be made as recommended by the chief of the Militia Bureau, viz:

Infantry.....	162
Cavalry.....	47
Field Artillery.....	61
Coast Artillery Corps.....	35
Medical Department.....	38
Corps of Engineers.....	10
Signal Corps (sergeants, first class).....	12
	<hr/>
	365

Of these, estimates will be based upon 305 at \$30 per month, 48 at \$36 per month, and 12 at \$45 per month.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[Second indorsement].

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 8, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Estimates for pay of the Army for the fiscal year 1918, under section 46 of the national defense act, for the grades and branches from which noncommissioned officers will be detailed to duty with units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, will be made as follows:

Sergeants:	
Infantry.....	140
Cavalry.....	10
Field Artillery.....	5
Coast Artillery Corps.....	5
Engineers.....	10
Signal Corps.....	5
Medical Department.....	5
	<hr/>
	178

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
September 9, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. Estimates for pay for the Army for the fiscal year 1918, under section 3 of the national defense act, will be made in accordance with the inclosed tables of organization, dated August 22, 1916, except (a) the number of regimental sergeants major will be reduced to four for each Infantry and Cavalry division headquarters, and (b) in their stead estimates will be made for three civilian clerks with stenographic ability.

2. The table should, therefore, read: For the four Infantry divisions headquarters, 16 regimental sergeants major and 12 civilian clerks, and for the two Cavalry divisions headquarters, 8 regimental sergeants major and 6 civilian clerks.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

The following condensed table shows the base pay of the enlisted men of the line:

Regimental sergeants major; regimental supply sergeants; first sergeants; sergeants major, senior grade; electrician sergeants, first class; assistant engineers; battalion sergeants major and supply sergeants, Engineers; quartermaster sergeants, Quartermaster Corps; sergeants, first class; 2,088, at \$540 each per year.....	\$1, 127, 520
Battalion and squadron sergeants major; assistant band leaders; sergeant buglers; sergeants, junior grade; master gunners; battalion quartermaster sergeants; 532, at \$480 each per year.....	255, 360
Color sergeants; band sergeants; musicians, first class; electrician sergeants, second class; supply, mess, and stable sergeants of Engineers; sergeants of Staff Corp; 985, at \$432 each per year.....	425, 520
Mess, supply, and stable sergeants; sergeants; cooks; horseshoers; band corporals; musicians, second class; radio sergeants; firemen; 15,976, at \$360 each per year.....	5, 751, 360
Corporals; saddlers; mechanics; wagoners, 16,184 at \$252 each per year..	4, 078, 368
Chief mechanics; musician, third class; mechanic, Coast Artillery Corps; corporals, Staff; 2,091, at \$288 each per year.....	602, 208
Band leaders; master electricians; master engineers; master signal electricians; 153, at \$900 each per year.....	137, 700
Engineers, Coast Artillery Corps; master engineers, Corps of Engineers; 95, at \$780 each per year.....	74, 100
Sergeants, first class, Medical Department, 5, at \$600 each per year.....	3, 000
Privates, first class, 21,031, at \$216 each per year.....	4, 542, 696
Buglers; privates; 75,638, at \$180 each per year.....	13, 613, 940
Marksanship, etc.....	1, 367, 824
<b>Total, 134,773 enlisted men.....</b>	<b>31, 979, 596</b>

Arm, corps, or department.	Noncommissioned officers																	Total.																	
	Regimental sergeant major.	Sergeant major, senior grade, Coast Artillery Corps.	Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, Quartermaster Corps.	Master hospital sergeant.	Master engineer, senior grade.	Master electrician.	Master signal electrician.	Band leader.	Hospital sergeant.	Master engineer, junior grade.	Engineer, Coast Artillery Corps.	Ordnance sergeant.	Quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps.	Regimental supply sergeant.	Squadron and battalion sergeant major.	Sergeant major, junior grade.	Battalion supply sergeant.		First sergeant.	Sergeant, first-class.	Electrician sergeant, first-class.	Assistant engineer, Coast Artillery.	Master gunner.	Assistant band leader.	Sergeant bugler.	Electrician sergeant, second-class.	Radio sergeant.	Color sergeant.	Sergeant.	Supply sergeant.	Mess sergeant.	Stable sergeant.	Fireman.	Corporal.	
Cavalry.....	19							19							57	57		285									38	38	1,292	296	285	285		2,052	4,693
Field Artillery.....	12							12							27	27		96									24	24	483	84	96	84		1,113	2,082
Coast Artillery.....								16										223											1,690	207	207	76		2,590	5,563
Infantry.....	45	25						45							135	135	51	675										90	3,690	630	675	135		6,435	12,690
Engineers.....								45							8	8		27										8	154	26	26	26		308	709
Recruiting parties.....	4							1										675											316					316	632
Recruit depot detachments.....																																			
Service school detachments.....	5							5							5			28										424	23	23			273	791	
Disciplinary barracks guards.....	12	4													3			5											149	6		1	4	63	331
Disciplinary organizations.....																													28	5	4			50	95
With National Guard.																													101						101
With Reserve Officers Training Corps.....																			12									353						365	
Indian scouts.....																													178						178
Brigade and division headquarters.....	48																		2									2						2	6
Ordnance Department.																			6									60	6	6			48	180	
Signal Corps.																													148					238	561
Quartermaster Corps.																			262									350					635	1,326	
Quartermaster Corps.		22																											2,000					800	3,502
Medical Department.																			536															842	1,896
Philippine Scouts.....								13											65									13	338	65	65			624	1,196
Total.....	145	29	22	38	8	36	90	111	38	24	71	175	487	229	268	55	3,418	1,104	88	110	54	98	80	37	173	12,508	1,318	1,387	537	90	15,929	36,837			

## ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service of enlisted men of the line, \$3,903,133.90." The amount appropriated last year was \$2,300,000. That amount is provided in pursuance of the provisions of the law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. It costs \$2.40 a month. That is what the costs reports show that to be, and this is a computation figured at that rate.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is the average increase for length of service?

Lieut. BRETT. For the line.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an increase that is based on full enlistments?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. We have the figures here. The average monthly pay is a fraction more than \$2.41. The yearly pay is a fraction more than \$28.96, and this is for 134,773 men.

Mr. ANTHONY. Did I understand you to say that the average pay of enlisted men of the Army is \$28.96 per month?

Gen. SHARPE. That is additional service pay only, and that is the amount per year. The amount per month is a little over \$2.41.

Mr. CALDWELL. All of the 134,773 men do not get additional pay?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; but that is the average which we are giving you, the average monthly per capita for the entire strength of the line of the Army.

Mr. CALDWELL. Can you tell us how many men actually get the increased pay?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; we have not those figures.

Mr. ANTHONY. In that connection can you tell us what is the average monthly pay of the enlisted men of the Army to-day, of all enlisted ranks?

Lieut. BRETT. The average is \$266 and some odd cents per year.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is the average pay?

Lieut. BRETT. Yes, sir; of all men of the Army; just under \$267. The exact figure is \$266.24.

Mr. ANTHONY. That includes the pay of the noncommissioned officers, along with the pay of the privates?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; and it also includes base pay and marksmanship pay, but it does not include foreign pay, which is only given to those men who are serving in Alaska, China, the Philippine Islands, and Mexico. The average pay of the line, service pay, is \$227.20; including marksmanship pay, it is \$237.30.

Mr. KAHN. General, there is one question I would like to ask you in regard to marksmanship. Do you find that the ability of the men to shoot has increased materially since you have been paying them for marksmanship?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not have the records of that.

Mr. KAHN. They used to give them a medal, but they thought they could stimulate marksmanship by giving additional pay. I wondered whether the payment of additional money had served as a great stimulus in the Army for producing better shots.

Gen. SHARPE. It is my impression that the marksmanship has improved very much, but I have no opinion on that.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose Gen. Crozier can tell us about that.

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; that comes under The Adjutant General or the Chief of Staff.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item P2a. Pay of Enlisted Men of the Line of the Regular Army.**

Additional pay for length of service, \$3,903,133.90.

Average monthly per capita, \$2.4134; average yearly per capita, \$28.9608; which for 134,773 men, gives the amount of the estimate.

**PAY OF ENLISTED MEN OF REGULAR ARMY RESERVE.**

■ The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Pay of enlisted men of the Regular Army Reserve, \$650,000." The amount appropriated for this item last year was \$28,500. Will you explain that increase?

Gen. SHARPE. We are estimating for 25,000 men for the reservists. That comes under section 31 of the national defense act, and we were informed by The Adjutant General, as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*August 12, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

There are no data now available upon which an accurate estimate can be made of the number of men that will belong to the Regular Army Reserve during the fiscal year 1918. Allowing for the fact that furloughs to the reserve may be made after a service of one year, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916, it is estimated that the pay of reservists during the year 1918 will be equal to the pay of approximately 25,000 reservists for the entire year, and estimate will be made accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. P. MCCAIN, *The Adjutant General.*

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You are estimating in this item for 25,000 men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many men have you in the reserve now?

Gen. SHARPE. I have not that data.

The CHAIRMAN. What can you tell us about the expenditure of the amount paid last year to men in the reserve?

Gen. SHARPE. We have not any.

Mr. ANTHONY. You had an army reserve of 14 men last year, did you not?

Mr. KAHN. They got up to approximately 3,000 last year. The first men to go into the reserve under the act passed three years ago began to come in at that time. Can you not put in the record the amount of money paid out last year to men in the reserve?

Gen. SHARPE. There were no payments, and there was no law providing for that. The first period is that beginning July 1, 1916, and ending December 31, 1916.

Mr. ANTHONY. So that you have expended none of the \$28,500 appropriated last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Not yet.

Mr. KAHN. The reserves of the Regular Army have been called out by the Secretary of War?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; some of the reserves are now on active duty.

Mr. KAHN. Do you know how many of those men are in the field now?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; I do not. Then we have 15 days' field training which we are estimating for under section 31 of the National

Defense act, and we estimate for 5,000 men, the total amount being \$50,000.

Mr. KAHN. That makes up the total of the \$650,000 you are asking for?

Gen. SHARPE. For that one purpose, yes, sir; for the Reservists. Then we estimate for 15 days training for the enlisted Reserve Corps, and there are 17,439 men who are to be estimated for under that, according to section 55 of the National Defense act.

Mr. KAHN. They get \$4 a year each?

Lieut. BRETT. They get the pay of their grade for 15 days.

Mr. KAHN. But aside from that they get \$4 pay, anyway?

Gen. SHARPE. Nor the enlisted Reserve Corps. That is the Regular Army Reserve. I have a table here which was furnished by the Adjutant General's Department, showing in the five departments and corps what should be given, according to grades.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put that table in the record?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. That is for 17,439 men. Then the additional training for 496 men for 15 days, under that same item, amounts to \$4,960.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

AUGUST 3, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for 1918 pay, etc., estimates.

For use in the preparation of estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as follows:

1. Referring to so much of section 31 of the act as says the President "may summon the Regular Army Reserve or any part thereof for field training for a period not exceeding 15 days in each year, the reservists to receive travel expenses and pay at the rate of their respective grades in the Regular Army during such periods of training; and in the event of actual or threatened hostilities he may mobilize the Regular Army Reserve in such manner as he may determine, and thereafter retain it, or any part thereof, in active service for such period as he may determine the conditions demand."

a. For how many reservists and for how many days for field training is it desired provision be made?

b. If any part of the Regular Army Reserve is to be mobilized, for how many reservists and for what period is it desired provision be made?

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
August 25, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. Estimates should be made for field training of 5,000 members of the Regular Army Reserve, for periods of 15 days during the fiscal year 1918.

2. No estimate need be made at this time for possible mobilization of the Regular Army Reserve Corps on account of threatened hostilities during that fiscal year.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOS. P. TRACY, *Adjutant General.*

AUGUST 3, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for 1918 pay, etc., estimates.

For use in the preparation of estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as follows:

1. Under section 55 of the national defense act, for how many men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps ordered to active duty for instruction on training for periods not exceeding 15 days, is it desired provision be made?

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

SEPTEMBER 14, 1916.

From: The Adjutant General.

To: The Quartermaster General of the Army.

Subject: Data for 1918 pay, etc., estimates.

Estimates for the fiscal year 1918 for pay as to the number of men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps ordered to active duty for instruction or training, under section 55 of the national defense act, will be made in accordance with the recommendations, herewith inclosed, for their respective corps or department, by the Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Surgeon General of the Army, Chief Signal Officer, and the Quartermaster General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

The following tables show the strength desired by the five departments and corps named:

Ordnance Department: 5 sergeants; 5 corporals; 30 privates, first class; 16 privates, second class; 20 sergeant armorers; 20 sergeant mobile armament machinists; 20 sergeant saddlers; 20 sergeant carpenters; total, 136.

## ENGINEERS.

Grades.	Organizations.					Total to have 15 days' training.	Number to have 15 days' (voluntary) additional.
	Nine Engineer regiments.	Two railway regiments.	Two battalions mounted Engineers.	Four Engineer trains (Infantry.)	Engineer train (Cavalry).		
Master Engineers, senior grade.....	18	4	2	8		32	8
Regimental sergeant major.....	9	2				11	
Regimental supply sergeant.....	18	4				22	
Sergeant, first class.....	162	36	12	8		218	8
Battalion sergeant major.....	18	4	2			24	
Battalion supply sergeant.....			2	4	1	7	4
Color sergeant.....	18	4				22	
Sergeant bugler.....	9	2				11	
Master Engineer, junior grade.....	54	12	6	16		88	15
First sergeant.....	54	12	6	4	1	77	4
Mess sergeant.....	54	12	6			72	
Supply sergeant.....	54	12	6	8	1	81	8
Stable sergeant.....	54	12	6	8	1	81	8
Sergeant.....	324	72	24	24	3	447	24
Corporal.....	648	144	50	40	8	890	40
Horseshoer.....	54	12	12	8	1	87	8
Saddler.....	54	12	6	4	1	77	4
Wagoner.....	243	54	24	268	57	646	268
Cook.....	117	26	12	12	2	169	12
Bugler.....	108	24	12	12	2	158	12
Private, first class.....	1,026	228	72	16		1,342	16
Private.....	3,186	708	222	56		4,172	56
<b>Total enlisted.....</b>	<b>6,282</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8,734</b>	<b>496</b>

	Signal Corps proper.	Aviation section.	Total.
Signal Corps, master signal electrician.....	43	20	63
Sergeants, first class.....	136	70	206
Sergeants.....	170	100	270
Corporals.....	275	230	475
Cooks.....	38	30	68
Horseshoers.....	16		16
Privates, first class.....	179	116	295
Privates.....	712	464	1,176
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,569</b>

Total to have 15 days' training:

Engineers.....	8,734
Medical Department.....	5,000
Quartermaster Corps.....	1,000
Signal Corps.....	1,569
Aviation Section.....	1,000

Grand total..... 17,439



## PAY OF ENLISTED MEN, NATIONAL GUARD.

Mr. TILSON. How do you estimate the number in the National Guard for the next year?

Gen. SHARPE. The estimate is based on the figures furnished by the Militia Bureau, and is for \$13,085,217.

Mr. TILSON. You simply take their estimate of what it will be?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; it is 230,253 men.

Mr. TILSON. We are about 100,000 men short on that?

Gen. SHARPE. Of course, this is based on the national defense act.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many there actually are of National Guard men?

Mr. TILSON. About 130,000, I think.

Gen. SHARPE. That is what was said.

Mr. TILSON. That is about the number there were at the time of the call.

Gen. SHARPE. About 129,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But it was increased?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. The law itself provides a minimum of 800 men for every congressional district and also 800 men for every United States Senator as a minimum. There shall be not less than 400 men to begin with, and then the number shall increase during a period, I think, of six years.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that; but what I wanted to get at was how many men are actually in the National Guard.

Gen. SHARPE. We had on July 29, 1916, 7,750 officers and 142,250 enlisted men.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those the last figures?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; that was the maximum number which we had in at that time.

Mr. TILSON. Quite a number were discharged for disability and on account of dependent relatives?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. The militia and the National Guard in the service on October 31, 1916, numbered 6,065 officers and 112,569 men. There were mustered out 978 officers and 19,922 men, leaving in the service on December 1, 1916, 5,087 officers and 92,647 men.

Mr. KAHN. In the service of the United States?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; on December 1, 1916.

Mr. KAHN. Those men are either on the border or in mobilization camps?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; a total of 97,734 officers and men.

Mr. CALDWELL. Those men who were mustered out have gone back into the National Guard organizations, have they not? They have not been lost to the service?

Gen. SHARPE. That is what I understand; that they go back into their organizations.

Mr. CALDWELL. So that the strength of the National Guard now is approximately what it was in October, because, as a matter of fact, you have the 92,647 men and 5,087 officers in the service of the United States, and then you have those men mustered out between October and December that are in the National Guard organizations.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Unless their terms of enlistment have expired,

Gen. SHARPE. There are some men in the various States who have not been called out.

Mr. TILSON. Did the 142,000 men in the National Guard in July include only the men who were called?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought they called all of the National Guard.

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. Those men were serving in the National Guard, or were en route to the Mexican border. In other words, they had been called out.

Mr. TILSON. That does not include the Coast Artillery or some others who were not called?

Gen. SHARPE. Those were the men who were called, with the increases that were deemed.

Mr. CALDWELL. We have to provide pay for all the National Guard organizations, even those that were not called?

Gen. SHARPE. Those 230,253 men I referred to include all of those men.

Mr. CALDWELL. So that the strength of the National Guard now, according to the best estimates you have, is 230,253?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; that is the authorized strength for the next fiscal year, under the national defense act.

Mr. CALDWELL. Now, do you know how many of those men are actually available now in case we needed them?

Gen. SHARPE. No; I could not tell you that. The Militia Bureau would have those figures.

Mr. KAHN. As I understand it, when the National Guards were called out they were all examined by surgeons of the Army, and a great many of them were found to be physically unfit.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. In replacing those men the organizations were recruited up to minimum strength at the least and as they brought new men who had had no experience whatever into the service. As I understand it, about 50 per cent of the men who went to the front with the National Guard organizations were raw recruits. Is that your understanding of it?

Gen. SHARPE. That I do not know about, but we did have the figures when we were submitting our deficiency estimate, showing that 42,000 men had been taken into the service and then mustered out afterwards. I do not know as to what percentage of the organizations which went to the border were new men. Some of these men were recruited and were mustered out again.

Mr. KAHN. Then can you tell us this—it has some bearing on these figures. When the Government called these men into the service and large numbers were rejected because of physical disability, all those men who failed to qualify for the Federal service dropped out of the guard, did they not, or are they still counted as members of the National Guard?

Gen. SHARPE. That I do not know; I suppose they did.

Mr. TILSON. I can answer some of those questions for you at another time, and not take up Gen. Sharpe's time now.

Gen. SHARPE. I have not any data at all about that.

Mr. GREENE. May I ask you this question. I do not know whether it fits exactly into the consideration of this particular item, but the question is this: I understand that in the apportionment of National Guard money for the ensuing fiscal year, no sum was

allotted to several States whose troops were in the Federal service. The Vermont troops were, shortly after they enlisted, mustered out and returned to their home station, where they continued their status as National Guardsmen, but without an appropriation.

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know about that. These apportionments are made by the Militia Bureau. We have nothing to do with the money appropriated for the National Guard, except that when we get requisitions from the Militia Bureau for any supplies which we furnish, we fill the requisition, and we are reimbursed for it.

Mr. GREENE. That matter will come up when the Chief of the Militia Division is before us?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

**Item P2h.—Pay of Enlisted Men, National Guard.**

JULY 19, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Chief of the Militia Bureau.

Subject: Data for estimates for pay of militia.

For use in the preparation of estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as follows:

2. Under section 110 of the national defense act, for how many enlisted men of the various grades of the National Guard to whom 25 per cent of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army is to be paid, is it desired provision be made?

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
MILITIA BUREAU.  
*August 10, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

The information requested is inclosed.

A. L. MILLS,  
*Major General, General Staff, Chief of Bureau.*

The following table shows an analysis of the information furnished:

Regimental sergeants major; regimental supply sergeants; first sergeants; sergeants major, senior grade; assistant engineers; electrician sergeants, first class; battalion sergeants major; engineers; sergeants, first class; 3,684, at \$11.25 each per month.....	\$497,340
Battalion and squadron sergeants major; assistant band leaders; sergeant buglers; sergeants major, junior grade; master gunners; 861, at \$10 each per month.....	103,320
Color sergeants; band sergeants; musicians, first class; supply sergeants; electrician sergeants, second class; mess sergeants; stable sergeants; sergeants; 2,564, at \$9 each per month.....	276,912
Mess sergeants; supply sergeants; stable sergeants; sergeants; cooks; horse-shoers; band corporals; musicians, second class; radio sergeants; firemen; 25,615, at \$7.50 each per month.....	2,305,350
Corporals; saddlers; mechanics; wagoners; 25,007, at \$5.25 each per month. Chief mechanics; musicians, third class; mechanics; corporals; 3,486, at \$6 each per month.....	1,575,441
Band leaders; master electricians; master engineers; master electricians; 223, at \$18.75 each per month.....	250,992
Engineers; master engineers, junior grade; 88, at \$16.25 each per month..	50,175
Sergeants, first class, Medical Department; 368, at \$12.50 each per month..	17,160
Buglers; privates; privates, second class; 126,439, at \$3.75 each per month.	55,200
Privates, first class, 41,918, at \$4.50 each per month.....	5,689,755
	2,263,572
Total (230,253).....	13,685,217

## PAY OF ENLISTED MEN, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. We will pass to the next item at the top of page 13, under the head of "Ordnance Department," "Pay of enlisted men, \$383,760."

Gen. SHARPE. The estimate is for 1,318 enlisted men in the Ordnance Department, and the total amount of their pay is \$383,760.

Mr. KAHN. That is authorized by law?

Gen. SHARPE. That is authorized by law; yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. How many men have they in reality, do you know?

Gen. SHARPE. They had 732 on October 31, 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. And this estimate is for 1,318 men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that provides for the increase authorized for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some new language there, which reads:

*Provided*, That on and after July first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, the total enlisted strength of the Ordnance Department and the number in each grade shall be limited and fixed from time to time by the President in accordance with the needs of the Army, and shall consist of ordnance sergeants, senior grade; ordnance sergeants; sergeants, first class; sergeants; corporals; cooks; privates, first class; and privates. The number in the various grades shall not exceed the following percentages of the total authorized enlisted strength of the Ordnance Department, namely: Ordnance sergeants, senior grade, two per centum; ordnance sergeants, twelve per centum; sergeants, first class, two per centum; sergeants, ten per centum; corporals, eighteen per centum; cooks, two per centum; privates, first class, forty-five per centum: *Provided further*, That the monthly pay of ordnance sergeants, senior grade, shall be \$75; of ordnance sergeants, \$50; of sergeants, first class, Ordnance Department, \$45; cooks, Ordnance Department, \$30; and of privates, Ordnance Department, \$15: *And provided further*, That the enlisted strength of the Ordnance Department shall be excluded from the total authorized enlisted force of the Army as fixed by section two of the Act of Congress approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. That was put in by direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. KAHN. Would Gen. Crozier be able to explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. In regard to these figures you have given us for the pay of enlisted men in the Ordnance Department, are they based on the increases provided for in this new language?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. In that connection, Mr. Kahn, that pay of enlisted men, amounting to \$383,760, is based on the provisions of existing law; but if the new language is inserted, the estimate will have to be modified or changed in accordance with provisions contained in the new language.

Mr. KAHN. The amount would have to be increased?

Gen. SHARPE. It would have to be increased.

Mr. CALDWELL. If we put in this amendment we would have to increase the amount. Have you the amount of the increase which would be required?

Gen. SHARPE. It is \$33,348. The total then would be \$417,408.

Mr. ANTHONY. What this new language does is to increase the pay of the noncommissioned officers of the Ordnance Department?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Capt. DALY. It gives them grades similar to the grades in the Quartermaster Corps.

Gen. SHARPE. I would like to submit a table showing the number of men in the different grades, which make up the total of \$383,760.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the amount appropriated last year been expended?

Gen. SHARPE. It probably will be at the end of the year. The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item P4. Ordnance Department: Pay of Enlisted Men.**

AUGUST 16, 1916.

From: The Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for estimates for pay, etc., for 1918.

For use in the preparation of estimates for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) For how many enlisted men, with the numbers in each grade, is it desired provision be made under section 12 of the national defense act?

\* \* \* \* \*

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*August 18, 1916.*

To the CHIEF OF ORDNANCE:

For report with return of this paper.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. M. WRIGHT, *Adjutant General.*

[Second indorsement.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *August 22, 1916.*

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

\* \* \* \* \*

2. The following is the enlisted personnel now authorized for the Ordnance Department:

175 ordnance sergeants.  
134 sergeants of ordnance.  
213 corporals.  
498 privates, first class.  
221 privates, second class.

1,241

3. In addition to the above, the office will recommend the following increases to provide for the increment of the Regular Army for the fiscal year 1918: 19 sergeants of ordnance, 30 corporals, 73 privates (first class), 10 privates (second class).

4. It is thought that provision should be made for the pay of the total number of enlisted men enumerated above.

WILLIAM CROZIER,  
*Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.*

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*September 8, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

The number of \* \* \* men for whom estimates for pay will be made under section 12, national-defense act, is correctly stated by the Chief of Ordnance in the second indorsement hereon, and the addition to the enlisted strength recommended by him in paragraph 3 of said indorsement is approved, to date from July 1, 1917.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

The following are the details of this item:

175 ordnance sergeants, at \$45 each per month.....	\$94,500
148 sergeants, at \$36 each per month.....	53,936
238 corporals, at \$24 each per month.....	58,544
548 privates, first class, at \$18 each per month.....	118,368
209 privates, at \$15 each per month.....	37,620
11 mess sergeants, at \$6 each per month.....	792
<b>1,318 Total.....</b>	<b>383,760</b>

#### ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE, ENLISTED MEN, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Gen. SHARPE. The service pay is based on a monthly per capita of \$11.76, and a yearly per capita of \$141.12, and for 1,318 men it amounts to the total of the estimate, \$185,996.16.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in reference to the next item, at the top of page 14, "Additional pay for length of service, \$185,996.16"?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount appropriated under this item last year was \$150,000?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Will you expend all of the \$150,000 appropriated last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Will you have any deficiency in that item?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not think so, Mr. Kahn.

#### PAY OF ENLISTED MEN, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, under the head "Quartermaster Corps" is "Pay of enlisted men, \$2,437,272." The amount appropriated last year under this item was \$2,000,000, so that there is an increase of \$437,272. Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. There are 8,000 men provided for in that item, the total pay amounting to \$2,437,272, and the strength we are asking for, given by grades, is shown by the table which I will submit in connection with this item.

Mr. ANTHONY. You say there are 8,000 men authorized in the Quartermaster Corps?

Gen. SHARPE. That is for next year.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many have you actually in the corps?

Gen. SHARPE. We have 5,115, and we are authorized to have in the different grades of quartermaster sergeants, after July 1, senior grade, 22; quartermaster sergeants, 480; sergeants, first class, 200; sergeants, 2,000; corporals, 800; privates, first class, 2,662; cooks, 120; and privates 1,716.

Mr. KAHN. Is there any hope of getting that many men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; I think we can get them; and we need them. We are now very short. Down in Panama we can not give them all they need there on account of the number of troops retained on the border.

Mr. KAHN. Then, it is your opinion that you will have all these men next year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; I think we will have them.

We will have to have them, because we are being asked by all the departments to increase their allotments at the posts, and we have

not been able to do it. Really some of the departments, like the Department of the East, down in Panama, have been put to considerable difficulty about the transaction of their work, because we do not have the men to furnish them. When we are using these men on the border, as we are, in handling all the bakeries down there for the militia, it has stripped us of all our bakers in our posts here. We are having to buy bread at the Washington Barracks to-day.

Mr. KAHN. You seem to have no difficulty in finding men for the Quartermaster Corps.

Gen. SHARPE. We have not yet. Of course, they have to take the examination, and sometimes they are a little slow in coming up through the examination.

Mr. KAHN. Then, it is easier to enlist men for the Quartermaster Corps than it is for the line of the Army?

Gen. SHARPE. I would not want to say that. The men come from the line of the Army. They are transferred, corporals, sergeants, and so on.

Mr. CALDWELL. Did you use all of the \$2,000,000 appropriated under this item last year?

Gen. SHARPE. By the end of June we will have used it all.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some new language there in the form of a proviso which reads: "*Provided*, That on and after July 1, 1917, the monthly pay of quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, shall be \$50." What is the object of that proviso?

Gen. SHARPE. It increases the pay of the quartermaster sergeant by \$5 a month. They are getting \$45 a month now, and they receive the same pay as the sergeant, first class. They are really the exceptional enlisted men in the Army. They are men who have to be so many years in the service and they must become noncommissioned officers before they can take an examination. And those examinations are almost as severe as we can make them. We make the examinations just as stiff as we can possibly make them, and these men are the pick of the men in the corps.

Mr. KAHN. When did they last get an increase?

Gen. SHARPE. That pay has been fixed ever since the pay of the Army was fixed in 1908.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What does the quartermaster sergeant, first class, get?

Gen. SHARPE. The quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, gets \$75 a month; quartermaster sergeant, \$45, and sergeant, first class, \$45.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What does he do?

Gen. SHARPE. The quartermaster sergeants, senior grade, are experts on electricity and other things of that sort; they are specialists. We have only about 12 or 15 of those men.

Mr. GREENE. Are those the men who were formerly rated as master electricians?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; We will fill those places very slowly.

Mr. ANTHONY. You do not refer to them as master electricians any more unless they are actually technical men?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Up to a few years ago you gave men that rating who were not accomplished along those lines?

Gen. SHARPE. Not in our corps. We do not want the men rated in that way any more. There is no inducement for a man to take

the examination for quartermaster sergeant if he has only the same pay as the sergeant, first class. Of course, they have to take an examination. The examination which the quartermaster sergeant takes is an entirely different one. The men referred to are the old post quartermaster and commissary sergeants of the Army.

Mr. KAHN. How many of them will there be?

Gen. SHARPE. There will be 480 of them.

Mr. KAHN. There will be 480 of them who will be affected by this increase of pay, if the committee sees fit to allow it?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. I most urgently request that the committee give this matter full consideration, for the reason I have given. I never like to compare the Quartermaster Corps with any other department, but there was a suggestion last year that we ask for an increase commensurate with what some other department was receiving, but I said I did not think that had anything to do with the matter; that it was not a question of what other men are being paid, but the standing of these men should be considered, and the fact that they take this examination, which, as I have said, is very severe, makes them exceptional men, and they ought to be given some advance.

Mr. McKENZIE. I want to ask you a question which you may not care to answer, but it occurs to me to ask it at this time. Will it in any way help us to increase the number of men in the line by giving these various increases to these different classes of men in the Army, while at the same time we forget the fellow whom we have first got to get into the Army?

Gen. SHARPE. I could not give you the data on that, but it seems to me——

Mr. McKENZIE (interposing). The point I am making is, Can we build up an Army under existing conditions by paying the ordinary private the man whom we must first get hold of, out of whom we are to make a soldier? We pay him \$15 a month, and I want to know what good it will do, as far as building up the line of the Army is concerned, to increase men in the different classes of the staff corps.

Gen. SHARPE. Of course we know that we have to build up, and these proposed increases are to compensate the men for the services they are rendering.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put into the hearing a full statement of what these men get, not only in pay but allowances, so that we will know exactly how much they get in full.

Gen. SHARPE. I will do that.

(The table referred to is as follows:)



## Statement of per capita cost of enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps in the United States.

	Rate of pay.		Clothing.				
	Per month.	Per year.	Initial and first year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Average cost per year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade.....	\$75.00	\$900.00	\$67.85	\$24.80	\$24.80	\$24.80	\$35.56
Quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps.....	45.00	540.00	67.85	24.80	24.80	24.80	35.56
Sergeant, first class.....	45.00	540.00	67.85	24.80	24.80	24.80	35.56
Sergeant.....	36.00	432.00	67.85	24.80	24.80	24.80	35.56
Corporal.....	24.00	288.00	67.85	24.80	24.80	24.80	35.56
Private, first class.....	18.00	216.00	67.85	24.80	24.80	24.80	35.56
Private.....	15.00	180.00	67.85	24.80	24.80	24.80	35.56
Cook.....	30.00	360.00	67.85	24.80	24.80	24.80	35.56

	Ration.		Commutation of rations.		Heat.		Light.	
	Per day.	Per year.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per year.	Per month.	Per year.
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade.....	\$0.30	\$109.50	1.00	\$365.00	\$4.72	\$56.59	\$0.90	\$10.80
Quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps.....	.30	109.50	1.00	365.00	4.72	56.59	.90	10.80
Sergeant, first class.....	.30	109.50	1.00	365.00	4.72	56.59	.90	10.80
Sergeant.....	.30	109.50	1.00	365.00	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.16	.15	1.80
Corporal.....	.30	109.50	1.00	365.00	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.16	.15	1.80
Private, first class.....	.30	109.50	1.00	365.00	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.16	.15	1.80
Private.....	.30	109.50	1.00	365.00	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.16	.15	1.80
Cook.....	.30	109.50	1.00	365.00	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.16	.15	1.80

	Rent of quarters when public not furnished.		Cost of recruiting per capita. <sup>1</sup>	Cost per annum.			
	Per month.	Per year.		When quartered at posts.	When quartered at posts, cost of recruiting deducted.	When furnished commutation of rations and quarters.	When furnished commutation of rations and quarters, cost of recruiting deducted.
	16	17		19	20	21	22
Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade.....	\$15.00	\$180.00	\$92.32	\$1,204.77	\$1,112.45	\$1,640.27	\$1,547.95
Quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps.....	15.00	180.00	92.32	844.77	752.45	1,280.27	1,187.95
Sergeant, first class.....	15.00	180.00	92.32	844.77	752.45	1,280.27	1,187.95
Sergeant.....	15.00	180.00	92.32	680.34	588.02	1,115.84	1,023.52
Corporal.....	15.00	180.00	92.32	536.34	444.02	971.84	879.52
Private, first class.....	15.00	180.00	92.32	464.34	372.02	899.84	807.52
Private.....	15.00	180.00	92.32	428.34	336.02	863.84	771.52
Cook.....	15.00	180.00	92.32	608.34	516.02	1,043.84	951.52

<sup>1</sup> The cost per capita on account of recruiting is as shown on statement furnished The Adjutant General by this office for fiscal year 1914.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You speak of the sergeant, first class; is that in the line?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You mean of your corps?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What do the sergeants, first class, of the line get?

Gen. SHARPE. We do not have them.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What do you call him?

Gen. SHARPE. The first sergeant.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He gets how much?

Gen. SHARPE. The same pay as the quartermaster sergeants.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You are asking for \$5 more for the sergeants in your department than for the first sergeant?

Gen. SHARPE. The first sergeant in the line passes no examination whatever.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He gets \$45.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. He is appointed by his captain and can be reduced to-morrow. These other men are appointed into our corps after a very severe examination which they are required to take. It is a very severe examination, and under the old law there was a provision to the effect that they could not be reduced—that they could only be tried by a general court-martial. They were treated very much as a warrant officer, and could only be tried by a general court-martial. That was the old law. I am telling you that to show the difference in the standing of the men.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item P5. Quartermaster Corps: Pay of enlisted men.**

AUGUST 28, 1916.

From: The Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for 1918, pay, etc., estimate.

1. The enlisted strength of the Quartermaster Corps required to meet the needs of the service is as follows:

(a) Total required for present Army, as of July 1, 1916, exclusive of regimental trains, is:

Quartermaster sergeants, senior grade.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants, first class.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates, first class.	Privates.	Cooks.	Total.
7	404	119	1,263	530	2,352	684	62	5,521

(b) Approved for 1917, 8,000, as follows:

Quartermaster sergeants, senior grade.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants, first class.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates, first class.	Privates.	Cooks.	Total.
18	454	173	2,000	737	2,662	1,864	102	8,000

## (c) Increase required for each succeeding increment:

Quar- termas- ter ser- geants, senior grade.	Quar- termas- ter ser- geants.	Ser- geants, first class.	Ser- geants,	Cor- porals.	Pri- vates, first class.	Pri- vates.	Cooks.	Total.
4	50	54	1,022	97	310	145	40	1,722

2. If this office is authorized to add to the 8,000 authorized by the Secretary of War as the strength for 1917, one increment, as given in (c), for the strength for 1918, it is requested that the approval of the Secretary of War be indicated hereon.

3. As the Secretary of War has directed that the estimates be in his hands by September 15, it is requested that action be expedited.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*September 12, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. With reference to estimates for pay for the fiscal year 1918 for the enlisted strength of the Quartermaster Corps, the Quartermaster General is informed:

(a) That Quartermaster Corps enlisted personnel for division headquarters (5 sergeants, first class; 5 sergeants, 5 privates at each) need be provided for only 4 Infantry divisions and 2 Cavalry divisions in the fiscal year 1918 (WCD 7512-27).

(b) That no Quartermaster Corps enlisted personnel will be authorized under revised tables of organization for brigade headquarters.

(c) That enlisted personnel for Infantry and Cavalry supply and ammunition trains should be estimated for only the number of divisions shown in (a).

(d) That the enlisted personnel recommended in the table submitted June 22, 1916, "For new garrisons to be established," etc., is excessive and should be modified.

(e) That the enlisted strength, Quartermaster Corps, is "limited and fixed from time to time by the President" (sec. 9, act of June 3, 1916), and is not subject to section 24, act of June 3, 1916. It may, in some years, be reduced, as well as increased.

(f) And that proper consideration of economy suggests limitation of such strength each year to the number in each grade which can be usefully employed and which is within the ratio of total strength prescribed by law.

2. The Quartermaster General will report:

(1) The actual strength of each grade according to latest returns and reports.

(2) The duties usually assigned to such men.

(3) The least enlisted strength of each grade required for the Regular Army during fiscal year 1918, in view of (a), (b), (c), and (d) above, and based upon actual conditions as far as such can be anticipated.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*September 15, 1916.*

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.

1. Paragraph 1, preceding indorsement, is noted. With reference to section (c) "That the enlisted personnel recommended in table submitted June 22, 1916 (OQMG. 321.5-P), 'For new garrisons to be established,' etc., is excessive and should be modified"; the number of men shown, as required (3,759), is the actual number required to properly perform the garrison duties in connection with the additional organizations authorized by the act of June 3, 1916, and is based on the normal requirements which have been given the careful consideration from every standpoint of this office. Inasmuch, however, as indorsement referred to states these figures should be modified, and in view of the possibility that troops may not be returned to garrison duty prior to June 30, 1918, a 20 per cent reduction has been made, making total under this head read 3,010, as shown by accompanying statement.

## 2. Data called for by paragraph 2 of same indorsement follows:

## (1) Actual strength of each grade according to latest returns and reports:

Quartermaster sergeants, senior grade.....	8
Quartermaster sergeants.....	429
Sergeants, first class.....	100
Sergeants.....	1,146
Corporals.....	511
Cooks.....	86
Privates, first class.....	2,088
Privates.....	691
Total.....	5,059

Attention is invited to the fact, however, that the number of positions authorized to be filled thus far in the fiscal year 1917 is as follows:

Quartermaster sergeants, senior grade.....	8
Quartermaster sergeants.....	454
Sergeants, first class.....	159
Sergeants.....	1,850
Corporals.....	710
Cooks.....	102
Privates, first class.....	2,535
Privates.....	1,029
Total.....	6,847

and sufficient time has not elapsed to permit of filling them. Consideration must also be given to the number of vacancies which invariably exist in any personnel.

(2) The duties assigned to these men are those duties pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps appropriate to the particular grade. The duties embraced are those such as are performed by mechanics, artisans, clerks, storekeepers, forage masters, overseers, etc., in the usual routine of garrisons; by packmasters, cargadors, horse-shoers, cooks, and packers with pack companies; truckmasters, assistant truckmasters, mechanics, chauffeurs, etc., with motor-truck companies; wagonmasters, blacksmiths, horseshoers, saddlers, cooks, and teamsters with wagon companies; chief bakers, bakers, assistant bakers, etc., with bakery companies; trainers, assistant trainers, farriers, etc., at remount depots, and other similar duties.

(3) Statement inclosed herewith shows the least enlisted strength of each grade required for the Regular Army during fiscal year 1918, as follows:

Quartermaster sergeants, senior grade.....	20
Quartermaster sergeants.....	494
Sergeants, first class.....	210
Sergeants.....	2,670
Corporals.....	804
Privates, first class.....	2,895
Privates.....	1,316
Cooks.....	130
Total.....	8,539

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[Fourth Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
September 20, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

With reference to the second indorsement of September 15, 1916, hereon, the Quartermaster General is informed:

(a) It is possible that the revision of the tables of organization, 1914, may obviate the necessity of detailing sergeants as chauffeurs in auto-truck companies. It is possible that in all arms of the service such duty may be performed by men of lower grades, and that recommendation may be made for legislation authorizing additional pay for those actually engaged upon such duty. For these reasons it is undesirable to authorize an enlisted strength, Quartermaster Corps, greater in certain other grades than is required, in order to obtain the proper number of sergeants for duty as chauffeurs. At this time it is not desirable to authorize for the fiscal year 1918 an increase in the total enlisted strength, Quartermaster Corps. As the actual strength is now nearly 3,000 below the authorized strength, it is believed that before the authorized strength has been enlisted, the readjustment of the duties of certain grades may obviate the necessity for further increase in the total strength.

(b) Under section 9 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, the enlisted strength, Quartermaster Corps, is limited and fixed by the President at 8,000 for the

fiscal year 1918; of this number the grades above that of private will consist of not to exceed the following:

Quartermaster sergeants (senior grade).....	22
Quartermaster sergeants.....	480
Sergeants, first class.....	200
Sergeants.....	2,000
Corporals.....	800
Privates, first class.....	2,662
Cooks.....	120

The complement of 8,000, if enlisted, will be held in the grade of private until further instructions. Estimates for pay, etc., 1918, will be based upon the above figures.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General*.

22 quartermaster sergeants, senior grade, at \$75 each per month .....	\$19,800
480 quartermaster sergeants, at \$50 each per month.....	288,000
200 sergeants, first class, at \$45 each per month.....	108,000
2,000 sergeants, at \$36 each per month.....	864,000
800 corporals, at \$24 each per month.....	230,400
120 cooks, at \$30 each per month.....	43,200
2,662 privates, first class, at \$18 each per month.....	574,992
1,716 privates, at \$15 each per month.....	308,880
8,000 Total.....	2,437,27

#### ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE, ENLISTED MEN, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$317,760." The amount appropriated last year was \$325,000.

Gen. SHARPE. That is based on a monthly per capita basis of \$3.31, and a yearly per capita of \$39.82, and the total amount for 8,000 men is \$317,760.

Mr. CALDWELL. How does it happen that you have less this year than last year, or did we appropriate too much money for that item last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Those are the figures. I do not understand just why it was. It is not quite \$8,000 less. I do not know why it is. We did not have a per capita then. That is the real explanation, I think.

Mr. CALDWELL. You have not used all of the \$325,000 then?

Gen. SHARPE. No; but we have seven months more to run. When we made that 1917 estimate we made it on the 1916 strength of the Army. The whole thing was based on the bill submitted by Mr. Hay. We had to revise the figures afterwards, and then later on we were called on to give other figures; and I think we had less than an hour to get up the figures for the Senate committee. I think some of the figures were not at all accurate.

Mr. CALDWELL. I am asking these questions, Gen. Sharpe, because they will be asked on the floor of the House, and I wanted the information for use on the floor.

Gen. SHARPE. These figures this year are correct, because they are based on the per capita. We figure that as carefully as we can.

(Thereupon, at 12.05 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Thursday, December 7, 1916, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Thursday, December 7, 1916.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. C. P. DALY, MILITARY STOREKEEPER, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, FIRST LIEUT. J. Q. A. BRETT, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, AND F. A. ELLISON, SECRETARY TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL—Continued.**

Gen. SHARPE. Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with the bill this morning, I would like to make a brief explanation in regard to a matter which came up yesterday, and that is the number of officers required by the second increment. The question was asked whether or not we would require those men, in view of the fact that we have not yet secured the full number of officers for the first increment. I pointed out yesterday that we have only gone five months of the present fiscal year, and still have seven months to go before reaching the end of the fiscal year. I said that examinations were being held and that appointments would continue to be made. I would like to make a brief statement in regard to that this morning.

When the question as to the number of officers required in the corps was taken up last year, it was shown that for the strength of the Army as it then existed, before any men in the increment were added to it, we required 49 officers in order that we might be enabled to do the work. I am speaking now only of the Quartermaster Corps. As the Army bill was introduced and as it passed the House, we were allowed those 49 officers, and we were to get them all at once. But as the bill came from the Senate, they allowed us 110 officers in five increments, which was to provide for the strength of the Army as it was provided for in the national defense act.

We absolutely need the officers, Mr. Chairman. We are now having over a hundred officers detailed from the line on duty in Texas alone, to do the work which really ought to be done by the officers of our corps. We have, I think, eighty-odd officers detailed from the retired list on duty at depots and at posts, and at other places of that sort. There has just been rendered a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury which is going to practically deprive us of the services of about 34 of those 80 officers, because the comptroller has ruled that when a retired quartermaster is on duty at a post where there are troops stationed, he is on duty with troops, and therefore, under the act of April, 1904, he is not available for assignment to duty, and as these officers can only be detailed by their own consent, if they are not going to get the pay of the active grade, we are going to lose a great many of them. There are 24 on duty at posts. I wanted to make that statement in order to show the absolute necessity for the number we are asking for.

Mr. CRAGO. You say the comptroller has ruled that where a man is on duty where there are soldiers that he is on duty with troops?

Gen. SHARPE. There is a difference between the comptroller and the Judge Advocate General.

Mr. CRAGO. You say he has ruled as I have stated?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. He has ruled that those men who are in our department, detailed as quartermasters with troops, are on duty with troops. That does not follow the decision of the Judge Advocate General, that a man doing duty in the Quartermaster Corps is not on duty with troops. Under the Manchu law any line officer detailed for duty in the Quartermaster Corps, although he is at a brigade post, is not on duty with troops.

Mr. CRAGO. That decision was made in the face of the decision of the Judge Advocate General?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. It goes back to the act of April, 1904. That is the act on which the comptroller based his decision.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not mean to say the other day that I was not in favor of the second increment. I was asking some questions about the officers in general.

#### PAY OF ENLISTED MEN, SIGNAL CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item for our consideration this morning is on page 12, under the head "Signal Corps," "Pay of enlisted men, \$1,071,144." The amount appropriated last year was \$800,000, which is an increase of more than \$200,000. Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. There is an increase in that item of \$271,144. There are 3,369 men provided for in that estimate.

Mr. CALDWELL. Is that an increase over the number of men we had before?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. How many men are there actually in the Signal Corps?

Gen. SHARPE. The estimate is for 3,369.

Mr. KAHN. That is the number called for. What is the actual strength of the corps now?

Gen. SHARPE. They now have 1,571 men.

Mr. KAHN. Will the \$800,000 appropriated this year be enough to pay them? Will you have any deficiency in that item?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; I do not think so.

Mr. CALDWELL. You say you had 1,571 men last year, and next year you will have 3,369 men, which is twice as many as last year. Last year you had an appropriation of \$800,000, and you say you are going to spend it all. How does it happen that you are only asking for \$271,000 additional, if you are to have twice as many men in that corps? Why is not the amount asked for twice as much as you had last year?

Gen. SHARPE. We can not rely with absolute certainty on any of the figures given in the appropriation last year so far as actual cost is concerned. As I think I explained yesterday, our estimates were made out accurately, based on the strength of the Army for 1916, and then we went in with the estimates based on the continental army. As you remember, we had a great deal—

Mr. CALDWELL (interposing). I think you do not catch my point. You have just stated to Mr. Kahn—and I am not antagonizing the estimate; I simply want to get an explanation, because we are going to have to make an explanation on the floor of the House—you just stated to Mr. Kahn that you would use all of the \$800,000 which was appropriated last year.

Gen. SHARPE. I thought it would be sufficient. I do not know whether we will have anything left from that or not. We have not figured on that. Last year we made an estimate based on the 1916 strength and also on the strength of the continental army. After that we had no figures except the figures called for and submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate within an hour's time, and the only thing we could do was to arrive at it as best we could under the circumstances.

There is another matter which I want to call attention to, and that is that in this bill there is always a clause that constitutes all these items one fund.

Mr. CALDWELL. I understand that; but this is what I want to get at: The Signal Corps is one of the branches of the service in which I and a great many other men in the House are particularly interested because of its constantly increasing importance and the marked advance that is being made in it. Do you think the amount that is asked for in this estimate, \$1,071,144, is going to be sufficient to take care of all the increases asked for or allowed in the bill? You are going to find the big Army men saying that last year you had \$800,000 and you only had 1,571 men to provide for, whereas this year you have 3,369 men for whom you are only asking \$1,071,144, and therefore you are going to cripple that branch of the service.

Gen. SHARPE. We did not have a chance last year to make an exact estimate when we submitted the amount of \$800,000. The number of men for 1918 has been fixed, and we have estimated for funds to pay them.

Mr. KAHN. This year was only a rough estimate?

Gen. SHARPE. We only had an hour in which to complete the figures.

Mr. KAHN. General, you have been giving us the percentages on the other items. Have you the percentages in reference to this item, so much per man per month and per year?

Gen. SHARPE. We have no percentages on this item, Mr. Kahn. We have the percentages for the items covering additional pay. That will come in the next item.

I have a table here which gives the number of men in each one of the different grades making up the 3,369 men, giving the amount of their base pay.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put that in the hearings?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Gen. SHARPE. I have also the correspondence relating to the figures which we are authorized to put in here, in order to get at the basis for those figures.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put that in the hearings?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

**Item P 6-13. Signal Corps: Pay of Enlisted Men.**

August 16, 1916.

From: The Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for estimates for pay, etc., 1918.

For use in the preparation of the estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*



(d) For how many enlisted men?

(e) For how many enlisted men, with the numbers in each grade, who may be instructed in the art of flying, with increase of 50 per centum in pay, is it desired provision be made?

\* \* \* \* \*

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*August 16, 1918.*

To the CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY:

For report, with return of this paper.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. M. WRIGHT, *Adjutant General.*

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, *September 1, 1916.*

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY:

The following estimates of pay for the fiscal year 1918 are submitted:

For enlisted men of the Signal Corps, as follows: Sixty-one master signal electricians, 198 sergeants (first class), 261 sergeants, 460 corporals, 58 cooks, 21 horseshoers, 1,117 privates (first class), 307 privates.

For enlisted men who may be instructed in the art of flying, as follows: Six master signal electricians, 44 sergeants (first class), 150 sergeants, 150 corporals.

C. McK. SALTZMAN,  
*Major, Signal Corps, Acting Chief Signal Officer.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *September 14, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

The figures given in the second indorsement are sufficiently accurate as a basis of estimate with the following exceptions:

The number of privates (first class) should be 1,186, and the number of privates 238.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[Fifth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,  
*August 26, 1916.*

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. It is requested that this office be informed of the number of enlisted men of the aviation section of the Signal Corps to be instructed in the art of flying and to receive an increase of 50 per cent in their pay for whom it is desired provision be made in the 1918 pay, etc., estimate.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[Sixth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *August 29, 1916.*

To the Chief Signal Officer, for remark, with reference to the preceding indorsement hereon.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[Seventh indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
August 30, 1916.To OFFICER IN CHARGE, AVIATION SECTION:  
Signal Corps, for remark.GEORGE P. SCRIVEN,  
Brigadier General, Chief Signal Officer.

[Eighth indorsement.]

OFFICER IN CHARGE, AVIATION SECTION, SIGNAL CORPS,  
August 30, 1916.To the ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY  
(Through the Chief Signal Officer):

It is estimated that 350 enlisted men of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, will be instructed in the art of flying and will receive an increase of 50 per cent in their pay.

WM. MITCHELL,  
Major, Signal Corps, Acting in Charge of Aviation Section.

66 master signal electricians, at \$75 each per month.....	\$62,100
10 master signal electricians, at \$112.50 each per month.....	13,500
212 sergeants, first class, at \$45 each per month.....	114,480
50 sergeants, first class, at \$67.50 each per month.....	40,500
185 sergeants, at \$36 each per month.....	78,920
165 sergeants, at \$54 each per month.....	106,920
470 corporals, at \$24 each per month.....	135,360
165 corporals, at \$36 each per month.....	71,280
74 cooks, at \$30 each per month.....	28,640
16 horseshoers, at \$30 each per month.....	5,760
1,628 privates, first class, at \$18 each per month.....	351,648
325 privates, at \$15 each per month.....	58,500
mess sergeants, 63, at \$6 each per month.....	4,536
3,369 Total.....	1,071,144

## ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE, ENLISTED MEN, SIGNAL CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$196,480.08." The amount appropriated last year under this item was \$90,000, so that there is an increase of \$106,480.08. Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. There is an increase in this item over the amount appropriated last year of \$106,480.08, the amount this year being \$196,480.08. That is based on a monthly per capita of \$4.86, and a yearly per capita of \$58.32 for the 3,369 men in the Corps.

Mr. TILSON. Why should there be such a tremendous increase over the amount appropriated last year? The amount you now ask for is more than double that appropriated last year.

Gen. SHARPE. That is what I explained to Mr. Caldwell a few moments ago. We did not know last year what the exact figures would be.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have you a deficit in that fund now?

Gen. SHARPE. That I can not say at this time. The year is only five months gone.

Mr. CALDWELL. If we appropriate \$90,000 for additional pay for length of service, when that \$90,000 is gone you have to stop that additional pay for length of service, do you not?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. There is a provision in the last paragraph of the bill each year which says it shall all constitute one fund; all the items in the appropriation for these items constitute one fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell the committee how much has been paid out under this item this year, up to this time?

Gen. SHARPE. I think we can get the figures for you, at least approximately. The paragraph in the bill which I referred to as constituting all the money in these items in one fund you will find on page 26 of the bill, reading as follows:

All the money hereinbefore appropriated for pay of the Army and miscellaneous, except the appropriation for mileage of commissioned officers, contract surgeons, expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, Army field clerks, and field clerks of the Quartermaster Corps, when authorized by law, shall be disbursed and accounted for by officers of the Quartermaster Corps as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

(The expenditures under this item for the first five months of the fiscal year 1917 amount to \$43,656.65.)

Mr. CALDWELL. Then we do not know what we are appropriating for. We make appropriations here and then any surplus there is in any one item is put into a general pot and is paid out for something else, and we do not know what is done with it.

Gen. SHARPE. That is not true in a normal year; we would have been able to give the correct figures for any other year but last year.

Mr. NICHOLLS. As I understand it, you have to approximate this. If you are running short on any one item, you have got to have some fund from which to pay the men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. NICHOLLS. And the only way you get that money is to get it from the other items, which all constitute one fund?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. And you have the record afterwards, showing the amount paid on each item. I do not see how it is possible to tell at this time about the condition this year, because the year 1917 is only five months gone, and we can not tell how many men we are going to have to pay in the next year. It is only an estimate at best.

Gen. SHARPE. In regard to the returns, the latest we have from the Philippine Islands are for August, which cover only two months of the fiscal year. It takes a long time to get the returns from those far-away stations.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It is fixed by law, and the whole thing is a matter of computation of the payments.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to make the transfer from one fund to another, and that is a matter of public record?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. This amount of \$90,000 was rather arbitrarily put in without any accurate information or knowledge last year on which to base the estimate.

Gen. SHARPE. There is another thing I would like to explain, Mr. Caldwell, in reference to that \$800,000 in the previous item. It has been called to my attention that after we made that guess there were 1,391 men who were added to the Signal Corps. That was done simply to try to enable that corps to meet the demands made upon it.

#### PAY OF ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is under the head "Medical Department," "Pay of enlisted men, \$2,235,528." The amount appropriated last year was \$1,500,000, so that there is quite a large increase in this item. Will you explain the item?

Gen. SHARPE. That item covers the pay of 7,659 men.

Mr. TILSON. Is that the authorized strength, or an estimate of what you expect the strength to be?

Gen. SHARPE. They are authorized to have a certain strength consisting of a certain percentage of the strength of the Army.

Mr. TILSON. This is based on the authorized strength?

Gen. SHARPE. It is based on the authorized strength; yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. How many enlisted men have they in the Medical Corps at the present time?

Gen. SHARPE. They now have 6,085.

Mr. KAHN. So that they are only about 1,600 short in that corps?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. You fill up the Medical Corps about as fast as any other branch of the service, do you not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. Here is the law in reference to the strength of the Medical Corps, as contained in section 10 of the national defense act:

The Medical Corps shall consist of commissioned officers below the grade of brigadier general, proportionately distributed among the several grades as in the Medical Corps now established by law. The total number of such officers shall approximately be equal to, but not exceed, except as hereinafter provided, seven for every one thousand of the total enlisted strength of the Regular Army authorized from time to time by law: *Provided*, That if by reason of a reduction by law in the authorized enlisted strength of the Army aforesaid, the total number of officers in the Medical Corps commissioned previously to such reduction shall for the time being exceed the equivalent of seven to one thousand of such reduced enlisted strength no original appointment to commissioned rank in said corps shall be made until the total number of commissioned officers thereof shall have been reduced below the equivalent of seven to the thousand of the said reduced enlisted strength, nor thereafter so as to make the total number of commissioned officers thereof in excess of the equivalent of seven to the thousand of said reduced enlisted strength; and no promotion shall be made above the grade of captain in said corps until the number of officers in the grade above that of captain to which the promotion is due shall have been reduced below the proportional number authorized for such grade on the basis of the reduced enlisted strength, nor thereafter so as to make the number of officers in such grade in excess of the proportional number authorized on the basis of said reduced enlisted strength.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not the Judge Advocate General hold that that increase took place in five annual increments?

Gen. SHARPE. No; not that. That is the actual strength. He did for the increase of officers. I have here a table showing the distribution of this amount, according to the grades of the men.

(The table referred to is as follows:)

#### Item P14. Medical Department: Pay of enlisted men.

38 master hospital sergeants, at \$75 each per month.....	\$34,200
38 hospital sergeants, at \$65 each per month.....	29,640
536 sergeants, first class, at \$50 each per month.....	321,600
842 sergeants, at \$36 each per month.....	363,744
382 corporals, at \$24 each per month.....	110,016
459 cooks, at \$30 each per month.....	165,240
36 horseshoers, at \$30 each per month.....	12,960
36 saddlers, at \$21 each per month.....	9,072
36 mechanics, at \$21 each per month.....	9,072
36 farriers, at \$21 each per month.....	9,072
4,350 privates, first class, at \$18 each per month.....	939,600
870 privates, at \$15 and \$16 each per month.....	162,240
Dispensary assistants (300), at \$2 each per month.....	7,200
Nurses (700), at \$3 each per month.....	25,200
Surgical assistants (400), at \$5 each per month.....	24,000
Mess sergeants (176), at \$6 each per month.....	12,672
7,659 Total.....	2,235,528

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "Additional pay for length of service, \$386,932.68." The amount appropriated last year was \$220,000, so that there is also an increase in that item.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. The amount for additional pay for length of service is \$386,932.68. That is based on a per capita of \$4.21 per month, and a yearly per capita of \$50.52 for 7,659 men, and that makes a total amount stated.

#### CLERKS, ETC., OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is under the heading "Clerks, messengers, and laborers, office of the Chief of Staff," and is as follows:

One chief clerk, at \$2,250 per annum, \$2,250;  
 Three clerks, at \$2,000 each per annum (decrease of one submitted), \$6,000;  
 Six clerks, at \$1,800 each per annum, \$10,800;  
 Nine clerks, at \$1,600 each per annum (decrease of two submitted), \$14,400;  
 Twelve clerks, at \$1,400 each per annum (decrease of three submitted), \$16,800;  
 Sixteen clerks, at \$1,200 each per annum (decrease of five submitted), \$19,200;  
 Ten clerks, at \$1,000 each per annum (decrease of three submitted), \$10,000;  
 One captain of the watch, at \$900 per annum, \$900;  
 Six watchmen, at \$720 each per annum (increase of three submitted), \$4,320;  
 One gardener, at \$720 per annum, \$720;  
 One packer, at \$840 per annum, \$840;  
 One chief messenger, at \$1,000 per annum, \$1,000;  
 Three messengers, at \$840 each per annum (increase of two submitted), \$2,520;  
 Fifteen messengers, at \$720 each per annum (decrease of five submitted), \$10,800;  
 One laborer, at \$720 per annum (increase of \$60 submitted), \$720;  
 One laborer, at \$720 per annum (increase of \$120 submitted), \$720;  
 One laborer, at \$600 per annum (decrease of one submitted), \$600;  
 Five charwomen, at \$240 each per annum, \$1,200; in all, \$103,790.  
 Appropriated last year, \$121,770.

Gen. SHARPE. There is a deduction in the number of clerks in this item because 15 of these clerks have been transferred to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. They are going into the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery. In reference to this item the Chief of Staff says:

The decrease in the number (15) of the various classes of clerks and of three messengers, as shown above, is due to the separation of the Coast Artillery Division, which has been created a separate office, and will therefore submit separate estimates for its force.

The translator and librarian provided for under the head of "Miscellaneous," namely, "For pay of translator and librarian of the Military Information Section, General Staff Corps, at \$1,800," has been taken up as a clerk of that grade. The appropriation is not increased thereby, and the provision for translator and librarian referred to should therefore be discontinued.

The increase of three watchmen is submitted, as it requires six to properly guard the War College building, two being absolutely necessary to be on duty at the same time from 4.30 p. m. to 8 a. m. There is, therefore, urgent necessity for the increase asked for.

The increase of two messengers at \$840 per annum (a corresponding decrease of two messengers at \$720 per annum) is specially recommended to enable the department to reward two men of long and faithful service who are fully entitled to this small increase in their pay.

The increase of \$60 and \$120 per annum in the pay of two laborers now receiving \$660 and \$600, respectively, is submitted in order to permit of the promotion of two men of long and faithful service entitled to advancement but who, not being in the classified service, can not be promoted to higher rates unless this increase of pay is allowed by Congress.

The net increase of this estimate is \$2,580.

I would like to suggest the following changes on page 15 of the bill, under this heading, to meet the views of the Chief of Staff, which I

have just read: The item reading "Nine clerks at \$1,600 per annum" should read "Ten clerks at \$1,600 per annum."

The CHAIRMAN. Ten instead of nine?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; a decrease of one submitted instead of two, making a total of the item of \$16,000. Then in the item covering the \$1,200 class, instead of "Sixteen clerks at \$1,200 each per annum," it should read "Seventeen clerks at \$1,200 each per annum," a decrease of four instead of five, with a total of \$20,400 instead of \$19,200.

The next item should read "Eight clerks at \$1,000 each per annum" instead of "Ten clerks at \$1,000 each per annum," a decrease of five submitted, making the total \$8,000 instead of \$10,000. The total for all the items should be \$104,590 instead of \$103,790, as given on page 16. That is an increase of \$800 over the estimate.

Mr. KAHN. I do not see how that is possible. In one place you have a decrease of \$2,000—

Gen. SHARPE (interposing). That is a decrease over last year. Those men are, I understand, to be provided for in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for 1918.

Mr. TILSON. That is a decrease of \$16,000 from last year's appropriation.

Gen. SHARPE. There are 15 clerks in all who have been transferred. There was one clerk at \$2,000 who was transferred.

Mr. KAHN. What about this provision on page 15 for six watchmen at \$720 each per annum, an increase of three watchmen. Why do you want an increase there?

Gen. SHARPE. Gen. Scott says that increase is needed in order to properly guard the War College Building, two being absolutely necessary to be on duty at the same time, from 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. KAHN. Then there is another item on the same page for three messengers, at \$840 each per annum, an increase of two submitted. What is the reason for that?

Gen. SHARPE. Gen. Scott explains that in the letter I have submitted.

Mr. KAHN. Have you three messengers there?

Gen. SHARPE. There is only one there now at that salary, and they want to increase the other two messengers from \$720 to \$840.

Mr. TILSON. You want to take two out of the \$720 class and put them in the \$840 class?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. I believe you have explained about the increase in laborers.

Gen. SHARPE. I read you Gen. Scott's explanation. I would like to state that Col. Graves told me when he was called before the Appropriations Committee he got the impression that the members of the committee were of the opinion that this item for the appropriation for clerks for the office of the Chief of Staff should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee, because the clerks were here in Washington. I have spoken with Gen. Scott and also with the Secretary of War in reference to the matter, saying that I thought I might be questioned about it, and I thought I would anticipate any questions by explaining that the mere fact that the Chief of Staff's office is in Washington now should not justify the

transfer of these clerks to the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, because if they go in that bill they can not be moved from Washington. I desire to invite your attention to the fact that in all the armies now engaged in war on the other side, the chief of staff with all of his assistants is right at the front. The law contemplates that the Chief of Staff can be sent away from Washington, and if these men are not left in this bill he would have to go out without clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that question has been raised, has it not, Mr. Kahn? This committee has been appropriating for these clerks ever since I have been on the committee.

Mr. KAHN. It has been appropriating for them right along, and what the general has stated this morning convinces me that they are again trying to grab something from the jurisdiction of this committee.

Mr. TILSON. The Coast Artillery——

Mr. KAHN (interposing). They have grabbed the clerks of the Coast Artillery away from us, because the Coast Artillery was made a separate bureau. They have jurisdiction over the Coast Artillery, whereas we have jurisdiction over the artillery supplied to the militia.

Gen. SHARPE. It becomes a bureau of the War Department, so it is just the same as our bureau, and I think that was their argument.

Mr. GREENE. They take jurisdiction on the presumption that they have jurisdiction over everything relating to fortifications.

Mr. KAHN. Oh, yes. They have also jurisdiction of the various bureaus located here in Washington, have they not? Do they not furnish the clerks for the different bureaus here?

Gen. SHARPE. That is under the legislative bill.

Mr. GREENE. Does not this item relate exclusively to the administration of the Army?

Mr. KAHN. This item relates to the Office of the Chief of Staff only. But in the case of the Bureau of Ordnance, for instance, the legislative bill provides for the payment of clerks in that bureau. I think the legislative bill also provides for the payment of the clerks in the Quartermaster Bureau and all other bureaus of the War Department whose clerks are permanently located in Washington.

Mr. GREENE. I understand that is true as far as the civil administration of the War Department as a permanent branch of the Government is concerned, but does not this item relate to the military administration of the Army per se?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. Then it seems to me it should come within the jurisdiction of this committee.

#### CLERKS, ETC., AT DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 16, under the heading "Clerks and messengers at headquarters of the several Territorial departments, Territorial districts, tactical divisions, and brigades, and service schools," is as follows:

Seven clerks, at \$2,000 each per annum, \$14,000;  
 Eleven clerks, at \$1,800 each per annum, \$19,800;  
 Fifteen clerks, at \$1,600 each per annum (increase of one submitted), \$24,000;

Thirty-two clerks, at \$1,400 each per annum, \$44,800;  
 Sixty-three clerks, at \$1,200 each per annum (increase of six submitted), \$75,600;  
 Sixty-one clerks, at \$1,000 each per annum (increase of twelve submitted), \$61,000;  
 Thirty-nine messengers, at \$720 each per annum, \$28,080;  
 In all, \$267,280.

The amount appropriated last year was \$246,480, so that there is a small increase in that item. Will you tell us about that, General?

Gen. SHARPE. There are 187 of these employees, excluding the messengers.

Mr. TILSON. You submit an increase of one in the \$1,600 class?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. We submitted a letter asking what number should be estimated for, and received the following reply:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Quartermaster General.

Subject: Estimate for Army field clerks for 1918.

1. Referring to your letter of September 12, 1916 (2443846-A, A. G. O.-111.03-Ad, Q. M. G. O.) on the subject, you are informed that, in preparing the estimate for Army field clerk for 1918 you will, in addition to providing for the 170 clerks at the grades now fixed by the act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916, estimate for 19 additional clerks at grades as follows:

1 at \$1,600 per annum.

6 at \$1,200 per annum.

12 at \$1,000 per annum.

2. This increase of 19 in the number of Army field clerks will provide for 1 clerk at \$1,600 per annum required for the intelligence office, headquarters, Philippine Department; 1 clerk at \$1,200 per annum, and 2 clerks at \$1,000 per annum at each of 4 Infantry division headquarters; 1 clerk at \$1,200 per annum and 2 clerks at \$1,000 per annum at each of 2 Cavalry division headquarters.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

Increasing the 1917 authorization by the above gives for this item:

7 clerks, at \$2,000 each per annum.....	\$14,000
11 clerks, at \$1,800 each per annum.....	19,800
15 clerks, at \$1,600 each per annum.....	24,000
32 clerks, at \$1,400 each per annum.....	44,800
63 clerks, at \$1,200 each per annum.....	75,600
61 clerks, at \$1,000 each per annum.....	61,000
39 messengers, at \$720 each per annum.....	28,080
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>267,280</b>

Mr. KAHN. Are those new clerks made necessary on account of the passage of the act of June 3, 1916?

Gen. SHARPE. That is what I understand; yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Because the number of regiments has been increased?

Gen. SHARPE. The number of regiments and division headquarters. That is an increase of \$20,800.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose when the next increment is to go into effect you will ask for still more clerks?

Gen. SHARPE. That I do not know, Mr. Kahn.

Mr. GREENE. Is there not a possibility that one substantial increase attending the first increment might overcarry somewhat and take care of the second and third?

Gen. SHARPE. In the way of clerks I should say so, Mr. Greene, but that comes under The Adjutant General, and we have to base our estimate on the figures we get from his office.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, at the top of page 17, is "Additional pay while on foreign service, \$9,000." That is the same amount as was appropriated last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.



Mr. CALDWELL. How many years have you been carrying that item at the same figure?

Gen. SHARPE. For several years, I think.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do you use it all?

Gen. SHARPE. That I can not tell for last year. It is simply paid in the cases of men while they are on foreign service.

Mr. CALDWELL. I know exactly what it is for, but what I want to get at is this: We are supposed to appropriate money for service that is performed. If we have items we just carry along blindly, three or four items, as much as is needed, what is the use of figuring on something else? We had just as well go ahead and appropriate \$400,000,000 and tell you to go ahead and spend it.

Gen. SHARPE. I think that is practically all expended each year, because that is based on the number of clerks on duty in the places where they get the foreign-service pay under the law. Our estimates are based on actual requirements so far as we can determine them.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish us the details in regard to that item?

Mr. KAHN. Please put into the hearings the number of clerks, the amounts they receive, and where they are located.

Gen. SHARPE. I will do that.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

There are 35 clerks at salaries from \$1,000 to \$2,000 on duty in the Philippine Islands, each of whom receives \$200 per year additional as foreign-service pay.

#### COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS, ETC., TO ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For commutation of quarters and of heat and light, \$72,243.36." The amount appropriated last year was \$53,742, so that there is a substantial increase in that item.

Gen. SHARPE. That item amounts to \$72,243.36, and the details are as follows: Commutation of quarters, 2 rooms, at \$12 per room, amounting to \$288 per year; heat and light of an average zone for January, February, and December, \$9.74 each; for March and November, \$8.74 each; for October, \$8.34; for April and May, \$7.80 each; for June, July, August, and September, \$5.90 each, making a total of \$94.24. Commutation of quarters, heat, and light for one man for one year amounts to \$382.24, and for 189 clerks at \$382.24 each, the total amount is \$72,243.36.

Mr. KAHN. Is that increase made necessary by the increase in the allowances of clerks under the national-defense act?

Gen. SHARPE. By the Army appropriation bill, which gave them these allowances they did not have before.

Mr. FIELDS. What is the annual average?

Gen. SHARPE. That is \$382.24 for 189 clerks.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is that the same commutation allowed second lieutenants?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; that is the same as allowed to second lieutenants. They both get the same allowances.

#### COMMUTATION QUARTERS, ETC., TO FIELD CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For commutation of quarters and of heat and light for field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, \$76,448." The amount appropriated last year was \$67,600. Will you explain that item?

Gen. SHARPE. They were authorized by the appropriation bill for 1917, in the same rating, and that is calculated on the same amount for each man as on the preceding item, \$382.24. That amount for each of 200 clerks gives the total of \$76,448.

Mr. KAHN. Has that proviso also been in the bill each year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. That is to prevent the transfer of any man to Washington, and there is a statute in regard to that.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS, GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Mr. KAHN. Will you explain the new item after the proviso on page 17, under the heading "General Staff Corps," "For pay of officers of the General Staff Corps, \$132,600. Additional pay for length of service, \$38,480."

Gen. SHARPE. That is in accordance with the provisions of the national defense act. Under the provisions of the national defense act, Mr. Chairman, the General Staff Corps became a corps in the Army, the men to be detailed therein and their places to be filled from the line, just the same as in the case of all the other staff corps, so that that makes a number of additional men who have to be provided for in this way. I have here the details of the estimate. We wrote a letter asking what would be the number of officers required and I was informed that it was estimated that 11 colonels, 8 lieutenant colonels, 13 majors, and 9 captains of the General Staff Corps, and the total amount for those officers is as given in the estimate, \$132,600. Some of them, in accordance with the provisions of the law, after they received their promotion, were enabled to remain on their detail, so that these are the numbers we have to estimate for.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are we to understand that these are newly created officers?

Gen. SHARPE. They were created by the act of June 3, 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that act increase the General Staff?

Mr. KAHN. It decreased the General Staff.

Gen. SHARPE. But it created it a corps. That increased the number of line officers.

Mr. KAHN. The man who was detailed to the General Staff used to get his pay from the provision of the bill covering pay of line officers. Now he will have to get his pay from this special appropriation.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. So that if we do not make this appropriation those men would not get any pay at all.

Mr. KAHN. Then there would not be any money with which to pay him. He does not get his pay out of the provision for the pay of the line, and he has to get it from this special appropriation, because the General Staff has been created a corps by the act of June 3, 1916.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Does every officer in the Army get additional pay for length of service?

Gen. SHARPE. After five years' service an increase of 10 per cent.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. As long as he remains in the service?

Gen. SHARPE. It goes up to 20 years.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What is the object of that provision? I was referring especially to the enlisted men. The point I was trying to get at was whether it would tend to increase the number of men who

wanted to go into the Army, and whether by reason of that provision the men would be better satisfied to stay in the Army.

Gen. SHARPE. To encourage reenlistment.

Mr. ANTHONY. I thought the present policy of the War Department was to discourage reenlistment.

Gen. SHARPE. That was a suggestion—that they would only have a man enlist for one year. But I do not know that that is the policy of the department. Such a suggestion has been made.

Mr. KAHN. If reenlistments were discouraged and there were fewer reenlistments, we could save a good many millions of dollars, could we not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. We would not have any Army.

Mr. KAHN. I do not agree with you on that.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you know whether or not that practice is carried out in other armies in regard to enlisted men? Do they receive extra pay for reenlistment in the service?

Gen. SHARPE. I am quite sure that is the practice in other armies where there is voluntary service, and I think also in countries where they have universal service that increase is provided for the non-commissioned officers who are retained to act as instructors.

The additional pay for length of service is \$38,480.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for The Adjutant General's Department, "For pay of officers of The Adjutant General's Department, \$115,500." The amount appropriated last year under this item was \$100,000, so that there is an increase of \$15,000.

Gen. SHARPE. There are 34 officers provided for under that item, the total amount of the item being \$115,500. That is an increase of \$15,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. That provides for an increase of how many officers?

Gen. SHARPE. That provides for an increase of 11 officers. They had 23 officers last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That increase was provided for in the national defense act?

Gen. SHARPE. By the national defense act; yes, sir. The details of the estimate are as follows:

#### Item P35. Pay of officers, Adjutant General's Department.

1 brigadier general, at \$6,000 per annum.....	\$6,000
6 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum.....	24,000
9 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	31,500
18 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	54,000
34 Totals.....	115,500

#### ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE, OFFICERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$33,000." The amount appropriated last year under this item was \$26,000. That is an increase of \$7,000.

Gen. SHARPE. The additional pay for length of service under this item amounts to \$33,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. Is that the actual amount, or is it calculated on percentages?

Gen. SHARPE. That is the actual amount.

Mr. CALDWELL. By taking the number of officers—

Gen. SHARPE (interposing). We know who the officers are, and also know the length of their service, and so can figure out the exact amount. That is absolutely accurate.

Mr. KAHN. Will you please put in the hearings the number of officers provided for under this item, and the amount each one receives?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

(The matter referred to is as follows:

Thirty-three of the thirty-four officers receive \$1,000 each per year as service pay.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of officers of the Inspector General's Department, \$75,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$69,500. Will you explain that slight increase?

Gen. SHARPE. That provides for 22 officers. There were 17 in that department last year.

Mr. KAHN. That is a gain of five officers?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that provides for 1 brigadier general, 3 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, and 12 majors.

The CHAIRMAN. All those officers are provided for by law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$21,000." The amount appropriated for under this item last year was \$17,500. That is an increase of \$3,500?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Those are the actual figures?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Pay of officers of the Corps of Engineers, \$482,400." The amount appropriated last year was \$675,000, so that there is a reduction in this item of nearly \$200,000?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. There are 189 engineers in service with troops, and the amount of their pay is the sum stated in the bill, \$482,400.

#### Item P 37. Pay of Officers of the Corps of Engineers.

1 brigadier general, at \$6,000 per annum.....	\$6,000
13 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum.....	52,000
19 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	66,500
36 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	108,000
48 captains, at \$2,400 each per annum.....	115,200
41 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum.....	82,000
31 second lieutenants, at \$1,700 each per annum.....	52,700
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>482,400</b>

From: The Quartermaster General.

To: The Chief of Engineers.

Subject: Officers of Engineers on River and Harbor Works.

1. For use in the preparation of estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired as to the number of officers of the Corps of Engineers, with

names and numbers in each grade, on duty under the Chief of Engineers, connected solely with the work of river and harbor improvements to be paid their pay and commutation of quarters from the appropriations for the work or works, as provided in the act of February 27, 1911 (36 Stat., 957).

2. It is requested that the reply be expedited.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,  
*August 26, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

With list of the officers of the Corps of Engineers engaged solely on river and harbor work August 25, 1916.

W. M. BLACK,  
*Chief of Engineers, United States Army.*  
By ALAIN B. BARBER,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS ENGAGED SOLELY ON RIVER AND HARBOR WORK AUGUST 25, 1916.

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Alstaetter, Maj. F. W.     | 12. Peek, Maj. E. D.         |
| 2. Bain, Capt. J. J.          | 13. Ralston, Maj. R. R.      |
| 3. Barden, Maj. W. J.         | 14. Rand, Maj. L. H.         |
| 4. Bond, Maj. P. S.           | 15. Shunk, Lieut. Col. F. R. |
| 5. Caples, Maj. W. G.         | 16. Slattery, Maj. J. R.     |
| 6. Dent, Maj. E. J.           | 17. Spalding, Maj. G. R.     |
| 7. Fiske, Maj. H. C.          | 18. Stokey, Maj. W. P.       |
| 8. Jackson, Maj. T. H.        | 19. Townsend, Col. C. McD.   |
| 9. Jadwin, Lieut. Col. Edgar. | 20. Wilby, Capt. F. B.       |
| 10. Lee, Capt. J. C. H.       | 21. Williams, Maj. Arthur.   |
| 11. McDonough, Maj. M. J.     |                              |

The 21 officers named above (whose pay amounts to \$63,200 per annum, and is paid from the works on which engaged, as provided in the act of Feb. 27, 1911) added to the 189 paid from this item makes 210; to this add 140 paid in the line (P 1), which gives the 350 enumerated in the following:

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*September 8, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Estimates for pay of the Army for the fiscal year 1918, under section 11 of the national defense act, will be made as follows:

(a) Four regiments of Engineers and one mounted battalion of Engineers (two companies only). The personnel of the regiments and mounted battalion will be at the minimum strength prescribed in section 11, act of June 3, 1916.

(b) Three hundred and fifty officers, including those detailed to the regiments and mounted battalion, in rank and numbers, as follows: Chief of Engineers, 1; colonels, 18; lieutenant colonels, 25; majors, 59; captains, 97; first lieutenants, 93; second lieutenants, 57.

(c) Four chaplains to be attached to regiments of Engineers.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE, OFFICERS, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$96,455.41." The amount appropriated under this item last year was \$150,000, which makes quite a reduction in this year's estimate, compared with last year's appropriation?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. That is all figured out on an exact basis?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. In this particular item we have a reduction. The appropriation for this year was \$675,000, and you are asking for an appropriation next year of \$482,400. How do you account for that?

Gen. SHARPE. The Engineer officers not on duty with troops are paid out of the rivers and harbors bill. This item only provides for the pay of men who are on duty with troops. The others are paid for out of the rivers and harbors bill.

Mr. KAHN. That is new law, is it not?

Lieut. BRETT. That is under the act of February 27, 1911.

Mr. CALDWELL. You say the reason you ask for a smaller amount this year than was appropriated last year is because certain of these officers in this branch of the service are paid out of the rivers and harbors bill?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir, that is the reason we are not estimating for all the men in the Engineer Corps in this bill. We are estimating for 189 officers. There are 21 other officers in this Corps who are paid from the rivers and harbors bill.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of officers of the Ordnance Department, \$289,300." Last year the amount appropriated under this item was \$280,000, making an increase of \$9,300.

Gen. SHARPE. That provides for 108 officers, the amount being \$289,300. The details of the estimate are as follows:

#### Item P 38. Pay of Officers of the Ordnance Department.

The following are the details of this item:

1 brigadier general, at \$6,000 per annum.....	\$6,000
3 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum.....	32,000
11 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	38,500
24 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	72,000
32 captains, at \$2,400 each per annum.....	76,800
32 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum.....	64,000
108 Total.....	289,300

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$63,518.23," which is an increase over last year of \$3,518.23. What is the increase of officers there?

Gen. SHARPE. That provides for an increase of 23 officers. There were 85 last year and there are 108 this year.

Mr. KAHN. Have they all the officers in that department that the increase called for?

Gen. SHARPE. They have 96, the number they are entitled to this year. This increased amount provides for the 108 officers they are entitled to next year.

Mr. KAHN. Is there a likelihood of their getting all the officers they are entitled to next year?

Gen. SHARPE. I should think so, Mr. Kahn, if they secured them all for this year.

Mr. CALDWELL. The department has promoted all of the officers that would be needed by the increase authorized by the national-

defense act, has it not? The promotions were provided for by the defense act?

Gen. SHARPE. That is what I understand.

Mr. CALDWELL. These men were promoted, whether or not there were enlisted men under them or not?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not think so. New regiments were organized at once.

Mr. CALDWELL. Were they paper regiments or actual regiments?

Gen. SHARPE. They were actual regiments. The organization was begun just as soon after the 1st of July as possible.

Mr. TILSON. What they actually did was to take the old regiments and divide them, and take part of the officers and part of the men to form new regiments.

Gen. SHARPE. Some of those regiments had been increased to war strength.

Mr. GREENE. The officer's relation to promotion has nothing to do with the fact whether or not he has a command. He belongs to the Army. He does not belong to any detachment. He goes up, irrespective of whether he has a command, actually or nominally. That is true, is it not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. But when they created the new regiments they did practically what Mr. Tilson has stated—they took men from the old regiments to create the new regiments.

Mr. TILSON. And they did not have any more men or more officers than they had before.

Gen. SHARPE. They had new regiments.

Mr. TILSON. It did not make any more officers, because they split the number of officers in two. It did not make any more officers or any more men. It required more to fill them to their full quota, and we were increasing the number of officers all the while, but the fact that they had new regiments did not mean that there were any more officers.

Mr. GREENE. It created vacancies in the lower grades, which are being filled in.

Mr. KAHN. I saw some of the new regiments on the border, and they were almost complete new regiments.

Mr. GORDON. Two regiments require more officers than one.

Mr. TILSON. But the dividing of the regiments did not create the vacancies. We had made many vacancies in the Army by law, and the fact that we had the new regiments did not make any vacancies.

The CHAIRMAN. The vacancies were in the rank of second lieutenant, and not in the higher grades.

Mr. ANTHONY. As the chairman says, the higher grades are full. All the vacancies are in the grade of second lieutenant. Is that correct, General?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that is practically true. There are a few that have not been filled in some of the higher grades.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of officers of the Quartermaster Corps, \$771,200." The amount appropriated for this item last year was \$700,000, so that there is an increase in this item of \$71,200. Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. That item provides for 301 officers. We were authorized to have 278 officers last year, and we actually had 272.

That figure includes the 73 pay clerks who were made second lieutenants by the national defense act of June 3, 1916, and that makes a total of 278 officers for 1917.

The CHAIRMAN. You had 260 men last year?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; the figure is 278.

Mr. KAHN. Have you all the officers you are entitled to now?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. We have vacancies due to the failure to promote officers in the old Pay Department. We are short 4.

Mr. CALDWELL. Why did they fail of promotion?

Gen. SHARPE. The nominations were sent in, but they were not confirmed by the Senate. Maj. Ray's promotion was sent in first, and was blocked, and then the nomination of Maj. Lord was sent to the Senate, but they would not confirm him because Maj. Lord was junior to Maj. Ray.

Mr. KAHN. Then you are estimating only for 301 officers, whereas you are entitled to 305?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; we are entitled to 301 only. This includes the other 4.

Mr. KAHN. Is there any likelihood of the situation in reference to these 4 officers being cleared up?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know. Just as soon as they are confirmed they will get their promotions, and their back pay, too.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

#### Item P39. Pay of Officers of the Quartermaster Corps.

The following are the details of this item:

1 major general, at \$8,000 per annum.....	\$8,000
2 brigadier generals, at \$6,000 each per annum.....	12,000
17 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum.....	68,000
22 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum.....	77,000
56 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum.....	168,000
133 captains, at \$2,400 each per annum.....	319,200
70 second lieutenants, at \$1,700 each per annum.....	119,000
<b>301 Total.....</b>	<b>771,200</b>

#### ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE, OFFICERS, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$230,443.12." Last year under this item the appropriation was \$160,000, so that there is an increase of a little over \$70,000.

Mr. GORDON. What is the reason for that very large increase, General?

Gen. SHARPE. It is due to the increase in the corps.

Mr. GORDON. That amount has been actually figured out?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. It includes 1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 17 colonels, 22 lieutenant colonels, 56 majors, 133 captains, and 70 second lieutenants.

Mr. KAHN. Along that line, General, suppose a man is increased in rank from a colonel to a brigadier general. In figuring out additional pay for length of service does his pay immediately begin to increase?

Gen. SHARPE. It does not increase. There is no increase for general officers.



Mr. KAHN. Suppose he is promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonel, do you begin to figure the increase of pay for him the moment he goes up, taking into consideration—

Gen. SHARPE (interposing). Except in the case of lieutenant colonels and colonels where the full increased pay does not accrue in those two grades. Let us take it another way in order to explain that. Suppose a man has served 15 years and has reached the grade of major and is then promoted to lieutenant colonel. He is still entitled to an increase, although he does not quite get up to the limit which is allowed to a lieutenant colonel, and his pay is increased in that way.

Mr. KAHN. Do you figure the increased pay because of promotion at a higher figure for all the years that he has been in the Army?

Gen. SHARPE. Oh, yes.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of officers of the Medical Department, \$2,575,000." The amount appropriated under this item last year was \$1,800,000, so that there is an increase in this item of \$775,000. Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. There are 1,079 officers provided for in this item, and the pay is distributed as follows: One major general, 28 colonels, 48 lieutenant colonels, 218 majors, 185 captains, 569 first lieutenants, and 30 second lieutenants, making a total of 1,079 officers.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many officers were there in the Medical Department last year?

Gen. SHARPE. They had for this year 726.

Mr. CALDWELL. What I meant by last year was the period mentioned by the language of the estimate, when it refers to the amount appropriated last year. I was using the expression as it is used in the estimate.

Gen. SHARPE. They were authorized to have 726, and they actually had 438. The 726 includes the dentists, the same as in our estimate.

Mr. KAHN. And also the veterinarians?

Gen. SHARPE. The veterinarians at that time were not included.

Mr. CALDWELL. As I remember it, somebody made a remark to-day or yesterday that it is easy to fill the Medical Department, but there were only 438 officers actually in the Medical Department last year, whereas there were 726 authorized. In other words, we have a little over half of what was authorized. Do you think we will have all of that number between now and the beginning of the next fiscal year?

Lieut. BRETT. The Medical Corps is a little different from the other corps. There is a Medical Reserve Corps, and there were about 300 Medical Reserve Corps officers on active duty. They have been eliminated from these figures, as they are Reserve Corps officers.

Mr. CALDWELL. For the fiscal year 1917, this present year, we appropriated \$1,800,000 for the officers of the Medical Department. There were 438 officers actually in the department, and they were authorized to have 726.

Mr. ANTHONY. Of what grade?

Mr. CALDWELL. Various grades. Now, then, you are asking us to make an appropriation based on 1,079 officers, because that is the

number authorized. Last year the number authorized was 726, but they only had 438.

Lieut. BRETT. You have not added the number in the Medical Reserve Corps to the 438. Increasing the 438 by the number of Medical Reserve Corps officers on active duty will give you a few more than the total number authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean if you add to the 438 regular officers the 300 Reserve Corps officers?

Lieut. BRETT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make a few more than the 726 authorized.

Lieut. BRETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. There were 726 authorized; did that include both the regular and the Reserve Corps officers?

Lieut. BRETT. The 726 included the Reserve Corps officers. Under the act the Reserve Corps was made a part of the Medical Department.

Mr. KAHN. Under the law the Medical Reserve Corps is discontinued?

Lieut. BRETT. After one year.

Mr. KAHN. Then the officers become a part of the Regular Army on the reserve list?

Lieut. BRETT. I do not think so.

Gen. SHARPE. They become officers of the Reserve Corps, but the law authorizes a certain strength for the Medical Department—7 medical officers to 1,000 enlisted men.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I had in mind a while ago when I said that I understood that Gen. Crowder had ruled that the increase should only come in five annual increments.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many vacancies are there in the grade of first lieutenant among the officers in the Regular Army?

Lieut. BRETT. In the Medical Corps proper, for 1918, they are allowed 460 first lieutenants.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many vacancies are there to be filled?

Lieut. BRETT. You are providing for the total number.

Mr. ANTHONY. I wanted to know how many vacancies the department had to fill.

Gen. SHARPE. I have not got that by different grades.

Lieut. BRETT. The law says they shall not exceed 300 captains and first lieutenants. That was the old law.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many captains and first lieutenants do you lack of the authorized number.

Lieut. BRETT. We have 526, and that would leave 200 short.

Mr. ANTHONY. You are asking us to appropriate for the full number authorized?

Lieut. BRETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. I understand that the decision of the judge advocate general which has been referred to held that there could be no increase of the Medical Corps except in direct ratio with each increment at the time the increment is authorized. Or are we to understand that it means that automatically, from month to month, as the Army is increased or decreased, the number of men in the Medical Corps will follow in proportion to the increase or decrease?

Mr. MCKENZIE. If I remember correctly, Mr. Chairman, the law authorizing the increase of the Medical Corps provides for the in-

crease, but also provides that in case of a decrease in the strength of the Army the Medical Corps shall not be decreased.

Mr. KAHN. No; it says that it shall be decreased.

The CHAIRMAN. The law says:

The total number of such officers shall approximately be equal to, but not exceed, except as hereinafter provided, seven for every one thousand of the total enlisted strength of the Regular Army authorized from time to time by law.

Mr. KAHN. Read on further.

The CHAIRMAN. It says:

*Provided*, That if by reason of a reduction by law in the authorized enlisted strength of the Army aforesaid the total number of officers in the Medical Corps commissioned previously to such reduction shall for the time being exceed the equivalent of seven to one thousand of such reduced enlisted strength no original appointment to commissioned rank in said corps shall be made until the total number of commissioned officers thereof shall have been reduced below the equivalent of seven to the thousand of the said reduced enlisted strength, nor thereafter so as to make the total number of commissioned officers thereof in excess of the equivalent of seven to the thousand of said reduced enlisted strength.

Mr. MCKENZIE. They would hold their positions regardless of the fact that the Army might be reduced.

Gen. SHARPE. Section 24 of the bill provides for the increases to be made in five increments, and it says:

Except as otherwise specifically provided by this act, the increases in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Regular Army provided by this act shall be made in five annual increments, each of which shall be, in each grade of each arm, corps, and department, as nearly as practicable, one-fifth of the total increase authorized for each arm, corps, and department.

That was the basis of the decision of The Judge Advocate General.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, he held that the Medical Department is in the same boat as all the other departments?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. His decision is published in Bulletin No. 18, 1916, of the War Department, page 9.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That decision means that if we authorize the five annual increments in five years, but do not get any more men, we would still have the number of medical officers for the total number of enlisted men authorized by law?

Gen. SHARPE. I would not like to express an opinion about that.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I understood that was the construction put upon the law.

Mr. KAHN. If the Army is decreased, as I understand it, no new appointments are made, until the number reaches the number required, in the proportion of 7 to the thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. It goes further than that, I think. As I understand it, you can not get that proportion of 7 to the thousand inside of five years. You have to wait five years to get that increase. It would be five years before you reach that limit.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In five years you may have no more men in the Army than now, but you may have the full number of medical officers, although you have no larger Army than you have now.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$286,043.85." The amount appropriated last year was \$250,800.

Gen. SHARPE. That is an increase of a little less than \$36,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Based on the same number of men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. The contract surgeons—

## RESERVE VETERINARIANS.

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). There is a new item there, "Eighty reserve veterinarians at \$1,700 each per annum, \$136,000."

Gen. SHARPE. That is provided for in the national-defense act. It provided for reserve veterinarians, and we have estimated for 80.

The CHAIRMAN. They have never been appropriated for before?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. They are provided in the national-defense act.

Mr. CALDWELL. Under what section in the national-defense act?

Gen. SHARPE. By section 16. We are asking for 80 for the year.

Mr. CALDWELL. You think all of the 80 are needed?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not think we have provided enough veterinarians.

Mr. CALDWELL. Why?

Gen. SHARPE. The question came up in this way. We were doing the best we could, but the Tables of Organization for the Army have not been definitely settled. Just recently, in the case of one of the divisions on the border, they made a practice march, and they found that the Tables of Organization did not provide for any veterinarians for that division headquarters.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are all of the vacancies in the regular veterinarian corps authorized by law; that is, are the positions which are vacant provided for by law?

Gen. SHARPE. They are holding examinations right along.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many vacancies are there to be filled?

Gen. SHARPE. That I can not tell you. That comes under the Medical Department.

Mr. CALDWELL. You were talking about the trouble you had in time of stress on the border.

Gen. SHARPE. They found they had no veterinarians at all, and the only man they could get to do that work on the march was a Hospital Corps man who had had experience as a veterinarian. An epidemic broke out there and they lost a number of animals because they did not have a man to take care of them.

Mr. TILSON. I know that to be true. That occurred in the camp where I was. If we had had more veterinarians they would have saved many times their salaries.

Mr. ANTHONY. What regiments were on that march?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know.

Mr. ANTHONY. Were they regular regiments or volunteers?

Gen. SHARPE. Some of both, I think.

Mr. ANTHONY. Were there not veterinarians attached to the regular regiments?

Gen. SHARPE. Not unless they were mounted organizations. If it was Infantry there were not any veterinarians there.

The same question came up in reference to cobblers being attached to these commands. It is as necessary to have men to attend to the repairs of the men's shoes as it is to have men to look after the animals. We have farriers down there now for the animals.

Mr. KAHN. That is one of the suggestions made, especially by men of the National Guard, that an additional man should be attached to each company, with the pay of sergeant, who should be a practical cobbler, and who should look after the men's shoes.

Mr. TILSON. I know of cases where men paid one-third of their month's salary for the mending of shoes. The shoes were in bad condition, on account of the marches over the hot and dusty country. In order to keep their shoes mended the men had to pay a third of their month's salary for that purpose.

Mr. ANTHONY. Who has been mending the men's shoes during previous years? Have they been paying for that?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You will find that wherever a regiment is in camp there is a private citizen near by who is a cobbler by occupation, and who does that work for the men, charging them for it.

Mr. TILSON. Sometimes there will be a man in the company who will make quite a penny mending the shoes of the other men.

Mr. ANTHONY. It seems to me we would have to also supply a chiropodist.

Mr. KAHN. Some of the officers recommended that. Gen. Sharpe informs me that among the troops in Europe they have chiropodists in the various armies.

Mr. TILSON. A surgeon should be a good chiropodist.

(Thereupon, at 11.55 o'clock a. m., the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Friday, December 8, 1916, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

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COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Friday, December 8, 1916.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. C. P. DALY, MILITARY STOREKEEPER, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; FIRST LIEUT. J. Q. A. BRETT, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; AND F. A. ELLISON, SECRETARY TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL—**  
**Continued.**

The CHAIRMAN. The first item this morning is on page 19, under the Medical Department, "Contract surgeons, at not exceeding \$150 each per month, \$30,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$20,000, so that there is an increase of \$10,000.

Gen. SHARPE. The amount asked for in this item is \$30,000, and I will submit a letter from the Surgeon General showing the number of contract surgeons and the number of female nurses for whom provision should be made.

The CHAIRMAN. That letter mentions the sum of \$24,000. The estimate is for \$30,000.

Gen. SHARPE. He asks for \$30,000, and he says he already has 18 in service who receive \$24,000. They pay them from \$50 to \$150 a month each. The details of this item appear in the notes for "Nurses (female)," following:

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose he wants a margin of \$6,000. The next item is, "One superintendent, Nurse Corps, at \$1,800 per annum, \$1,800." That is the same as last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; there is no change in that.

## NURSES (FEMALE).

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Nurses (female), \$182,700." The amount appropriated last year was \$141,000. What is the reason for that increase?

Gen. SHARPE. The Surgeon General recommends that a lump sum of \$182,700 be provided for the pay of female nurses, without specifying the number of nurses. In connection with this item I submit a letter from the Surgeon General.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose the Surgeon General can tell us about the increase in the number of female nurses?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. I know the number has been largely increased, due to the requirements on the border. They have been very largely increased.

Mr. KAHN. I visited two base hospitals on the border and saw a great many female nurses there. I wanted to get some information in regard to them and their work.

Gen. SHARPE. I can not give you any detailed information in regard to that. The only thing I can say about the item is that the Surgeon General said they required this amount of money for the female nurses in order to maintain good sanitary conditions down there, and I told him we must find the money in some way, and so we arranged to increase the amount of the estimate.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

JULY 19, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Surgeon General.

Subject: Data for 1918, pay, etc., estimates.

For use in the preparation of estimates for "Pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918" information is desired as follows:

1. The number of contract surgeons for whom provision should be made.
2. The number of nurses (female) for whom provision should be made.

\* \* \* \* \*

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

AUGUST 21, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Approval of personnel desired by Surgeon General.

1. In answer to request of this office for the number of contract surgeons, nurses (female), hospital matrons, and first lieutenants of medical section of Officers' Reserve Corps for active duty desired in 1918 by him, the Surgeon General replies:

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*July 31, 1916.*

TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

1. It is recommended that pay of contract surgeons be estimated for in the lump sum of \$30,000, without specifying the number to be employed, to specify which would operate a restriction upon the discretionary authority of the Secretary for the employing of contract surgeons in time of emergency vested in him by the act of February 2, 1901.

At the present date 18 contract surgeons are under employment at from \$50 to \$150 a month, the total of the 18 aggregating \$24,000 a year.

2. Provision is recommended for pay of superintendent, Nurse Corps, \$1,800, and a lump sum of \$182,700 for pay of nurses, without specifying their number. The latter amount would provide for 268 nurses on the following basis:

Base pay, \$600 a year (268) .....	\$180,800
Service pay, \$60 a year, additional (71) .....	4,260
Service pay, \$120 a year, additional (27) .....	3,240
Service pay, \$180 a year, additional (26) .....	4,680
Chief nurses, \$240 a year, additional (2) .....	480
Chief nurses, \$360 a year, additional (15) .....	5,400
Foreign service, \$120 a year, additional (32) .....	3,840
Total .....	182,700

3. Provision should be made for pay of hospital matrons at \$3,600. This would provide for 30. Twenty are now in the service.

4. It is requested that estimate be submitted for pay of 500 first lieutenants of the medical section, Officers' Reserve Corps, to be constantly on active duty during 1918.

H. P. BIRMINGHAM,  
*Colonel, Medical Corps, Acting Surgeon General.*

2. If it is contemplated that this office use these figures in compile the 1918 estimates for pay, etc., it is requested that they receive the approval of the Secretary of War.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*September 11, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Estimates for pay for the number of contract surgeons, nurses (female), hospital matrons, and first lieutenants of the medical section of Officers' Reserve Corps for active duty desired by the Surgeon General in 1918, will be made in accordance with the foregoing communications from the Quartermaster General and Surgeon General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*August 26, 1916.*

To the SURGEON GENERAL:

1. Where any additions to the estimates for similar service in the last appropriation are to be made, as far as possible, specific information is desired as to where these employees are to be used.

2. With reference to the dispensary assistants, nurses, and surgical assistants, what proportion of enlisted men actually performing these duties is it contemplated to pay the extra pay provided in the Act of June 3, 1916?

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*August 29, 1916.*

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY:

1. *Contract surgeons.*—The estimate for pay of contract surgeons, 1917 (Book of Estimates, p. 319), was \$30,000. The amount allowed in the Army appropriation for 1917 is, it is understood, \$20,000. Contract surgeons are at present employed as follows:

At \$150 a month: 1 at Augusta Arsenal, 1 at Frankford Arsenal, 5 in transport service.

At \$125 a month: 1 at Watervliet Arsenal, 1 at Rock Island Arsenal.

At \$100 a month: 1 at Fort Reno Remount Depot, 1 at Watertown Arsenal, 1 at Springfield Armory, 1 at Valdez, Alaska.

At \$75 a month: 1 at Fort Keogh Remount Depot, 1 at Seattle, Wash.

At \$50 a month: 1 at Fort Des Moines, 1 at Fort Missoula, 1 at Fort Snelling.

Total, 18; monthly roll, \$2,000; yearly cost, \$24,000.

It is under some circumstances, as the above tabulation shows, a measure of economy to employ contract surgeons at rates of compensation commensurate with the services required of them rather than to call into active service officers of the Medical Reserve Corps at materially greater cost.

The appropriation for 1917, if this item were finally controlling in the premises, would be inadequate to continue the present contract surgeons in the service.

Additional funds under this head for 1918 are therefore desired not only to continue the present employments, should the same continue to be desirable, but also to provide some margin for additional employments of this character should circumstances arise that would make the same expedient. It is impossible to forecast where there circumstances may arise.

2. *Nurses.*—The estimate for pay of nurses, 1917 (p. 319, Book of Estimates), was \$132,600. The amount allowed in the 1917 appropriation is, it is understood, \$141,000. The estimate was on the basis of 176 nurses. The appropriation, it is understood, is on the basis of 206. Since these estimates and appropriations were framed the department has given authority for the employment of 276 additional nurses to meet the present emergency conditions on the border (6 base hospitals, at 46 nurses each). The following table shows the present status of the Nurse Corps:

Place.	Now in service.	In process of appointment.	Place.	Now in service.	In process of appointment.
Walter Reed General Hospital	21	5	Nogales.....	10	.....
Attending surgeon's office.....	2	.....	Deming.....	8	.....
Army and Navy General Hospital.....	7	.....	Laredo.....	9	.....
Fort Bayard.....	18	.....	Honolulu, department hospital.....	12	5
Letterman General Hospital.....	33	5	Manila, department hospital.....	24	.....
Fort Sam Houston.....	47	.....	Fort Wm. McKinley.....	4	.....
Hospital train.....	7	.....	McAllen.....	.....	12
Fort Bliss.....	24	.....	On leave, etc.....	3	.....
Brownsville.....	20	.....	Total.....	277	27
Eagle Pass.....	18	.....			
Douglas, Ariz.....	10	.....			

This total is, it will be observed, 304, or considerably short of the authorizations, including those for border emergencies. Steps are in progress for supplying the present deficiencies, and the corps will soon be materially augmented.

The proposed estimate for 1918 is to provide for 268 nurses only. It is not designed to cover such emergencies as those now on the border, but only the routine needs of the Regular Army in normal times. As the Regular Army is increased there will be a proportionate increase in the number of sick needing skilled nursing. The number, 268, was arrived at by the rule of proportion. The number of nurses authorized and needed for a Regular Army of 105,000 men being 176 (original estimate for 1917), the number needed for a Regular Army of 160,000 men (in 1918) will be 268.

As to the places where they are to be used, it is as difficult to indicate this as it would be to state where the troops are to be used in 1918. The nurses are to be used where the sick from the troops in active service are to be sent. The assignments of nurses must, of course, be contingent upon the incidence of sickness. Generally speaking, the nurses are expected to serve in the general and department hospitals and other large hospitals of similar function.

3. *Matrons.*—No increase is made in estimate for matrons, and it is not understood that any remark is called for under this head.

4. *Ratings for the enlisted men of the Medical Department.*—The national-defense law of June 3 enacts that privates, first class, of this department shall be eligible for the ratings in question, provided that they shall not receive additional pay under such ratings unless they shall have actually performed the duties for which rated. The department holds under an approved opinion of the Judge Advocate General dated July 14, 1916 (2429046), that the additional pay is for service under a qualification and not merely for qualification. Inasmuch then as this is a provision for extra pay for men who, being qualified, actually perform these services, no reason is seen why all qualified men who perform such services should not be paid for them alike. The accompanying estimate for 1918 (2450675, A. G. O.) is on that basis; that is to say, it contemplates the allowances of the authorized ratings to all privates, first class, who qualify and actually perform the services indicated.

H. F. BIRMINGHAM,  
Colonel, Medical Corps, Acting Surgeon General.



## PAY OF OFFICERS, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next heading is the Judge Advocate General's Department, and the first item under that heading is "For pay of officers in the Judge Advocate General's Department, \$75,500." The amount appropriated last year was \$60,000, so that there is an increase of \$15,500. Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. There is an increase in this item of \$15,500. It provides for 1 brigadier general, 3 colonels, 5 lieutenant colonels, and 12 majors, making a total for those officers of \$71,500.

Mr. KAHN. That is in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. He has all the officers he is entitled to by reason of the passage of that law, has he?

Gen. SHARPE. He gets them by increments.

Mr. KAHN. I know that. I was asking if he has all the officers he is entitled to under the provisions of the national-defense act.

Gen. SHARPE. He has them all. There are 21 estimated for for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$13,420." The amount appropriated under this item last year was \$12,320, which is an increase of \$1,100.

Gen. SHARPE. The service pay amounts to \$13,420.

Mr. KAHN. That is all figured out according to law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. What is the explanation of the new language in the item beginning at the bottom of page 19 and going to the top of page 20, "For paying the expenses of clerical hire and printing and other expenses incident to the making of the revision and codification [herein directed not to exceed \$5,000, to be expended upon certificates of the Secretary of War that the expenditures were necessary therefor] of the military laws of the United States, \$5,000." You want to strike out the language in brackets and insert as new language "of the military laws of the United States, \$5,000." What is the reason for that?

Gen. SHARPE. In the Army appropriation bill approved August 29, 1916, under the provisions for the Judge Advocate General's Department, after providing for pay of the officers and additional pay, there is this provision:

That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause to be prepared, with as much expedition as may be consistent with thoroughness, to be finished within two years, a revision and codification of the military laws of the United States, which shall conform in scope and character to the revision and condification of the laws of the United States of a permanent and general nature directed by the act of March third, nineteen hundred and one. The Secretary of War shall submit to Congress a report of progress of the revision and codification herein directed upon the first day of the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, and, when the revision and codification is completed, he shall cause a copy of the same, in print, to be submitted to Congress, that the statutes so revised and codified may be reenacted if Congress shall so determine.

For paying the expenses of clerical hire and printing and other expenses incident to the making of the revision and codification herein directed, not to exceed \$5,000, to be expended upon certificates of the Secretary of War that the expenditures were necessary therefor.

That was taken up with the Judge Advocate General's Department, and they requested that the words in brackets in the item should be cut out.

The CHAIRMAN. They requested that the words in brackets, beginning at the bottom of page 19 should be cut out?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And they want the words in italics to be inserted?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. That would make it in accordance with law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. I may add that this is apparently an additional \$5,000. I proposed that amendment to the appropriation bill providing for this revision and codification, and Gen. Crowder told me after it had become law that that was a rough estimate, and, of course, it is apparently a small sum. He said he thought then they would have to have a little more, because the work entailed a good deal of research. The laws have not been revised for over 40 years, and he felt at the time that would only be a rough estimate; that is, the first \$5,000. If the laws can be whipped into shape for \$10,000 the benefits to be derived will be beyond all description.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS, SIGNAL CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is under the heading "Signal Corps," "For pay of officers of the Signal Corps, \$589,000." The amount we appropriated last year was \$375,000, which is an increase of \$214,000. Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. That estimate is to provide for 173 officers, the amount being \$589,000. That is an increase of \$214,000 over last year. That is the number of officers we are required to provide for by the law.

Mr. KAHN. Has the Signal Corps secured all the men that would be allowed under the national defense act of June 3, 1916?

Gen. SHARPE. They were authorized under that act to have 139 men. By the report of October 31, 1916, which is the latest report we have, they had 93 men.

Mr. KAHN. They are authorized to have 139?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And you are asking for money to pay 173 men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Where would that difference come in? How would they be entitled to have more than 139?

Gen. SHARPE. That is 139 for this year. This is providing for the second increment.

Mr. KAHN. You are figuring on the second increment?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. The officers of the Signal Corps are 1 brigadier general, 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 8 majors, 23 captains, and 41 first lieutenants. The officers of the Aviation Section of the signal Corps are 6 majors and 88 captains.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item P 47. Pay of Officers of the Signal Corps.**

AUGUST 16, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for estimates for "Pay, etc., 1918."

For use in the preparation of the estimate for "Pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918," information is desired as follows:

(a) For how many officers of the Signal Corps proper under section 13 of the national-defense act, with the number in each grade.

(b) For how many officers of the aviation section, with the number in each grade.

(c) For how many officers, with the number in each grade, to receive 25 per cent increase in pay, 50 per cent, and 75 per cent, is it desired provision be made?

\* \* \* \* \*

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
August 18, 1916.

To the CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY:

For report, with return of this paper.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. M. WRIGHT, *Adjutant General.*

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
September 1, 1916.

To The ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY:

The following estimates of pay for the fiscal year 1918 are submitted:

(a) For officers of the Signal Corps proper as follows:

Brigadier general.....	1
Colonels.....	2
Lieutenant colonels.....	5
Majors.....	8
Captains.....	23
First lieutenants.....	41
	<hr/> 90

(b) For officers of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, as follows:

Majors.....	6
Captains.....	83

(c) For officers to receive 25 per cent, 50 per cent, and 75 per cent increase in pay as follows:

Majors (military aviators), 75 per cent increase in pay.....	4
Captains (military aviators), 75 per cent increase in pay.....	10
Captains (junior military aviators), 50 per cent increase in pay.....	78
First lieutenants (aviation students), 25 per cent increase in pay.....	100

\* \* \* \* \*

C. MCK. SALTZMAN,  
*Major, Signal Corps, Acting Chief Signal Officer.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
September 14, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

The figures given in the second indorsement hereon are sufficiently accurate as a basis of estimates with the following exceptions:

Under (a) the number of lieutenant colonels should be 4 instead of 5.

Under (c) the 100 first lieutenants should be designated as aviation officers instead of aviation students.

Under (d) the number of privates first class should be 1,186 and the number of privates 238.

By order of the Secretary of War:

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

The following are the details of this item:

1 brigadier general, at \$6,000 per annum .....	\$6,000
2 colonels, at \$4,000 each per annum .....	8,000
4 lieutenant colonels, at \$3,500 each per annum .....	14,000
10 majors, at \$3,000 each per annum .....	30,000
4 majors, at \$5,250 each per annum .....	21,000
23 captains, at \$2,400 each per annum .....	55,200
88 captains, at \$3,600 each per annum .....	280,800
10 captains, at \$4,200 each per annum .....	42,000
41 first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum .....	82,000
100 first lieutenants, at \$500 each per annum .....	50,000
173 Total .....	589,000

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$76,733.34." That is an increase of \$26,733.34 over the amount appropriated last year.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is figured out according to law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. That is providing for the increased pay of 173 officers?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. It is figured exactly for the number they will have, and it amounts to \$76,733.34.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose you do not know why they are short 46 officers in the Signal Corps?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; I do not.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, \$13,000," which is the same as last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; there is no change in that.

Mr. KAHN. That was not increased at all?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. That provides for three officers.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$2,000." That is also the same as last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

#### PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next heading is "Retired officers," and the first item under that heading is "For pay of officers on the retired list (and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year), \$2,762,400." The amount appropriated last year was \$2,700,000, which makes an increase of \$62,400. Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. There are 1,004 retired officers in all. The numbers in the grades are as follows: Three lieutenant generals, at \$8,250; 26 major generals, at \$6,000; 182 brigadier generals, at \$4,500; 172 colonels, at \$3,000; 96 lieutenant colonels, at \$2,625; 200 majors, at \$2,250; 207 captains, at \$1,800; 96 first lieutenants, at \$1,500; 22 second lieutenants, at \$1,275; making the total amount \$2,762,400.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$486,990," an increase of \$19,890. That is figured out exactly, according to law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. I would like to ask Gen. Sharpe a question in regard to this additional pay for length of service for retired officers. Say an officer is retired as a colonel, does his pay for length of service ever change, or is it always the same?

Gen. SHARPE. It is the same as it was when he retired. He gets no additional pay after retirement.

Mr. KAHN. How would it be in the case of a captain?

Gen. SHARPE. The same thing. He simply receives pay for the number of years he was in the active service.

Lieut. BRETT. Except in the case of an officer who is retired on account of wounds received in battle, under the provisions of the act of 1903.

Mr. KAHN. This was the purpose of Mr. McKenzie's question, I take it, to find out what would be the object of appropriating for additional pay for length of service of retired officers.

Gen. SHARPE. We simply divide it that way and give the retired pay, which is three-fourths of the regular pay. Then we figure the increased pay for length of service.

Mr. KAHN. They are entitled to a certain amount of increased pay while they are on the active list and the amount of increased pay they were receiving when they were retired continues while they are on the retired list?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And you just continue that same amount of increased pay right along?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. The two classes of pay are kept separate on your books, are they not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Will you please put in the hearings a statement showing what the actual pay of the various grades on the retired list is, including the fogy pay?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. In order that I may have this matter clearly in my mind, and that it may also be clearly in the minds of others, I want to ask you this question. Suppose an officer is retired as a colonel, and he has served a certain number of years, he would be entitled to certain additional pay for length of service, according to the number of years of his service?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Suppose he goes on the retired list and remains on the retired list for 10 years, would he get any additional pay for length of service at the end of those 10 years?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. He gets only the pay he was receiving when he was retired, unless he is retired on account of wounds received in battle.

Mr. GREENE. Then, why may not this item for additional pay be subdivided, showing what part of the pay is simply the increment of the base pay, which you desire to keep separate, and also showing the other part, which is a continuing increase of fogy pay, due to the fact that retirement was caused by wounds received in battle. That would show which part of the appropriation is for fogy pay and which part is stationary.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do any allowances accrue to officers on the retired list?

Gen. SHARPE. None, except service pay.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Perhaps you can give me this information, General. I happen to know of retired officers who have been put back on the active list, apparently under the act of June 3, 1916,

who have now been promoted to a higher rank. Do they get credit for the years they were on the retired list, when they were off active duty, when they are promoted?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know about that.

Mr. ANTHONY. If they were assigned to active duty during that time, do they get credit for it?

Gen. SHARPE. I think so, under the law. That is a matter which is handled by The Adjutant General's Department.

(The information requested by Mr. Kahn follows:)

*Retired officers: Base pay, additional pay for length of service, and increase of additional pay for length of service of those retired on account of wound; received in battle.*

	Num- ber.	Base pay, each.	Total base pay.	Longevity pay, each.	Total longevity pay.	Total pay.
Lieutenant generals.....	3	\$8,250	\$24,750			\$24,750.00
Major generals.....	26	6,000	156,000			156,000.00
Brigadier generals.....	180	4,500	819,000			819,000.00
Colonels, over 15 or 20 years' service.....	171	3,000	513,000	\$750.00	\$128,250.00	641,250.00
Colonels, over 5 or 20 years' service.....	1	3,000	3,000	300.00	300.00	3,300.00
	172		516,000		128,550.00	644,550.00
Lieutenant colonels, over 15 or 20 years' service.....	91	2,625	238,875	750.00	68,250.00	307,125.00
Lieutenant colonels, over 10 or 20 years' service.....	4	2,625	10,500	525.00	2,100.00	12,600.00
Lieutenant colonels, over 5 or 20 years' service.....	1	2,625	2,625	262.50	262.50	2,887.50
	96		252,000		70,612.50	322,612.50
Majors, over 20 years' service.....	161	2,250	362,250	750.00	120,750.00	483,000.00
Majors, over 15 years' service.....	19	2,250	42,750	675.00	12,825.00	55,575.00
Majors, over 10 years' service.....	13	2,250	29,250	450.00	5,850.00	35,100.00
Majors, over 5 years' service.....	7	2,250	15,750	225.00	1,575.00	17,325.00
	200		450,000		141,000.00	591,000.00
Captains, over 20 years' service.....	92	1,800	165,600	720.00	66,240.00	231,840.00
Captains, over 15 years' service.....	50	1,800	90,000	540.00	27,000.00	117,000.00
Captains, over 10 years' service.....	43	1,800	77,400	360.00	15,480.00	92,880.00
Captains, over 5 years' service.....	17	1,800	30,600	180.00	3,060.00	33,660.00
Captains, less than 5 years' service.....	5	1,800	9,000			9,000.00
	207		372,600		111,780.00	484,380.00
First lieutenants, over 20 years' service.....	19	1,500	28,500	600.00	11,400.00	39,900.00
First lieutenants, over 20 years' service, from May 15, 1918.....	1	1,500	1,500	469.17	469.17	1,969.17
First lieutenants, over 20 years' service, from June 2, 1918.....	1	1,500	1,500	469.83	469.83	1,969.83
First lieutenants, over 15 years' service.....	10	1,500	15,000	450.00	4,500.00	19,500.00
First lieutenants, over 10 years' service.....	30	1,500	45,000	300.00	9,000.00	54,000.00
First lieutenants, over 5 years' service.....	30	1,500	45,000	150.00	4,500.00	49,500.00
First lieutenants, less than 5 years' service.....	5	1,500	7,500			7,500.00
	96		144,000		30,330.00	174,330.00
Second lieutenants, over 20 years' service.....	4	1,275	5,100	510.00	2,040.00	7,140.00
Second lieutenants, over 15 years' service.....	1	1,275	1,275	382.50	382.50	1,657.50
Second lieutenants, over 10 years' service.....	5	1,275	6,375	255.00	1,275.00	7,650.00
Second lieutenants, over 5 years' service.....	8	1,275	10,200	127.50	1,020.00	11,220.00
Second lieutenants, less than 5 years' service.....	4	1,275	5,100			5,100.00
	22		28,050		4,717.50	32,767.50
Total.....	1,002		3,762,400		486,990.00	

The following officers were retired on account of wounds received in battle. Those not now entitled to maximum retired pay will receive increase in longevity pay on dates shown, under provisions of act of March 2, 1903 (32 Stat., 932):

Maj. L. B. Lawton, receiving maximum.  
 Maj. F. H. Schoeffel, receiving maximum.  
 Maj. J. S. Grisard, receiving maximum.  
 Maj. F. R. Lang, for over 20 years' service, October 17, 1918.  
 Capt. M. A. Batson, receiving maximum.  
 Capt. W. E. Dove, receiving maximum.  
 Capt. W. R. Harrison, receiving maximum.  
 First Lieut. C. C. Todd, for over 20 years, August 4, 1918.  
 Forst Lieut. W. E. Roberts, for over 20 years, February 10, 1920.  
 First Lieut. R. W. Ashbrook, for over 20 years, June 2, 1918.  
 First Lieut. E. R. West, for over 20 years, May 15, 1918.

#### PAY OF RETIRED PHILIPPINE SCOUT OFFICERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Forty-three Philippine Scout officers, at \$1,040.40 each per annum, \$44,737.20."

Mr. KAHN. That is a new item, is it not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose that is due to a provision in the national defense act of June 3, 1916.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Forty-three of those officers were retired?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. When were they retired?

Gen. SHARPE. Twenty-eight of them have been retired, and the other 15 are eligible for retirement.

Mr. ANTHONY. Retired on account of length of service?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Lieut. BRETT. They must have at least 20 years' service in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then we gave them short-time service?

Lieut. BRETT. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. I thought they had wiped that out. Now they get retirement at the end of 20 years.

Lieut. BRETT. This is what the act of June 3, 1916, says on that point, in regard to the retirement of officers of the Philippine Scouts:

*Provided, That double time for service beyond the constitutional limits of the United States shall not be counted for the purposes of this section so as to reduce the actual period of service below twenty years.*

That is in section 26 of the act of June 3, 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. General, you say 28 of these officers have already been retired and the other 15 are eligible for retirement?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. The Adjutant General reports that there are 15 more who are eligible for retirement during the next fiscal year.

#### PAY OF RETIRED VETERINARIANS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Three retired veterinarians, \$5,355." Last year under this item we appropriated \$7,140, so there is a slight reduction.

Gen. SHARPE. This item provides for the pay of three retired veterinarians at \$1,785 each, making a total of \$5,355.

Mr. KAHN. That is a reduction?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. There were four last year, and this is a reduction of one officer.

PAY OF RETIRED PAY CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Thirteen retired pay clerks, \$21,750." That is the same as last year.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. There are 13 of those men.

The CHAIRMAN. That is figured out according to the provisions of law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

PAY OF RETIRED OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "increased pay to retired officers on active duty, \$145,275." The amount appropriated under this item last year was \$57,275, so that there is an increase of nearly \$100,000.

Gen. SHARPE. There are 242 officers provided for by this item. I have a statement here showing the number of officers in the different grades and where they are stationed.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put that in the hearings?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Shallenberger asked you awhile ago whether you knew of retired officers who had gone back to active duty who had received promotions. I believe you said you could not answer that question.

Gen. SHARPE. There is a provision in regard to that, but I only know about it in a very vague way. It is a matter which we only have to estimate for when we find a change of status. There is a provision which says that when a retired officer has served a certain number of years on duty which may be considered active duty, he may be promoted. There were some captains promoted to the rank of major under that provision.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And some majors promoted to the rank of colonel, I think.

Gen. SHARPE. I think that is correct.

Mr. GREENE. We can get that information definitely from The Adjutant General?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. The last proviso in section 24 of the national defense act covers that point. It says:

*And provided further, That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be detailed on active duty, shall receive the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade, not above that of major, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement.*

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is this increased pay to make up the difference between the retired pay and the active pay?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then when these men are retired, they are retired at the higher rank?



Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. They do not come on the active list, but they remain on the retired list with the increased rank.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. They are not retired a second time; they are just promoted as retired officers?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HULL. Then when they go on the retired list, do they go on at the rank they were holding at the time of retirement, or at the higher rank?

Gen. SHARPE. They continue on the retired list. They simply receive a promotion on the retired list.

Mr. MCKENZIE. In regard to this item on page 21. "Increased pay to retired officers on active duty, \$145,275," you are assuming in that item that these men will remain on duty during the entire year for which we are appropriating in this bill, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, are you not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Of course, if they do not remain on duty during the entire year, that part of the appropriation would revert back to the Treasury?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir: as I explained yesterday, gentlemen, under a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the effect that a retired officer who is a post quartermaster and is on duty with troops, the retired officers can not be assigned to that duty except by their own consent. We have had 34 retired officers serving at posts, and the comptroller has ruled that such officers are on duty with troops, and they probably will not want to perform that duty, because they can not receive additional pay. That decision of the comptroller is at variance with the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, who says a quartermaster is not on duty with troops under the Manchu law. I think there will be at least 34 of these officers who will ask to be relieved of this duty.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item P52. Increased Pay to Retired Officers when Assigned to Active Duty.**

AUGUST 17, 1916.

From: The Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for estimates for pay, etc., 1918.

1. For use in the preparation of estimates for the fiscal year 1918 information is requested of the number of retired officers to be detailed under section 45 of the national-defense act, with the numbers in each grade, for whom it is desired actual-duty pay and allowances shall be provided.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[Second indorsement.]

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, September 8, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Estimates under section 45 of the national-defense act for the pay of the Army for the fiscal year 1918 should provide active pay and allowances for retired officers detailed to educational institutions as follows: Thirty majors, 30 captains, and 15 first lieutenants.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

AUGUST 15, 1916.

From: The Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for estimates for pay, etc., 1918.

1. For use in the preparation of estimates for pay, etc., for the fiscal year 1918, information is desired on the following:

The appropriation bill for 1917 contains the following:

"*Provided*, That when by reason of the movement of troops a post is temporarily left without its regular garrison and with no commissioned officer except of the Medical Reserve Corps on duty thereat, the Secretary of War may assign a retired officer of the Army, with his consent, to active duty in charge of such post. The officer so assigned shall perform the duties of commanding officer and also any necessary staff duties at such post, and shall, while in the performance of such duties, receive the full pay and allowance of his grade, subject to the limitations imposed by the act of March second, nineteen hundred and five, and the act of June twelfth, nineteen hundred and six, which limitations shall include the grades of brigadier general, major general, and lieutenant general."

2. For how many officers and of what grades is it desired active-duty pay and allowances be provided under this authorization?

THE HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[First indorsement.]

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*August 31, 1918.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Heretofore retired officers for duty at posts under circumstances described in the appropriation bill hereinbefore cited by the Quartermaster General have been detailed upon his recommendation. It is impracticable to foresee at this time the number of posts at which the detail of retired officers may be necessary, because of the absence of the regular garrisons. He is authorized to include estimates for a number of officers equal to the number of posts in the continental limits of the United States formerly occupied by mobile troops, exclusive of those occupied as recruiting depots and by service schools. The grades of retired officers to be estimated for will be those of major, captain, and first lieutenant equally distributed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[Second indorsement.]

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING,  
*September 1, 1916.*

*To Construction and Repair:*

With request to be informed of the number of posts in the continental limits of the United States, formerly occupied by mobile troops, exclusive of those occupied as recruiting depots and service schools, as contemplated in preceding indorsement hereon.

JOHN Q. A. BRETT,  
*Lieutenant Quartermaster Corps.*

SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

*To the Finance and Accounting Division:*

There are 44 mobile Army posts, also 6 abandoned posts (Forts Porter, Lincoln, Apache, Niagara, Wayne, and Whipple Barracks), 3 remount depots, and 4 general hospitals in the United States. This does not include recruiting depots and service schools.

L. W. LITTELL,  
*Colonel Quartermaster Corps.*

## RETIRED OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

On June 30, 1916, there were 128 retired officers under assignment to active duty. The following table shows the grades and employment of those officers:

Duty.	Lieutenant general.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.
At Soldiers' Home.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
On recruiting service.....	.....	2	4	10	11	3	.....	30
With State militia.....	.....	4	2	7	9	1	.....	23
At Army service schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
At Army War College.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
At civil educational institutions.....	.....	1	.....	5	16	8	2	32
Doorkeeper to President.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Acting quartermaster.....	.....	1	.....	12	12	8	1	34
With Signal Corps.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total.....	1	9	9	37	49	20	3	128

Of the retired officers on duty, as shown in the foregoing table, 1 lieutenant general, 1 colonel, and 1 major (all at the United States Soldiers' Home in this city), 1 captain, and 1 second lieutenant (on college duty) received from the United States only the retired pay of their respective grades; 8 colonels and 9 lieutenant colonels receive the pay and allowances that a retired major would receive under a like assignment, and 36 majors, 48 captains, 20 first lieutenants, and 2 second lieutenants received the active pay and allowances of their respective grades.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.
Detailed under prior laws:							
On recruiting service.....	2	4	10	11	3	.....	30
With National Guard.....	4	2	7	9	1	.....	23
At Army service schools, Fort Leavenworth.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
At Army War College.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
At civil educational institutions.....	1	.....	5	15	8	1	30
Doorkeeper to President.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Acting quartermaster.....	1	.....	12	12	8	1	34
With Signal Corps.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Under section 45, national defense act.....	.....	.....	30	30	15	.....	75
At posts from which garrisons have been withdrawn (act Aug. 29, 1916).....	.....	.....	15	15	14	.....	44
Total.....	8	9	81	93	49	2	242

The following are the details of this item:

8 colonels (increase in longevity pay only).....	
9 lieutenant colonels, at \$375 each per annum.....	\$3,375
81 majors, at \$750 each per annum.....	60,750
93 captains, at \$600 each per annum.....	55,800
49 first lieutenants, at \$500 each per annum.....	24,500
2 second lieutenants, at \$425 each per annum.....	850

242      , Total..... 145,275

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$46,225." The amount appropriated last year was \$19,137, so that there is quite a large increase in this item.

Gen. SHARPE. The increase is due to the fact that there is a larger number of officers to be provided for. The estimate is figured on

the same basis of pay as last year. I have here a table showing the details of that item.

The CHAIRMAN. You may insert that in the record.

(The table referred to is as follows:)

8 colonels, at \$250 each per annum.....	\$2, 000
9 lieutenant colonels, at \$250 each per annum.....	2, 250
81 majors, at \$250 each per annum.....	20, 250
93 captains, at \$180 each per annum.....	16, 740
49 first lieutenants, at \$100 each per annum.....	4, 900
2 second lieutenants, at \$42.50 each per annum.....	85
242 Total.....	46, 225

#### PAY OF RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is under the heading "Retired enlisted men," "For pay of four thousand four hundred retired enlisted men, \$3,196,512," which is an increase of \$96,512 over last year.

Gen. SHARPE. We have 4,400 men on the retired list. They receive an average of \$60.54 a man, and that amount for 4,400 men makes the total given in the item, \$3,196,512.

Mr. KAHN. That is an average of \$60.54 per man.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that amount per month. I have here a table showing the number of men in the various grades, with the amount they receive, which I will put in the record.

Mr. McKENZIE. Most of those men are noncommissioned officers, are they not?

Gen. SHARPE. They are of all grades. We have a number of privates.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

#### Item P53. Pay of Enlisted Men on the Retired List.

Cost report shows that the average monthly per capita pay of retired enlisted men is \$60.54, which, for 4,400 men, gives \$3,196,512.

The attached table shows the numbers and grades of the men now on the retired list.

#### *Retired enlisted men.*

Sergeants major, regimental.....	102
Sergeants major, senior grade, Artillery Corps.....	7
Sergeants major, junior grade, Artillery Corps.....	18
Sergeants major, squadron.....	36
Sergeants major, battalion.....	196
Ordnance sergeants.....	151
Post commissary sergeants and Quartermaster Corps.....	77
Regimental commissary sergeants and supply sergeants.....	181
Post quartermaster sergeants and quartermaster surgeon corps.....	112
Regimental quartermaster sergeants and supply sergeants.....	148
Electrician sergeants.....	56
Sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps and Medical Department.....	35
Sergeants, Hospital Corps and Medical Department.....	112
First-class sergeants, Signal Corps.....	37
Chief musicians and band leaders.....	20
Principal musicians.....	123
Chief trumpeters.....	3
Color sergeants.....	1,352
Battalion quartermaster sergeants, Engineers.....	26
First sergeants, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, and headquarters company.....	154
Drum majors.....	74
Sergeants of Ordnance.....	20
Sergeants of Engineers.....	443
Sergeants of Signal Corps.....	14
Sergeants of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....	1
Troop, battery, and company quartermaster sergeants.....	5
Stable sergeants.....	6
Saddler sergeants.....	6
Corporals, Hospital Corps.....	6

Corporals of Engineers.....	11
Corporals of Ordnance.....	48
Corporals of Signal Corps.....	2
Corporals of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....	74
Cooks.....	203
Farriers and blacksmiths.....	4
Saddlers.....	4
Wagoners.....	
Trumpeters.....	1
Mechanics.....	5
Musicians and first-class musicians, and headquarters company.....	18
Artificers.....	18
Privates, first class, Hospital Corps and Medical Department.....	34
Privates, first class, Ordnance, Engineers, and Signal Corps.....	30
Privates, second class, Ordnance, Engineers, and Signal Corps.....	2
Privates, Hospital Corps.....	
Privates, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry.....	100
Master signal electricians.....	33
Battalion quartermaster sergeants, Field Artillery.....	1
Acting cooks, Hospital Corps.....	26
Firemen.....	1
Engineers.....	2
Master gunners.....	1
Electrician sergeants, first class, Coast Artillery Corps.....	1
Master electricians, Coast Artillery School detail.....	
Sergeants, Quartermaster Corps.....	8
Sergeant buglers.....	1
Musicians, second class.....	1
Sergeants, first class, Quartermaster Corps.....	1
Mess sergeants.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,209</b>
To November 1, 1916.	

#### PAY OF RETIRED ENLISTED MEN ON ACTIVE DUTY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For pay and allowances of one hundred and fifty retired enlisted men on active duty, \$21,600." That is a new item.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that is new. They are provided for in the national-defense act.

Mr. CALDWELL. Has that item not been in the bill in previous years?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; there are 150 of those men, and the total amount of their pay is \$21,600.

Mr. KAHN. Have you that many of those men?

Gen. SHARPE. We have a great many. We will use all the men we can secure. These are the men to be detailed at schools and colleges, under section 46 of the national-defense act.

The CHAIRMAN. Noncommissioned officers will be sent to these schools, and this item includes those men, does it not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

#### PAY OF REGULAR ARMY RESERVISTS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is also new, "For pay and allowances of one hundred Regular Army reservists on active duty, \$54,000."

Gen. SHARPE. Those men are for the same purpose as the ones mentioned in the preceding item, and they are provided for under the same section of the national-defense act.

Mr. KAHN. What do you propose to pay them?

Gen. SHARPE. They will receive \$540 per annum.

Lieut. BRETT. That is reached in this way: Take a sergeant who had as his maximum pay \$48 a month. His retired pay is \$36, and he gets \$15.75 for commutation of quarters, heat, and light. Take

\$12 a month and restore that man to active duty, and that is \$150 for each man, which for 150 men will make \$21,500.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the preceding item.

Lieut. BRETT. That is the pay of the retired enlisted men. The reservist gets \$30 a month for service pay and \$15 a month for commutation of quarters, heat, and light. That is \$45 a month for 100 men, which makes the total of \$54,000.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one observation right here. This is the first Army appropriation bill following the enactment of the national defense act of June 3, 1916. Is it fair to assume, Gen. Sharpe, that there are quite a number of big jumps in the various items in this bill, which are not likely to be followed by corresponding jumps in succeeding bills under the same organization—that is to say, some of the features of the national defense act entail additional expense which will doubtless be continued, but the increases this year should not be taken as a criterion of increases to be made in succeeding years? Is that not true?

Gen. SHARPE. As far as the increases go——

Mr. GREENE (interposing). There are certain provisions for service pay, for instance, which now entail an additional expense. They will continue normal through succeeding years under that bill, so that the only additions we may expect in succeeding Army appropriation bills will be dependent on the increments. Is that true?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. There is no limit to the retired men to be detailed on this duty.

Mr. KAHN. Of course there is an abnormal condition on the border.

Mr. GREENE. I understand that.

Gen. SHARPE. There are some new items, such as the Officers' Reserve Training Corps, etc.

Mr. KAHN. Yes; I know that.

Mr. GREENE. What I am trying to get at is this: By the act of June 3, 1916, we made a big increase in the Army organization, and this bill is the first to show the effect of that increase in any marked degree.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a difference of \$31,000,000 between the estimates of this year and last year. There is that amount of increase in this year's estimates.

Mr. GREENE. We will be asked whether that is going to continue every year in the same ratio, or whether there is some part of it which, being made now, will stay at normal, or whether it is going to continue increasing at the same rate.

Mr. McKENZIE. I think we will be perfectly safe in saying there will be an increase from year to year.

Mr. KAHN. Even before the national-defense act went into effect there was an increase every year.

Mr. GREENE. I understand that; but not in the same proportion.

Mr. KAHN. So far as these two items are concerned, as additional schools and colleges request and are granted instructors the expense for them will increase.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, the expense you suggested a while ago will be greatly reduced if the National Guard is mustered out of service and the border situation is settled.

Mr. GREENE. I do not want to take up further time other than to suggest that we will be asked on the floor whether this ratio of increase is going to continue with each succeeding appropriation bill.

Mr. KAHN. It may not be as great a ratio of increase, but there will be an increase. That was true under the old organization.

Mr. GREENE. I know that. What I mean is whether these marked increases will be reproduced in increasing ratio in succeeding years, or whether there is some part of this increase which will remain fixed and will remain normal continuously; whether or not all these items will continue to be increased from year to year. I know that question can not be answered offhand, and if Gen. Sharpe desires to submit an opinion on the subject, I will be glad to have him insert it in the record.

Mr. NICHOLLS. Would it not be a mere guess as to what might happen in the future?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

#### PAY OF HOSPITAL MATRONS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, under the heading "Miscellaneous," is "Thirty hospital matrons, at \$120 each per annum, \$3,600." That is the same as last year.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Will you explain that item? It is not clear to my mind what it means.

Gen. SHARPE. These hospital matrons get \$10 a month. They do the washing and laundry work around the hospitals. They are provided for in an old law, which has been in existence a great many years.

Mr. NICHOLLS. Do you not have trouble getting people to do that work at that price?

Gen. SHARPE. That I do not know. They are appointed by the Surgeon General.

Mr. NICHOLLS. It seems to me that pay ought to be increased.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I was under the impression that the word "matron" meant some sort of superintendent.

Gen. SHARPE. That is an old title provided under the old law I referred to. These matrons used to be wives of the enlisted men.

Mr. HULL. Are the matrons now working at the hospitals wives of the enlisted men?

Gen. SHARPE. They are appointed by the Surgeon General. He can give you the information in regard to that.

#### EXPENSES OF COURTS-MARTIAL, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, retiring boards, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending same, and expenses of taking depositions and securing other evidence for use before the same, \$70,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$60,000, so that there is an increase in that item of \$10,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. Why does the Judge Advocate General want an increase in that item. I notice that he states in the newspapers that

there is less of that kind of work in the Army than ever before. If he is going to talk that way for the public, and then come here in this bill and ask for an increase of \$10,000 for this purpose, it seems to me we had better look into that proposition.

Mr. KAHN. His statement in the newspapers does not necessarily mean that there are fewer courts-martial.

Mr. NICHOLLS. There are more troops in the Army, and that being so there will be more courts-martials.

Mr. KAHN. The expense of courts-martial for desertion does not amount to a great deal, in comparison with the expense of courts-martial for other purposes. In some of those the testimony is very voluminous. But the Judge Advocate General can explain that in detail.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. This is the 1918 estimate.

Mr. KAHN. You simply have that estimate submitted to you, and you do not know the details of it at all?

Gen. SHARPE. That is correct. Gen. Crowder told us, under date of September 19, the amount he desired for courts-martial for 1918, and that amount is \$70,000.

Mr. KAHN. We can get all the detailed information from the Judge Advocate General.

#### OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, D. C., \$500." That is the same as last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

#### COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS, ETC., TO OFFICERS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For commutation of quarters and of heat and light to commissioned officers, members of the Nurse Corps, and enlisted men on duty at places where no public quarters are available, \$1,200,000." That is an increase of \$200,000 over the amount appropriated last year.

Gen. SHARPE. That is an increase of \$200,000 over last year. Under the National Defense act the detached officers' list was increased by 822 officers, and the additional officers by 17 colonels of Cavalry and 4 colonels of Infantry. The number of enlisted men for detached duty was greatly increased, 1,000 sergeants for duty with National Guard, and 500 noncommissioned officers for duty at educational institutions where one or more units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps may be located. Of the sergeants, 365, and of the noncommissioned officers 178, are authorized for 1918. Most of the 843 officers and of the 543 enlisted men will be on duty at places where no public quarters are available, and will therefore be entitled to commutation of quarters and of heat and light.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Does an officer get commutation of quarters in proportion to his rank? Does he get more in the way of commutation as he advances in rank?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; it is all based on room allowance.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us how much of that amount appropriated in the last bill has been spent, up to date?



Gen. SHARPE. We can get the data from the cost-keeping records. (Approximately \$500,000 of amount appropriated for 1917 has been expended to date.)

The CHAIRMAN. Right in that connection, I would like this statement to go in the record. The appropriation bill which we passed last year did not go into effect until about the 1st of September. That is correct, is it not?

Gen. SHARPE. About that time. But there were continuing appropriations until that time.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that. We passed a joint resolution continuing the old appropriation up to the time we passed the appropriation bill. But the bill now in effect, carrying \$267,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, did not actually go into operation until some time in September.

Gen. SHARPE. That is correct.

Mr. KAHN. It was approved August 29.

Gen. SHARPE. We were provided with money by a joint resolution giving us one-twelfth of the previous year's appropriation each month.

Mr. KAHN. Did you get that in addition to the regular appropriation?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. That was taken out of the amount provided by the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever you expended between the 1st of July and the 1st of September was taken out of the amount provided by the appropriation bill.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. The Treasury Department would not give it to us in any other way.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do the officers on duty at this place have government quarters, or do they live in the city?

Gen. SHARPE. They have commutation of quarters.

Mr. KAHN. Some of them live at Fort Myer, do they not?

Gen. SHARPE. Only the Chief of Staff. He has quarters over there, and draws no commutation of quarters.

Mr. TILSON. Do you not think it is rather unfair to those officers who have been on the border for from three to five years to have no quarters and no commutation of quarters? If they take their families to live with them down there they have to pay the expense.

Gen. SHARPE. That is an incident of the service.

Mr. TILSON. Those who are on duty in cities have either their quarters actually provided, or they have commutation of quarters, but the men who are doing the hardest service, and have been for five years, many of them have no commutation of quarters, and get nothing in the way of heat and light, and if they have their families with them, they are under that additional expense. Do you not think that is rather unfair?

The CHAIRMAN. That would require a change in the law, would it not?

Gen. SHARPE. It would, because it says if they are occupying government quarters they shall not have this commutation of heat and light.

Mr. TILSON. The officer is provided with a tent in the field, but gets nothing for his family. He can have his family in quarters at

the Presidio if he wants to, but there is no provision for them on the border.

Mr. GREENE. Is not that an incident of the service?

Mr. TILSON. Yes, it is, and it falls most heavily on the men in the field.

Mr. GREENE. On the other hand, he is a part of an army in which all the men take their chances.

Mr. KAHN. I want to say I saw at the border a great many shacks which they call "jitneys," which the officers have erected themselves, out of their own funds, in order to have their families near them on the border.

Mr. TILSON. They built those shacks there in order that they might have their families near them.

Mr. CALDWELL. How much of the million dollars appropriated for this item last year will be spent for quarters, heat, and light for the officers who are on duty here in the District?

Gen. SHARPE. We can prepare a statement of that and put it in the record.

(Of the amount requested it is estimated that \$211,231.92 will be required for officers on duty in Washington, D. C.)

I want to speak in reference to the matter mentioned by Mr. Kahn. As you gentlemen all know, there were a number of troops sent to the Hawaiian Islands. They have been there a great many years, in exactly the same situation as the troops on the border, to whom Mr. Tilson referred. They have put up their buildings and paid for them out of their own pockets, the cost amounting to \$125,000. We just obtained an appropriation last year for the erection of Government quarters for the troops there. We obtained a million dollars out of an appropriation of \$2,070,000, and the other \$1,070,000 will become available next year. The same conditions exist at Panama to-day. We had to provide quarters for the men there, but the appropriation has not yet been made.

Mr. KAHN. Of course it is desirable, I think, that the officers' families should be as near as possible to them during the time the country is at peace.

#### INTEREST ON SOLDIERS' DEPOSITS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For interest on soldiers' deposits, \$150,000." That is the same amount which was appropriated last year, and it is figured according to law.

Gen. SHARPE. That is the same as the present appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of translator and librarian of the military information section, General Staff Corps, at \$1,800 per annum, \$1,800."

Gen. SHARPE. That has been transferred to the item for clerks in the office of the Chief of Staff.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it comes out of the bill?

Gen. SHARPE. It comes out of the bill at this point.

#### PAY OF EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For pay of expert accountant for the Inspector General's Department, \$2,500." That is the same as last year?

Gen. SHARPE. That is the same as last year. That item has been in the bill for a good many years.

#### EXTRA-DUTY PAY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For extra pay of enlisted men employed on extra duty for periods of not less than ten days in the offices of Coast Defense Artillery engineers and Coast Defense Ordnance officers, and as switchboard operators at seacoast fortifications, \$16,263.80." That is a slight increase over last year's appropriation of \$14,803.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that is a slight increase. I have a letter from the Adjutant General in regard to that; and I also have a table showing the stations at which those men are employed as clerks and switchboard operators, showing the number at each station.

The CHAIRMAN. You may put the letter and table in the record. (The matter referred to is as follows:)

AUGUST 21, 1916.

Quartermaster General.

The Adjutant General of the Army.

Approval of certain personnel desired by Chief of Coast Artillery.

1. Upon request of this office for the number of clerks and switchboard operators for seacoast defenses for which it was desired provision be made in the 1918 estimates, he replied as follows:

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE CHIEF COAST ARTILLERY,  
July 22, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

The following table shows the number of clerks and switchboard operators which it is desired provision be made for the fiscal year 1918:

Forts.	Clerks.	Switch-board operators.	Forts.	Clerks.	Switch-board operators.
Adams.....	2	2	Monroe.....	3	3
Andrews.....	1	1	Morgan.....	1	1
Baker.....	1	1	Mott.....	1	1
Banks.....	1	1	Moultrie.....	2	1
Barrances.....	2	1	Pickens.....	1	1
Barry.....	2	2	Preble.....	1	1
Casey.....	1	1	Randolph.....	1	1
Caswell.....	2	1	Revere.....	1	1
Columbia.....	1	1	Rodman.....	1	1
Constitution.....	1	1	Rosecrans.....	1	1
Crockett.....	1	1	Ruger.....	1	1
Dads.....	1	1	Screven.....	2	1
De Russy.....	1	1	Sherman.....	1	1
Du Pont.....	2	1	Stevens.....	2	1
Flager.....	1	1	Strong.....	1	1
Grant.....	3	2	Terry.....	1	1
Groble.....	1	1	Totten.....	2	2
H. C. Wright.....	3	3	Ward.....	1	1
Hamilton.....	3	2	Washington.....	1	1
Hancock.....	2	2	Wadsworth.....	1	1
Howard.....	2	1	Warren.....	3	2
Hunt.....	1	1	Williams.....	3	2
Jackson Barracks.....	1	1	Winfield Scott.....	3	3
Kamehameha.....	3	2	Worden.....	3	2
Key West.....	1	1	Armstrong.....	1	1
Levett.....	1	1	De Lesseps.....	2	2
Michie.....	1	1	McArthur.....	2	2
Miley.....	2	2			
McKinley.....	1	1	Total.....	61	75

Number of for the fiscal year 1917, 57.

Number of switchboard operators asked for the fiscal year 1917, 67.

This table shows four additional clerks over those asked for under appropriations for 1917. Two of these are for Fort De Lesseps, where new coast defense headquarters are to be established, and two for Fort McArthur, where a new fort will be established. It also shows eight additional switchboard operators over those asked for under appropriations for 1917. Two each for Forts De Lesseps and McArthur, one for Fort Armstrong, a new fort in Hawaii; one each for Forts Mott and Columbia, which will be regarrisoned, one additional for Fort Grant, Canal Zone (this fort becomes a coast defense headquarters and the garrison has been increased so that two operators are necessary).

E. M. WEAVER,

*Major General, Chief of Coast Artillery.*

2. If it is desired that these figures be used in the 1918 pay, etc., estimate, it is suggested that the approval of the Secretary of War be indicated hereon.

HENRY G. SHARPE,

*Acting Quartermaster General.*

Approved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. L. SCOTT,

*Major General, Chief of Staff.*

Mr. McKENZIE. Will you tell us, General, what are the duties of those switchboard operators?

Gen. SHARPE. These employees come directly under Gen. Weaver, and he can tell you in detail about their duties. Their work is in connection with the seacoast defenses.

Mr. McKENZIE. The reason I asked that question is because we usually speak of a switchboard in connection with a telephone system, and I was wondering whether their duties are like those of the operator at the ordinary telephone switchboard.

Gen. SHARPE. As I understand it, their duties are in connection with the fire control at the seacoast defenses. That is the reason they come under Gen. Weaver's direction.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty as switchboard operators at each interior post of the Army, \$15,968.75." The amount appropriated last year was \$12,519, so that there is an increase of a little over \$3,000.

Mr. KAHN. Do these men also come under Gen. Weaver?

Gen. SHARPE. These men are under the Chief Signal Officer, Gen. Scriven, and he says there are 125 operators at 35 cents a day.

Mr. KAHN. And he wants some additional men for this work?

Gen. SHARPE. In reference to this item, Gen. Scriven says:

It is recommended that the estimates for the fiscal year 1918, provide for extra duty pay for 125 switchboard operators at interior posts of the Army. This increase is necessary to provide operators for new posts being established in the Canal Zone and to furnish additional operators at posts in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For extra pay to enlisted men of the line of the Army and to enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps and of the Signal Corps employed in the Territory of Alaska on the Washington-Alaska cable and telegraph system for periods of not less than ten days at the rate of 35 cents per day, \$30,660." That is the same amount as was appropriated last year.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Will you have expended all of that amount at the end of the fiscal year?

Gen. SHARPE. I imagine it will all have been expended by the end of the year. Some of the returns from Alaska we will not receive until next July.

## MILEAGE TO OFFICERS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For mileage to commissioned officers, contract surgeons, expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, Army field clerks, and field clerks of the Quartermaster Corps (when authorized by law), \$740,000." That is an increase of \$37,500 over the appropriation of last year.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; there is that amount of increase.

Mr. KAHN. Will you explain the new language in that item, "Army field clerks and field clerks of the Quartermaster Corps?"

Gen. SHARPE. Under the last appropriation bill the new grades of "Army field clerks" and "Field clerks of the Quartermaster Corps" were established, and they are entitled to mileage, and we can not pay them their allowances and transportation unless this language is inserted.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are new positions created by the national defense act?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; they were created by the act of August 29, 1916, the last appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That was new legislation in the last Army appropriation bill?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. Those positions were created by the following paragraphs of the act of August 29, 1916, under the heading "Clerks and messengers for headquarters of the several territorial departments, districts, divisions, and brigades, and service schools:"

Hereafter headquarters' clerks shall be known as Army field clerks and shall receive pay at the rates herein provided, and after 12 years of service, at least three years of which shall have been on detached duty away from permanent station, or on duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, or both, shall receive the same allowances, except retirement, as heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps, and shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War.

Hereafter not to exceed two hundred clerks, Quartermaster Corps, who shall have had twelve years of service, at least three years of which shall have been on detached duty away from permanent station, or on duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, or both, shall be known as field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, and shall receive the same allowances, except retirement, as heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps, and shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War.

Mr. KAHN. What is the object of striking out the words "when authorized by law?"

Gen. SHARPE. Those words are superfluous.

Mr. KAHN. All of this is authorized by law?

Gen. SHARPE. It is authorized by law; yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It refers to the mileage of these men being authorized by law. The payment of mileage to them is authorized by law, according to the decision of the comptroller, is it not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; but we are limited to a certain amount of money.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose that language was put in there to prevent the payment of any mileage unless it is authorized by law, and I imagine the language ought to stay in, because otherwise you could possibly pay mileage that is not authorized by law.

Mr. TILSON. What position would they be in if they attempted to pay mileage which was not authorized by law?

Mr. CALDWELL. The appropriation in this item is to pay mileage.

Gen. SHARPE. It does not make any difference, Mr. Chairman, whether it is in or out.

Mr. KAHN. Of course; but I think it is a safeguard. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. To what is the increase in this item due?

Gen. SHARPE. It is due to the increase in the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Following this item there is some new language in the form of a proviso, as follows: "*Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of said amount may be expended for the mileage of officers officially detailed to attend meetings of scientific, technical, or professional societies or associations." What is the reason for that?

Gen. SHARPE. We were directed to put that in at the request of the Ordnance Department. The letter which was submitted in reference to that is as follows:

SEPTEMBER 22, 1916.

From: The Ordnance Office.

To: The Adjutant General, United States Army.

Subject: Presence of officers desired at scientific meetings.

1. Since the passage of the provision contained in section 6 of the act making appropriations for the District of Columbia, approved June 26, 1912 (37 Stat., 184), the War Department has been unable to secure the benefit to be derived from having officers present at meetings of scientific, technical, and professional societies and associations, as no specific appropriation has been secured for the purpose of defraying their necessary expenses nor has any provision covering such expenses been incorporated in a general appropriation, as required by the legislation referred to, which is as follows:

"SEC. 8. No money appropriated by this or any other act shall be expended for membership fees or dues of any officer or employee of the United States or of the District of Columbia in any society or association or for expenses of attendance of any person at any meeting or convention of members of any society or association, unless such fees, dues, or expenses are authorized to be paid by specific appropriation for such purposes or are provided for in express terms in some general appropriations."

As much benefit to the department and the officers participating would result from attendance of these meetings, it is desired to have the necessary authorization of law that such attendance may be arranged for. Some of the societies whose meeting it is desired to have representatives attend occasionally are as follows: American Society for Testing Materials, American Institute of Mining Engineers (in connection with metallurgy), American Chemical Society, American Electro Chemical Society, American Society of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, medical societies and associations, American Bar Association, Aero Club of America, American Aeronautical Association, Rail and Water Transportation Association.

This subject has heretofore been important, but due to the cooperation of these societies in the work of national defense and to the development of nitrate manufacture which is now being undertaken by this department and which will utilize to a high degree the knowledge of mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineers, it is believed to be of greater importance than ever before. It is thought that a spirit of friendly cooperation between the members of these societies and employees of the Government should be cultivated and that this can best be attained by their presence at these meetings and by an exchange of ideas by oral discussion and through papers.

It is, therefore, recommended that a clause be added to the provision covering mileage in the Army bill so that this provision as modified will read:

"For mileage to commissioned officers, contract surgeons, and expert accountant, Inspector General's Department, when authorized by law, \$—: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 of said amount may be expended for the mileage of officers officially detailed to attend meetings of scientific, technical, or professional societies or associations."

The Public Health Service of the Treasury Department have secured the necessary authority to incur such expenses, as will be seen by the following language found in the sundry civil bill approved July 1, 1916 (see fifth item under Public Health Service in sundry civil bill):

"For freight, transportation, and traveling expenses, including expenses, except membership fees, of officers when officially detailed to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of public health, \$30,000."

A similar provision is found in this bill each year since the enactment of the restrictive legislation first quoted above.

E. B. BABBITT,

Colonel, Ordnance Department, Acting Chief of Ordnance.

*Mileage disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.*

Duty.	Appropriations.		
	1914	1915	1916
<b>Inspection of the Army:</b>			
By generals commanding departments, accompanied by officers of their staffs, as provided by Army Regulation 191.....			\$2,139.80
By generals commanding departments, accompanied by officers of their staffs, as provided by Army Regulation 193.....			1,007.28
By brigade commanders, as provided by Army Regulation 194.....			1,535.98
By Coast Artillery district commanders, as provided by Army Regulation 194.....		\$16.40	3,000.91
By officers of the General Staff.....			180.95
By officers of The Adjutant General's Department.....			471.66
By officers of the Inspector General's Department.....		256.50	13,126.00
By officers of the Quartermaster Corps.....		159.60	11,543.63
By officers of the Medical Department.....			560.40
By officers of the Corps of Engineers.....		14.40	1,023.43
By officers of the Ordnance Department.....			6,728.56
By officers of the Signal Corps.....		167.29	1,929.73
By officers of the Coast Artillery Corps.....			669.79
By officers of the Field Artillery.....			65.10
<b>Inspection of:</b>			
Colleges.....			1,882.21
Fortifications by officers of Corps of Engineers.....		9.12	77.70
Horses.....		32.27	760.36
Militia.....		41.16	9,184.98
Signal Corps equipment under General Order 146, War Department, 1911.....			100.36
Troops.....			214.67
Special inspection.....			173.24
<b>Total for inspections.....</b>		<b>696.74</b>	<b>56,977.67</b>
<b>Alaskan Road Commission.....</b>			<b>921.56</b>
Attending athletic exhibition.....			9.60
Attending conference on disposition of buildings at Panama-Pacific Exposition.....			409.92
Attending funerals.....			11.34
Attending joint Army and Navy conference.....			23.32
Attending meeting of Bureau of Standards.....			65.94
Attending meeting in connection with an exhibition of railway supplies and equipment.....			19.04
Attending military carnival.....			15.96
Attending National Guard Association.....			413.34
Attending Naval War College conference.....			32.14
<b>Boards:</b>			
On aeroplanes.....			359.16
On business men's camps.....			32.20
On cavalry equipment and drill regulations.....			991.79
On examination of officers for assignment or promotion.....		481.15	10,525.79
On examination of gunners.....			284.82
On fire control and installation.....			535.76
On land defenses.....			635.26
On military posts and buildings.....			178.22
On plotting.....			80.22
On ordnance and fortifications.....			1,736.97
On quartermaster supplies.....			11.72
On retirement of officers.....		399.07	3,194.43
On special diseases.....			13.02
On target ranges.....			10.92
On testing guns.....			179.22
Joint Army and Navy.....			197.48
Change of station of officers of the staff departments.....	\$29.00	1,861.97	82,132.14
Change of station of officers of the line.....	62.31	9,014.65	190,667.81
Conducting prisoners.....		49.18	2,814.74
Conducting sick and insane.....		69.36	2,884.47
Consultation with bureau chiefs, department commanders, and others.....			926.90
Court-martial duty.....	18.83	135.94	10,688.11
Delivering lectures to schools and colleges.....			381.11
Horsemanship or walking tests.....		4.33	2,008.06
Instructions of Secretary of War (confidential duty).....			2,040.66
Leases and other legal business.....			284.54
Line officers on duty pertaining to Quartermaster Corps.....		15.12	2,675.00
<b>Maneuvers and camps of instruction:</b>			
Joint Army and militia camps.....		115.12	3,816.78
Militia camps.....			8,328.27
Regular Army camps.....		112.39	8,199.52
Payment of troops or securing funds.....		103.36	2,717.67

*Mileage disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916—Continued.*

Duty.	Appropriations.		
	1914	1915	1916
<b>Recruiting service:</b>			
Conducting recruits.....		\$105.94	\$642.08
Joining station after assignment to recruiting duty.....			4,650.80
Regular recruiting travel.....		41.98	21,335.02
Relief from recruiting duty.....		29.82	2,050.48
Relief of Mississippi flood sufferers.....			352.22
Relief of storm sufferers near Texas City, Tex.....			113.12
Special investigations.....		104.40	2,006.97
Target practice.....		47.42	10,696.88
Topographical duty.....			2,001.25
Travel in connection with awarding of Knox trophy.....		81.81	68.40
Travel in connection with expedition to China.....	\$2.28		630.56
Travel in connection with Panama-Pacific Exposition.....			1,424.73
Travel of dental surgeons to render dental treatment.....		100.58	1,669.27
Travel of generals and aids, not inspection.....			222.36
Travel of inspector-instructors, Organized Militia.....		64.12	9,373.91
Travel of military attachés after joining station and prior to relief from relief as attaché.....			1,283.98
Travel of officers detailed as military attachés in joining for duty and relief therefrom.....		23.36	4,008.57
Travel of officers detailed as military observers in joining for duty and relief therefrom.....		899.05	3,669.07
Travel of officers detailed to study Spanish.....		45.00	658.00
Travel of professors of Military Academy.....			194.04
Travel of officers to and from hospitals for medical treatment.....		324.79	12,655.90
Travel of Regular Army officers in connection with muster-in of the National Guard.....			782.75
Witness before Senate Military Committee.....			486.19
Witness balloon test.....			61.32
Witness coast-defense exercises.....			134.80
Witness target practice.....			305.02
Duty not stated.....		40.55	21.42
Total disbursements by Quartermaster Corps.....	112.42	14,917.18	479,934.40
Total paid on Treasury Department settlements.....	60.24	6,028.42	35.16
Grand total.....	172.66	20,945.60	479,969.56

AUGUST 28, 1916.

Mr. KAHN. Would it be the purpose of the Ordnance Department to send some of its officers out of the country to attend such meetings?

Gen. SHARPE. That I do not know.

Mr. KAHN. Gen. Crozier can tell us about that?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. I may say that all the societies and associations he refers to in his letter are American organizations.

Mr. KAHN. Then, it might be well to modify this language by putting in a proviso limiting it, so that they shall attend these society meetings within the continental limits of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to know is whether any mileage has been paid for this purpose heretofore.

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; the law has prohibited it. This proviso only allows \$5,000 of the \$740,000 to be used for this purpose.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Has the War Department ever detailed anybody to attend any of these meetings heretofore?

Gen. SHARPE. I can not tell you that. I know they have attended such meetings at private expense.

Mr. GREENE. It seems to me it is only fair to suggest this. In private employment men want to belong to technical societies identified with their professions, and that is not only because of the fellowship of the other members of those societies, which they enjoy,



but with the idea that they may improve their own knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, and of advancing in their profession. But an Army officer can not advance in that way, because he advances by grade and seniority of rank.

Mr. NICHOLLS. It strikes me it would be a good idea at this time, while this war is going on in Europe, to send some officers over there to observe what is going on. If you want to send any officers to Europe for that purpose, you have not enough money to do it?

Gen. SHARPE. We are doing that now. They are observers. That is a question of policy.

Mr. KAHN. There is a provision further along in the bill which allows observers from this country to visit the war zone.

Mr. NICHOLLS. The expense of that would not come out of this \$5,000?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. OLNEY. Two American officers are in Roumania now acting as observers.

#### FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY, OFFICERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For additional 10 per cent increase of pay of officers on foreign service, \$300,000." That is an increase over last year of \$50,000. Will you explain the reason for that?

Gen. SHARPE. We have more men. We have additional regiments in the different stations.

Mr. CALDWELL. This amount is an absolute calculation?

Gen. SHARPE. This is an actual computation, based on the number of troops in the Philippine Islands, China, and Alaska, student officers in Japan, military attachés abroad, and officers observing operations in foreign countries at war.

Mr. KAHN. How about those in Mexico? They are on foreign service.

Gen. SHARPE. We are estimating for the fiscal year 1918. There are estimated to be 1,154 officers, at an average of \$2,600 per year.

#### FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY, ENLISTED MEN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For additional 20 per cent increase of pay of enlisted men on foreign service, \$850,000." That is an increase of \$50,000 over the amount appropriated last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That amount is figured according to the provisions of law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; it is based on 20 per cent of increase for 16,000 men at an average of \$267 per year.

#### COMPUTER FOR ARTILLERY BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For pay of one computer of Artillery Board, \$2,500." That is the same as last year.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; there is no change in that.

## PAYMENT OF EXCHANGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For payment of exchange by acting quartermasters serving in foreign countries and when specially authorized by the Secretary of War by officers disbursing funds pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps when serving in Alaska, \$600." That is the same as last year?

Gen. SHARPE. There is no change in that.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the members suggests that you explain what are the duties of the computer for the Artillery board.

Gen. SHARPE. That I can not tell you, sir. I only know he has to have a very profound knowledge of mathematics which he must apply, especially in reference to the question of ballistics. The Chief of Coast Artillery can explain the duties of the computer in detail.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is he a civilian?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; and he must be a most competent mathematician. He must have a thorough knowledge of ballistics, and such things as that.

## THREE MONTHS' ADDITIONAL PAY FOR ENLISTED MEN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For three months' additional pay to enlisted men reenlisting within the period of three months from date of discharge from first enlistment, \$150,500." That is the same amount as last year. Will you expend all of the money appropriated for the present fiscal year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; I think we will. We are asking this year for the same amount we had last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you use all you had last year?

Gen. SHARPE. It cost just about that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not used all of that amount this year?

Gen. SHARPE. Not yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the same amount as the appropriation of the previous year.

Gen. SHARPE. It is the same amount as the previous year; yes, sir.

## SIX MONTHS' PAY TO BENEFICIARIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For six months' pay to beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die while on active service from wounds or disease not the result of their own misconduct, \$75,000."

Mr. KAHN. Is this \$75,000 the same as the amount appropriated last year?

Gen. SHARPE. It is the same amount; yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You are bound to have more casualties with the increased number of men?

Gen. SHARPE. When the Army is increased we are bound to have that; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the amount which has been carried from year to year in that item?

Mr. KAHN. I think that is the amount which has been carried for several years.

Gen. SHARPE. You are referring to the \$75,000 for six months' pay to beneficiaries of men who die while on active service?

Mr. KAHN. That is about the same amount which has been carried for many years, is it not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. For many years our Army has been increasing?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. And we have been appropriating \$75,000 every year for this purpose?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. It seems to me there ought to be a bigger demand on us as the Army increases, because there are more men to be affected, and the percentage who are affected by this item ought to be larger. How much of the \$75,000 has been left over each year?

Gen. SHARPE. I can put those figures in the hearings:

	1914	1915	1916
Appropriation.....	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$85,000.00
Disbursements.....	80,325.82	68,923.55	96,120.60

Mr. CALDWELL. The point is this: We have either got to do one of two things. Congress takes the responsibility——

Gen. SHARPE (interposing). There has been an increase of \$10,000 since 1916.

Mr. CALDWELL. That helps the situation some. We have got to adopt one of two policies. We must either figure this on something like a mathematical basis, or we have to take it as a lump sum proposition.

Gen. SHARPE. The calculations are based on the best data we can get.

Mr. KAHN. This money is paid to beneficiaries. For instance, suppose a captain is killed——

Mr. CALDWELL (interposing). I know what it is paid for.

The CHAIRMAN. The point is this, why is it so nearly the same every year.

Mr. CALDWELL. But Gen. Sharpe says there has been an increase of \$10,000 since 1916. That explains it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is some new language proposed in this proviso: "Provided, That hereafter no deduction shall be made from the six months' gratuity pay allowed by the act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 108), on account of expenses for funeral, interment, or for expenses of preparation and transportation of the remains." What is the purpose of that?

Gen. SHARPE. The Assistant and Chief Clerk of the War Department suggested the insertion of that for the reason that it is similar to legislation which the Navy has, and it is done simply to enable us to use the appropriation on the same basis as the Navy.

Mr. TILSON. In other words, we assume the expenses of funerals?

Gen. SHARPE. We do assume those expenses. It is no more than fair to say that if this is adopted we will have to have an increase of our items in the sundry civil bill which will enable us to pay for the cost of interment, which we do not pay, because that comes out of

the six months' allowance which is paid. We will have to have an increase. We have not provided for it in the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not tell what that increase would be?

Gen. SHARPE. I can not tell you offhand. I have not the data here, but I can put it in the hearings.

(NOTE.—The proviso will require an increase of \$14,000.)

Mr. KAHN. Is it not a fact, General, that that allowance was originally made for the express purpose of paying for those things which are now, perhaps, to be excepted?

Gen. SHARPE. That is the way we construe it. But the Navy had it excepted from the provisions of their bill.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. This word "gratuity" in the proviso has reference to the pay referred to in the preceding item?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

#### ONE YEAR'S PAY TO BENEFICIARIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For one year's pay to beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die as the result of aviation accidents, \$10,000." That is the same as last year?

Gen. SHARPE. That is the same as last year. There has not been much of an increase in aviation officers since last year.

The CHAIRMAN. On what do you base that estimate of \$10,000?

Gen. SHARPE. It is based on the amounts that have been paid in the past, and we have increased it \$5,000. It has been doubled since 1916.

Mr. CALDWELL. In the appropriation bill for 1916 it was \$5,000, and last year we made it \$10,000, and you think the same amount of money will be sufficient for next year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation of \$5,000 for 1916 did you expend?

Gen. SHARPE. I have not those figures with me, but I will put a statement about that in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Of the appropriation of \$5,000, \$3,800 was expended.

#### INCREASED PAY TO OFFICERS REQUIRED TO BE MOUNTED.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For additional pay to officers below the grade of major required to be mounted and who furnish their own mounts, \$300,000." That is an increase of \$75,000 over the amount appropriated last year.

Mr. KAHN. That is in accordance with the increase in the Army, is it not?

Gen. SHARPE. We disbursed during the first nine months of 1916 \$164,669.95, or at the rate of \$219,579.26 per annum. During the year 1916 the number of commissioned officers below the grade of major required to be mounted was 2,109; during 1918 the number will be 4,188, an increase of 2,079 officers of that class.

The CHAIRMAN. The next three items are similar.

For amount required to make monthly payments to Jennie Carroll, widow of James Carroll, late major, United States Army, \$1,500.

For amount required to make monthly payments to Mable H. Lazear, widow of Jesse W. Lazear, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, ,1,500.

For amount required to make monthly payments of \$100 to John R. Kissinger, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry; also late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, \$1,200.

Gen. SHARPE. Those items are all the same as last year.

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next items are under the head "Philippine Scouts."

Fifty-two captains, at \$2,400 each per annum, \$124,800;

Sixty-five first lieutenants, at \$2,000 each per annum, \$130,000;

Sixty-five second lieutenants, at \$1,700 each per annum, \$110,500.

Each of those items is the same as last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. That is figured according to law, and there are that number of officers in each of the grades mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is under the same heading, "For pay of 13 majors in addition to pay as captain, at \$600 each per annum, \$7,800." That is the same as last year, and is appropriated for because of a provision of law, as I understand it.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, under the same heading, is "Additional pay for length of service, \$98,612.32," which is a slight increase over the preceding appropriation. That is due to the law, as I understand it?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, also under the head of "Philippine Scouts," is "For pay of enlisted men, \$639,258," and the amount appropriated last year was \$601,028.

Gen. SHARPE. There are 5,733 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts.

Mr. KAHN. Is that the authorized strength, or the actual number of men?

Gen. SHARPE. That is the actual number. That number is fixed by the Secretary of War, under the act of February 2, 1901.

Mr. KAHN. And they have them all?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. How much per man does that average?

Gen. SHARPE. I will put that figure in the record.

(NOTE.—The average pay of Philippine Scouts is \$111.50 per annum.)

I have a table showing the number of men in the different grades, sergeant majors, supply sergeants, etc.

Mr. KAHN. Will you please put that in the hearings also?

Gen. SHARPE. I will do so.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

#### Item P89. Pay of Enlisted Men of Philippine Scouts.

The following are the details of this item:

Battalion sergeants major, 13 at \$264 each per annum.....	\$3, 432
Color sergeants; mess sergeants; supply sergeants; sergeants; band sergeants; musicians, first class; 507 at \$180 each per year.....	91, 280
First sergeants, 65 at \$240 each per year.....	15, 600

Corporals; mechanics; band corporals; musicians, second class; 728 at \$120 each per year.....	\$87, 360
Cooks, 130 at \$132 each per year.....	17, 160
Band leaders, 13 at \$300 each per year.....	3, 900
Musicians, third class: privates, first class; 1,183 at \$108 each per year.....	127, 764
Privates; buglers, 3,094 at \$90 each per year.....	278, 460
Additional pay to 58 expert riflemen, at \$1.50 each per month.....	1, 044
Additional pay to 813 sharpshooters, at \$1 each per month.....	9, 756
Additional pay to 587 marksmen, at 50 cents each per month.....	3, 522
Total.....	639, 258

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$40,766.22," which seems to be an increase of 22 cents over the appropriation last year.

Mr. TILSON. How did we happen to have an increase of 22 cents on that item?

Gen. SHARPE. The appropriation last year was 22 cents less than it should have been. I think that was due to a clerical error.

Mr. CALDWELL. I want to call your attention to something. The pay of enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts which you are asking for in this bill amounts to \$639,258. Last year you got \$601,028, which is an increase of \$39,250. Now, then, in the item for additional pay for length of service there is an increase of 22 cents. It seems to me there should be a larger increase in the latter item, because there are more men, are there not?

Gen. SHARPE. The amount for additional pay for length of service is \$40,766.22. The monthly per capita on which that is based is \$0.5925, and the yearly per capita is \$7.10, and that amount for 5,733 men is what we are asking for in this item.

Mr. CALDWELL. I do not quite understand how it happens that the pay of the enlisted men should go to that extent, 6 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Because they have some men enlisted in the Philippine Scouts who had not been in the service long enough to get the increased pay. Is that correct?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes. Then there are some supply companies that have been created, and there are also 13 additional bands. That accounts for the increase in that item.

Lieut. BRETT. The national defense act provides that companies, battalions, and regiments of Infantry shall consist of certain organizations, and that was put up to the Judge Advocate General, as to whether the Philippine Scouts should be reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916, and he said yes, and that made it necessary to have a band for each battalion, and a supply company for each battalion, and a headquarters company for each battalion, and that required a readjustment of pay.

Gen. SHARPE. There is a general order which has been published, giving the pay of those men, as it has been readjusted. The act of February 2, 1901, provides for the same organization in the scouts as the Regular Army has. I have here a table showing the pay of the Philippine Scouts as it has now been established by the Secretary of War under that bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the last paragraph under "Pay of the Army."

All the money hereinbefore appropriated for pay of the Army and miscellaneous, except the appropriation for mileage of commissioned officers; contract surgeons;

expert accountant, Inspector General's Department; Army field clerks; and field clerks of the Quartermaster Corps, when authorized by law, shall be disbursed and accounted for by officers of the Quartermaster Corps as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

You have some new language in there—"commissioned," and "Army field clerks, and field clerks of the Quartermaster Corps."

Gen. SHARPE. That is to comply with the provisions of the act of August 29, 1916.

Mr. CALDWELL. What is the reason for the insertion of the word "commissioned" in line 3?

Gen. SHARPE. That is to comply with the wording of the mileage law, which reads "For mileage to commissioned officers." That is to make the language of this bill comply with that act.

Mr. CALDWELL. The other new language is in conformity with the act of June 3, 1916?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The following table is a recapitulation of the estimate "Pay of the Army":

*Recapitulation of 1918 pay, etc., estimate.*

Arm, corps, department, etc.	Strength.		Amount.
	National Guard reserve, etc.	Regulars.	
P1 Officers of the line.....		5,973	\$13,357,800.00
1a Service pay.....			2,153,373.91
1c Members of Officers' Reserve Corps.....	13,099		3,151,983.33
1d Officers of the National Guard.....	10,307		3,396,940.00
2 Enlisted men of the line.....		134,773	\$1,979,596.00
2a Service pay.....			3,903,133.90
91 Regular Army Reserve, at \$24 per year.....	25,000		600,000.00
91a 15 days field training.....	5,000		50,000.00
92a Enlisted Reserve Corps—15 days' training.....	17,439		174,390.00
Additional training—496 for 15 days.....			4,960.00
2h Enlisted men, National Guard.....	230,253		13,085,217.00
4 Ordnance Department—Enlisted men.....		1,318	383,760.00
4a Service pay.....			185,996.16
5 Quartermaster Corps—Enlisted men.....		8,000	2,437,272.00
5a Service pay.....			317,760.00
6-12 Signal Corps—Enlisted men.....		3,369	1,071,144.00
6a-12a Service pay.....			196,480.08
14 Medical Department—Enlisted men.....		7,659	2,235,528.08
14a Service pay.....			386,932.68
16-33 Clerks, messenger, and laborers, Office of Chief of Staff (93).....			103,790.00
16a-33a Army field clerks and messengers, headquarters of departments, etc.....			267,280.00
34 Foreign-service pay.....			9,000.00
001-621 Commutation of quarters and of heat and light, Army field clerks.....			72,243.36
001-621 Commutation of quarters and of heat and light, Army field clerks, Quartermaster Corps.....			76,448.00
93 Officers of the General Staff.....		41	132,600.00
93a Service pay.....			38,480.00
25 Officers of Adjutant General's Department.....		34	115,500.00
35a Service pay.....			33,000.00
36 Officers Inspector General's Department.....		22	75,000.00
36a Service pay.....			21,000.00
37 Officers Corps of Engineers—not serving with troops.....		189	482,400.00
37a Service pay.....			96,455.41
38 Officers Ordnance Department.....		108	289,300.00
38a Service pay.....			63,518.23
39 Officers Quartermaster Corps.....		301	771,200.00
39a Service pay.....			230,443.12
41 Officers Medical Department.....		1,079	2,575,000.00
41a Service pay.....			286,043.85
43 Contract surgeons.....			30,000.00
44 Superintendent Nurse Corps (1).....			1,800.00
44a Reserve veterinarians (80).....			136,000.00
45 Nurses, female.....			182,700.00

*Recapitulation of 1918 pay, etc., estimate—Continued.*

Arm, corps, department, etc.	Strength.		Amount.
	National Guard reserve, etc.	Regulars.	
46 Officers Judge Advocate General's Department .....		21	\$71,500.00
46a Service pay .....			12,620.00
464 Captains (10) acting judge advocates .....			4,000.00
464a Service pay .....			800.00
46b Revision and codification of Military Laws .....			5,000.00
47 Officers Signal Corps .....		173	589,000.00
47a Service pay .....			76,733.34
48 Officers Insular Bureau .....		3	13,000.00
48a Service pay .....			2,000.00
49 Retired officers (1,004) .....			2,762,400.00
49a Service pay .....			486,990.00
494 Retired Philippine Scout officers (43) .....			44,737.20
50 Retired veterinarians (3) .....			5,355.00
51 Retired pay clerks (13) .....			21,750.00
52 Retired officers on active duty (242) .....			145,275.00
52a Service pay .....			46,225.00
53 Retired enlisted men (4,400) .....			3,196,512.00
531 On active duty (150) .....			21,600.00
534 Regular Army reservists on active duty (100) .....			51,000.00
54 Hospital matrons (30) .....			3,600.00
54-58 Expenses of courts-martial, etc. ....			70,000.00
59 Officer in charge of public buildings and grounds .....			500.00
60-62 Commutation of quarters and of heat and light .....			1,200,000.00
63 Interest on soldiers' deposits .....			150,000.00
65 Expert accountant, Inspector General's Department .....			2,500.00
66 Extra duty pay at seacoast fortifications .....			16,263.80
67 At interior posts .....			15,968.75
68 On Washington-Alaska cable and telegraph system .....			30,660.00
69 Foreign service pay to officers .....			300,000.00
70 To men .....			850,000.00
71 Computer for Artillery board .....			2,500.00
72 Payment of exchange .....			600.00
74 Bonus for reenlistment .....			150,500.00
75 Six months' pay to beneficiaries .....			75,000.00
76 One year's pay to beneficiaries .....			10,000.00
77 Mounted pay .....			300,000.00
79 Payments to Jennie Carroll .....			1,500.00
80 Mabel H. Lazear .....			1,500.00
81 John R. Kissinger .....			1,200.00
85 Captains Philippine Scouts .....		52	124,800.00
86 First lieutenants .....		65	130,000.00
87 Second lieutenants .....		65	110,500.00
88 Additional pay to majors (13) .....			7,800.00
88a-88a Service pay .....			98,612.32
89 Enlisted men, Philippine Scouts .....		5,733	639,258.00
89a Service pay .....			40,766.22
100 Mileage .....			740,000.00
Total .....		168,978	97,794,995.66

<b>Regular Army:</b>		
Officers .....		8,147
Men .....		180,853
Total .....		168,999

## CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next heading is "Subsistence of the Army."

Gen. SHARPE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to substitute for these provisions under subsistence and several other appropriations a provision which will consolidate 11 appropriations into 3. I think this is a most important matter.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the proposition you are about to submit as a substitute for all the provisions under subsistence?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. I have submitted this proposition to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, and they have approved it.



I have also submitted it to the Comptroller of the Treasury and the auditor informally, and they have approved it unofficially. They were asked about it unofficially, but they do approve it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain to the committee the advantages you expect to obtain by this substitution?

Gen. SHARPE (reading):

1. The plan proposed contemplates three appropriations as follows:

"Supplies, Services, and Transportation"; "Animals for the Army"; "Construction, Repair, and Rentals"; to replace the following appropriations now authorized, viz: "Subsistence of the Army"; "Regular Supplies, Quartermaster Corps"; "Incidental Expenses"; "Transportation of the Army and Its Supplies"; "Water and Sewers at Military Posts"; "Roads, Walks, Wharves, and Drainage"; "Military Post Exchanges"; "Shooting Galleries and Ranges"; "Barracks and Quarters"; "Horses, Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers"; "Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage"—a substitution of 3 appropriations for 11. The proposed appropriations embody all of the authorities contained in the 11 appropriations named above, with addition of such items as have heretofore been purchased and supplied under the several appropriations but which have not been specifically provided for therein.

2. The principal advantages of such a consolidation of appropriations are:

(a) *Accountable officers*: 1. His accounts will be freed from 11 appropriations and in lieu thereof charged with but 3 appropriations. 2. His funds will be available to meet any authorized expenditure for supplies, services, and transportation from 1 appropriation instead of 11, as now exists; for animals from 1 appropriation instead of 2 as now exists; for construction and repair and rentals from 1 appropriation instead of 6 as now exists. 3. His administrative capacity will be increased through the lessening of paper work incident to the accounting for appropriations and to the submission of estimates and preparation and submission of money accounts.

(b) *Office of the Quartermaster General*: 1. The labor and paper work incident to accounts with appropriations will be appreciably reduced. 2. Deficiencies in appropriations under normal conditions can be avoided. 3. The necessities for appropriation transfers and questions concerning the appropriation properly chargeable with the disbursement will be eliminated. 4. Groups, each under a separate and distinct appropriation—(a) All supplies, services (personal and nonpersonal), and transportation. (b) All animals for the Army. (c) All construction, repair, and rentals pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps except "Barracks and Quarters, P. 1," and "Rentals, District of Columbia." 5. Reduce the number and bulk of estimates to be submitted annually to Congress. 6. Enable the Quartermaster General's Office to carry on one ledger account many items which now appear in similar accounts under each of the appropriations named. 7. Permit of the submission of estimates more nearly in the form of a budget than now obtains.

(c) *Treasury Department*: 1. Reduces the number of items appearing in requisitions on the Treasury for funds and bookkeeping incident thereto. 2. Reduces paper work in the office of the Auditor for the War Department incident to audit of money accounts and will operate toward the expeditious audit of such accounts. 3. Eliminate frequent transfers of appropriations due to errors of judgment as to the proper appropriation to be charged with disbursements.

(d) *Committee on Military Affairs*: 1. Will place before the committee for its consideration under one appropriation all items for the supply of the Army, the animals for the Army, and construction and repair of shelter, etc., for the Army as against these purposes appearing in several appropriations and in many cases a repetition of similar or like articles and purposes throughout the several appropriations. 2. Will show specific amounts on the face of estimates for each group of items as against a lump sum for all items of an appropriation as now obtains, thereby giving to the committee a comparison of amounts asked for in specific item or items with the amount appropriated for the same item or items for the preceding fiscal year.

3. It is the opinion of this office that in addition to the advantages claimed, as set forth in the foregoing, the consolidation of appropriations recommended will produce a greater economy in the distribution of funds because of the grouping under a specific head all items of like and similar nature, which will permit of a closer administrative action, resulting in time in a reduction of estimates.

I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, just as an illustration, how this affects the purchase of such an item as axes. We can buy axes under 11 different appropriations. When you have this con-

solidation the item appears in one place only. The comptroller at one time made a ruling like this: Suppose you wanted axes which were bought out of one particular appropriation and the supply to be bought from that appropriation was exhausted, he ruled that you could not take an ax out of a bin where there were axes bought from another appropriation and use it for the purpose, because then you would be acting in violation of section 3678 of the Revised Statutes in that you were making an expenditure out of an appropriation for which the appropriation was not intended. You could not do business in that way if you had to have every ax labeled with the name of one of the 11 appropriations out of which it was purchased. It is the same way with laborers. In this form there is given one statement showing all the money for which we estimate. You will find it on page 7, the total amount being \$4,556,788 for the hire of laborers in the Quartermaster Corps, including care of officers' mounts when the same are furnished by the Government; hire of interpreters, spies, or guides for the Army; compensation of clerks and other employees to the officers of the Quartermaster Corps, etc. All of those different men are enumerated there, and they can only come under that item. Next year there will be a comparison of the amount we asked for or which has been appropriated this year with what we ask for next year. It is impossible to get that now. It has taken two or three months to work the matter up in this present form. I wanted to give you something showing what we had in the appropriations under each item, but it would take us about three months to get that from the books.

Mr. KAHN. According to this statement which you have given us, the appropriation under the proposed form would show more in detail than it does at present what you want the money for?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; it does not show anything now.

Mr. KAHN. I think that would be very acceptable to the House. I think the House would prefer to know in detail what the money was being appropriated for. There has been more or less complaint for many years that in appropriating lump sums as we do, the House has no information whatever as to how the money is being expended. It seems to me, off hand, that this form would certainly be more acceptable to the House.

Mr. GORDON. To what extent would this proposed consolidation remove from the control of the House the discretion which it has always exercised in regard to appropriations?

Gen. SHARPE. It would not remove anything. It would give much more complete and full knowledge of the items for which the House is making appropriations.

Mr. GORDON. What do you save by this consolidation?

Gen. SHARPE. It is a saving of work, as far as the clerical work at posts and all offices of the Government is concerned. It gives greater knowledge to Congress in regard to appropriations. If you will look at the appropriation bill under the heading "Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps," you will see a whole page and a half of description, and finally the amount appropriated is named. There is nothing there to show at all the amount for each of the items or groups of supplies.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Your plan proposes to show the amount of money for each particular group?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. It would save a great deal of paper work?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. Instead of simply naming one sum only, you would name the sums for all the various items, and then at the end you would also show the total amount?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. When I spoke to the Secretary about it, he asked whether he would be limited to \$120,000 in one particular item, and I said, "No, sir; if the exigencies of the service require it, you can take from one of the items whatever is needed."

Mr. ANTHONY. You now have authority to use any of the unexpended balance under the 11 heads that you are receiving appropriations under now. Do you have authority to use any unexpended balance for pay of the Army for anything else?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Under the proposed classification you would have authority to transfer the unexpended balances, would you not?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are you going to ask for it?

Gen. SHARPE. No; I am not. The money will come in three distinct appropriations.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is not that really what you are after—to try to get authority to use the unexpended balances that would be in the 11 funds that you can not use now?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. As you know, when we had the combination of what was known as "Supplies, services, and transportation" you did give that to us, and we could use the money that way—we could transfer the money from one of those to the other, but we had to keep the bookkeeping separate. This goes further than what you have given us authority to do under the law, and makes appropriations under three classifications instead of 11.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do I understand that you would be bound to spend the amounts you have set down here? As a matter of fact, you are not bound by that at all?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You could spend all of it for the items named under one of these classifications.

Gen. SHARPE. If it were necessary; but you would not get very far with that.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What is the object of the detailed statement?

Gen. SHARPE. To give you more knowledge in regard to the estimates.

Mr. KAHN. Did I not understand you to say that at the end of this classification you would ask to have inserted a provision of law similar to that at the end of the sections providing for pay?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. For instance, under the heading "Supplies, services, and transportation" at the bottom of page 8, there is this paragraph:

All the money hereinbefore appropriated for supplies, services and transportation shall be disbursed and accounted for by officers of the Quartermaster Corps as supplies, services and transportation, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

Then it says "in all, \$67,959,299.68."

Mr. KAHN. That is what Mr. Anthony was asking you about.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, all of the items under the first subdivision, "Supplies, services, and transportation" you would want to have constituted as one fund?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would not ask for authority to transfer appropriations under that head to another head or subdivision?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. That is what I thought Mr. Anthony was referring to. That we would not want to do.

Mr. TILSON. Is the substitute which you have presented the same as the bill which we have, so far as the items and amounts are concerned, but simply presented in a different form from that which we have heretofore used?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. The amounts are the same?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; and the language is the same, with the exception of one or two items, where we put in a provision such as flagstuffs or other items not now specifically authorized by law. That was done under the provision which authorized us to pay any other expenses of the Army, and it has been passed by the auditor right straight along, but it has never been specifically designated in any bill.

Mr. GREENE. Your plan, if adopted, would follow what we might call a modern business system. That is to say, purchases might be made out of one fund, and when they were distributed to the several branches of the Army they would be accounted for and charged to those branches. It would be folly to have a system under which you could buy an article from any one of so many different funds, simply because in the distribution that article might go to the different branches of the service, when you could just as well buy all of one article from one fund and distribute it as you like.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Have you estimated what, if any, reduction would be made in the clerical force by the adoption of this system?

Gen. SHARPE. We can not tell that until the system is in operation.

Mr. MCKENZIE. In your judgment, could there be a reduction made?

Gen. SHARPE. If we can make a reduction, it will be done. What I want to do is to increase the thoroughness of our cost keeping system. Any man we can find who is not needed in this branch of the work will be put to work on the cost keeping system. You may remember I used to have a cost keeping system when I was commissary general, which gave every item at every post, so that we could get the cost of everything at each post.

Mr. MCKENZIE. My reason for asking the question is this: You know any argument you can make tending to show a reduction in expenditures or a reduction of the office force would be a very potent argument on the floor of the House for the adoption of the system you propose.

Mr. TILSON. What part of the committee print of the bill does your substitute cover? It begins at "Subsistence of the Army" on page 26; how far does it go?

Gen. SHARPE. It goes down to the item for "Rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps," at the top of page 46.

## SUBSISTENCE FOR CADETS ATTENDING INAUGURATION.

Mr. KAHN. The item at the bottom of page 28 of the committee print, "For extraordinary expense of subsistence of West Point cadets while attending inaugural ceremony not to exceed \$4,000, which shall be immediately available" is to provide for the attendance of the cadets at the inaugural ceremonies on March 4?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. That is provided for every four years?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And the amount is the same as previously.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

## CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR RESERVATION FENCES.

Mr. KAHN. You have some new language on page 28, under the head "Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps"—"Construction and repair of reservation fences." What is the object of that?

Gen. SHARPE. This matter comes up in the following way:

DECEMBER 7, 1915.

From: Auditor for the War Department.

To: Quartermaster General.

In the examination by this office of the accounts of Capt. H. S. Miller it appears that he paid by voucher 55, August, 1915, the sum of \$2,043.93 for the construction of a wire fence and for the erection of a cannon on each side of main entrance to the post at Fort McKinley, Me., and that this payment has been charged to "Regular supplies, 1915."

A careful examination of the wording of the appropriation in question discloses the fact that Congress failed to provide for the payment of expenses of this character out of the appropriation. It is the view of this office that the construction in question is in the nature of an improvement at a military post, and that it is therefore payable out of the appropriation "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage," which provides in part for the "care and improvement of grounds at military posts and stations." In arriving at this conclusion this office has not been unmindful of the fact that the estimates submitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1915 provided for the payment for the construction of reservation fences out of the appropriation "Regular supplies," and also, that this particular fence was estimated for under this appropriation. This fact is not, however, controlling the question. Estimates submitted to Congress by the department merely indicate a desire on the part of the department that appropriations be made in certain specified amounts and under certain particular items, but the final determination of the question by Congress must be evidenced by the language of the appropriation. Where the language used in an appropriation act is ambiguous, resort may then be had to the estimates and hearings, but this procedure is not justified in the present case owing to the fact that the appropriation "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage" it by its terms clearly available for expenditures such as the one in question. A different rule of construction would be required were the appropriation in the same amount as the estimate, but such does not appear to be the case in this instance.

It appears that the particular language in the appropriation "Regular supplies," 1915, which has been construed by your department to be available for the expenditure in question, is as follows: "Regular supplies of the Quartermaster Corps, including their care and protection." It is not understood in just what way this fence is utilized in the care and protection of the supplies purchased under this appropriation. The function of the two cannon in this connection is not perceived.

If the views expressed herein meet with your approval it is requested that disbursing officers be instructed accordingly.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,  
December 14, 1915.

To the AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT:

1. Returned with the remark that the items of construction and repair of reservation fences have been charged to the appropriation "Regular supplies" for the past 10 years or more, and, in the opinion of this office, this work is more specifically provided for under that appropriation than any other appropriation pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps.

2. The primary object of erecting fences upon reservations is to keep out trespassers and to prevent the theft or destruction of public property rather than to improve the appearance of a military reservation. Practically the only property which would be liable to theft through this means would be coal, wood, forage, etc., which in most cases is stored in open sheds, and as these supplies are purchased from the appropriation, "Supplies, services, and transportation" (formerly "Regular supplies"), it is thought that under the wording of that appropriation, namely, "Care and protection of regular supplies of the Quartermaster Corps," the construction of reservation fences more naturally belongs rather than under the appropriation "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage," in connection with the care and improvement of grounds.

3. It is true that some of the reservation fences previously constructed have been more ornamental than others, but this was merely done in order to preserve the beauty of the grounds rather than to detract from their appearance, and, in the case in question, the erection of a cannon on each side of the main entrance was evidently done to carry out this idea.

4. The only objection known to this office in designating the appropriation "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage" as the proper appropriation for construction of reservation fences lies in the fact that if such procedure is adhered to at this time it will not be possible to utilize funds already appropriated for this purpose and now available during the current fiscal year, and it is therefore recommended that if the change in the appropriation is made as within requested, action thereon be withheld until after July 1, 1916, in order that this office may carry out the projects which were estimated for during the present fiscal year.

5. As no amount was included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1917 for construction of reservation fences, any change which may be made in this connection will make no material difference after the above date.

6. It is requested that this office be further advised regarding this matter in order that future estimates may be submitted under the proper appropriation.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, December 17, 1915.The QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to communication of December 14, 1915, signed by Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe as Acting Quartermaster General, it is noted that in the opinion of your office the appropriation "Regular supplies" is properly chargeable with expenses incurred in the erection of fences at military posts and stations, and that this view is adopted on the theory that the primary object of erecting such fences is to keep out trespassers and to prevent the theft or destruction of public property. It appears to be admitted that the erection of cannon at the entrance of the posts serves no useful purpose in this connection and that their erection is solely for purposes of ornamentation.

It thus appears that expenses incurred in the erection of cannon at post entrances are never properly chargeable to the appropriation "Regular supplies," and that the question as to the availability of said appropriation for the construction of fences is in each instance a question of fact depending upon whether the primary function of a particular fence is protection or ornamentation.

In the opinion of this office all questions of a similar nature could be obviated if you should see fit to request Congress to incorporate in the next Army bill a suitable provision covering this question.

Respectfully,

J. E. MAULDING,  
*Acting Auditor.*

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,  
December 21, 1915.

To the AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT:

1. Returned, with remark that in view of the fact that the estimates for the fiscal year 1917 have already been prepared and submitted to Congress, and no amount is included therein for reservation fences except a small amount for repairs to existing fences, no change will be recommended in the wording of the appropriation "Regular supplies," as suggested for the ensuing year.

2. This matter, however, will be given consideration when the estimates for the fiscal year 1918 are being prepared, and Congress will be requested to incorporate a provision in the Army bill for that year covering the construction and repair of reservation fences.

By order of the Quartermaster General:

I. W. LITTELL,  
Colonel, Quartermaster Corps.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. TILSON. Do you believe this change which you propose will enable the Quartermaster General's Department to simplify the paper work?

Gen. SHARPE. Enormously.

Mr. TILSON. The paper work, as I have seen it, is the curse of the whole Army, particularly as regards the inability of a man who has not been trained throughout his whole life to handle that sort of a complicated matter and work it out, where it seems it ought to be so simple that in case of a great war or great emergency the great number of volunteer quartermasters we would have to have would be able to take up the work and do it without difficulty or delay.

Gen. SHARPE. That is the purpose of it. When Mr. McKenzie asked if it would do away with any clerks, I thought he was referring to our office. I want to have a more thorough cost-keeping system than is now in existence or that we have been able to have with the number of clerks we now have. If I can release 10 men in our office on account of the simplification of our work, I am going to put those men on the cost-keeping work, and if we do not need them at all, I am going to get rid of them.

Another thing. If this change is approved by Congress, and we get authority to commence this new system next year, then I propose to come in with a still further simplification, in reference to post and field work. I propose to submit a system for accounting for property in the field, whereby men in the field will make no returns whatever.

Mr. TILSON. As I have seen the old system in operation, I think it would be a good thing if every one of those old forms should be burned, so that we could start entirely new.

Gen. SHARPE. Up to the passage of the national defense act, which authorized the Secretary also to prescribe the times and manner of rendering the returns, that time and manner was prescribed by Congress.

Mr. KAHN. But Congress got its information from the officers of the War Department, and the recommendations made to Congress were made by the War Department.

Gen. SHARPE. I do not think you understand what I mean, Mr. Kahn. I am not complaining of Congress at all. This goes back 50 or 60 years. The law was always the same in regard to the rendition

of accounts, until we finally got it changed, and now we are able to simplify those accounts. Now we have a system by which the matter is left to the discretion of the Secretary of War, and we have boards of officers working on that. I propose to go further, so far as money accountability is concerned. We are going to apply the system both to property and money in this way.

Mr. TILSON. And try to simplify it?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. We are to give every post and every regiment what we call its unit equipment. It is the business of the commanding officer to see that that is complete. If he does not do it he ought to be brought up under the eighty-fourth article of war. That is what we propose to do with the regiments, and we also propose to do the same thing in the case of posts, turn over this regular equipment which belongs to the organizations, and they simply turn it back when they leave. They go away with their equipment, which we are going to call field equipment. They will take that with them, and will have the responsibility of keeping that with them. As far as the quartermaster of the post is concerned, he will have a working balance. He will supply the organizations with what they want, and if there is anything on which he is short, he will send to the depot and get it. It simplifies all the paper work.

As far as money is concerned, we propose to give them a working balance in money, the working balance to be figured out on the per capita cost. It is all simple enough, but we have to get the law changed in order to eliminate the different accounts.

Mr. KAHN. There is universal complaint on the border about the forms, and the difficulty that the National Guard officers have in filling out the forms. They tell me that there are different forms in different departments, which further complicates the situation.

Mr. TILSON. You would have to have the Quartermaster, Signal, and Ordnance Corps, and they are all different, with an indefinite number of each.

Gen. SHARPE. We are trying to make this simpler, but we have to get this authority of law first, in order to do it. The other part of it can be done with the approval of the Secretary of War.

#### BARRACKS AND QUARTERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item on page 44 which you may explain before we adjourn, "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands":

Continuing the work of providing for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, including repairs and payment of rents, the acquisition of title to building sites, and such additions to existing military reservations as may be necessary, and including also shelter for the animals and supplies, and all other buildings necessary for post administration purposes, and for shelter and repair thereof, and rentals for the United States troops in China, \$730,000.

That is a decrease of \$60,000, last year's appropriation being \$790,000.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that is a \$60,000 decrease.

Mr. TILSON. What kind of buildings are you erecting there now? Are you using material that will withstand the climate and the ants?

Gen. SHARPE. Concrete construction is being used!



Mr. TILSON. Do you use concrete blocks or reinforced concrete?

Gen. SHARPE. Reinforced concrete.

Mr. TILSON. Have they gone further with the spraying process? They were using the spraying process—spraying the concrete on wirework.

Gen. SHARPE. I do not think they have. They had a man who had a new method of applying the concrete. It had not proved successful up to that time.

Mr. KAHN. Were not the buildings you put up in Hawaii successful?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know about that. They did not seem to continue it, and this man I referred to has an improvement on that system, which they seemed to feel was a great advantage over the other method they had.

Mr. KAHN. I saw them putting up some of those houses in Honolulu and I thought they were quite successful.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a proviso there which reads:

*Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended for the construction of quarters for officers of the Army the total cost of which, including the heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures shall exceed in the case of quarters of a general officer the sum of \$8,000; of a colonel or officer above the rank of captain, \$6,000; and of an officer of and below the rank of captain, \$4,000.*

Has that proviso been in the bill right along?

Gen. SHARPE. That has always been in the bill, limiting the cost of construction.

Mr. KAHN. We have no permanent headquarters in China?

Gen. SHARPE. The question came up a short time ago, and it will appear later in the bill in the consideration of the question of rental. We have been renting barracks out in China, and our country is the only one which is renting its quarters. The others own their barracks. I believe there has been a large increase in the rent, with a question as to whether or not the lease will be renewed another year, and there must be something done in regard to the construction of barracks.

Mr. GORDON. How many troops have we in China now?

Gen. SHARPE. We have two battalions of an Infantry regiment.

Mr. GREENE. Is there any understanding with the Government of China relative to whether we can acquire a reservation for military purposes within the Republic?

Gen. SHARPE. That I do not know. The other Governments have them. The garrison in China is the Fifteenth Infantry, less one battalion, commanded by Col. Hale.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the object of keeping troops in China?

Gen. SHARPE. That I can not tell you. Col. Hale says, in reference to this matter:

#### GARRISON INSPECTION OF CHINA EXPEDITION.

Report of a garrison inspection of the China expedition, consisting of the Fifteenth Infantry (less Second Battalion), commanded by Col. H. C. Hale, Fifteenth Infantry, made at Tientsin, China, March 28 to April 16, 1916, by Col. D. C. Shanks, Inspector General.

Inspector (p. 6): "XVI. Since American occupation, some four years ago, the Government has paid out for rentals in Tientsin more than \$200,000, gold. For this expenditure the Government has nothing to show. The owners or agents of buildings now occupied as barracks or storehouses have given notice of a demand for increased rentals from and after July 1, 1916, amounting to \$10,000 per annum. If this demand be acceded to, there is no assurance that a year hence there will not be a demand for further increase.

"It seems to me that the time has arrived to put this matter squarely up to the War and State Departments with a view of determining how long American troops are to be kept in China. If they are to remain there indefinitely some steps should be taken to provide barracks and storehouses for a full regiment somewhere on the American concession.

"The present buildings occupied as barracks are faulty in the extreme. They lack an adequate gymnasium; they are widely scattered; the bathing facilities are meager and antiquated; the post exchange is only a latticed corner of the so-called gymnasium; worst of all, there are no drill grounds under American control except gymnasium, the little unoccupied area space within the compound itself. If troops are to be instructed, even in close-order movements, it is necessary to obtain permission to use the grounds of some other government.

"In Tientsin there is an American concession, now policed and controlled by the British. This concession is ample in size and desirably located. If American troops are to continue for any considerable additional time in Tientsin the question of providing adequate barracks and storehouses on ground under American control should receive early consideration. The money already paid out in rentals would have put up in Tientsin (where labor is dirt cheap) concrete quarters and storehouses of ample size and with every needed convenience. Moreover, if it were determined to withdraw the troops at any time the buildings could be disposed of at practically cost price."

The following remarks were made by this office concerning this matter:

"The total amount stated in the accompanying inspection report (\$200,000, gold) as having already been expended for rental of accommodations for the troops detailed for duty in China is borne out by the records of this office, and this office concurs in the recommendation of the inspector general that if these troops are to remain in China for any length of time it would be more economical to build accommodations for them there in view of the cheap labor obtainable.

"If this recommendation is approved an item covering this construction could be included in the estimate to Congress for the fiscal year 1918 now being prepared in this office."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, September 7, 1916.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 30, 1916, relating to the stationing of two battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry at Tientsin, China, and asking to be advised whether the reasons for which the troops were sent there have ceased to exist and whether there be any prospect of their early withdrawal.

In reply I have the honor to state that in the view of this department it is not advisable that the troops be withdrawn. They are kept at Tientsin in accordance with the provisions of the protocol of 1901. \* \* \* I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT LANSING.

Mr. QUIN. What does it cost to keep them there?

Mr. KAHN. I suppose we are under an agreement with all the other powers to keep them there?

Gen. SHARPE. I believe that is correct. The amount of this item for China is \$200,000.

Mr. ANTHONY. Out of what item does that appropriation for the troops in China come?

Gen. SHARPE. That comes under the item, "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands."

Mr. ANTHONY. Out of that appropriation you propose to build barracks in China?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Does this appropriation of \$730,000 include the proposition to build barracks in China?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Why do you have that under the head of "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands?"

Gen. SHARPE. Because the troops in China are a part of the Philippine Island garrison.

Mr. ANTHONY. The language of the item is "rentals for the United States troops in China."

Gen. SHARPE. I know that is true, and we should have a proviso added to the appropriation.

Mr. KAHN. How long would it take to build those barracks in China?

Gen. SHARPE. I suppose after we have the plans we can complete the building in the fiscal year 1918.

Mr. KAHN. You would have to pay rental in the meantime?

Gen. SHARPE. We have provided for the rental.

The CHAIRMAN. You say \$200,000 of this item is for the construction of barracks in China?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; and \$160,000 is for necessary construction in the Philippine Islands, making \$360,000 in all for new construction.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the balance of that item for?

Gen. SHARPE. The balance is made up of repairs, amounting to \$300,000, and the payment of rent, \$46,500. That is for the current requirements. We have new construction for the present strength of the Army, and then there is also included \$2,400 for the shelter of animals.

Then for the second increment we need \$21,100. That is for the construction of barracks for the second increment, for troops we will get after the 1st of July. That makes a total for the shelter and protection of officers and men in the Philippine Islands of \$381,100; for repairs, \$300,000; for the payment of rent, \$46,500, and for the shelter of animals, \$2,400, making a total of \$730,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then as I understand it, if the committee should decide in favor of the erection of barracks and quarters in China, you would want \$200,000 in addition to that sum?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; that is included in the \$730,000.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Does the law contemplate that more troops shall be kept in the Philippine Islands?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; some of the additional organizations authorized by the national defense act are to go there.

Mr. CALDWELL. You have provided for barracks in the Philippine Islands, \$160,000, and for barracks in China, \$200,000, making a total of \$360,000; for rent of quarters, \$46,500; for repairs, \$300,000, and for shelter of animals, \$2,400, and for new construction on account of the second increment, \$21,100?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

(Thereupon, at 12.50 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned, to meet Monday, December 11, 1916, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

(The details of the estimate "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands," are as follows:)

**Item No. B. & Q., P. I., 329, Shelter and Protection of Officers and Enlisted Men.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States, new construction..... \$216,730.85

**APPROPRIATIONS.**

Fiscal year 1916..... \$190,117.70

Fiscal year 1917..... 535,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1918..... 381,100.00

## NEW CONSTRUCTION.

For present strength, Philippine Islands and China.....	\$360,000.00
For authorized second increment, Philippine Islands.....	21,100.00
Grand total of item.....	381,100.00

## REMARKS.

For present strength, Philippine Islands: The amount called for by the department authorities under this item is \$160,000, and contemplates the following:

Camp Stotsenburg: 15 sets company officers' quarters.....	\$80,000.00
Garrison: Ninth Cavalry, Second Field Artillery, sanitary troops and supply troops. This amount is estimated for to replace 15 sets of officers' quarters of temporary construction which have become unserviceable through fair wear and tear, the condition of which does not warrant the expenditure necessary to keep them in repair.	
Camp McGrath: 5 sets of company officers' quarters.....	20,000.00
Garrison: Headquarters and Second Battalion Thirteenth Infantry, sanitary troops and supply troops. This amount is estimated for to replace 5 sets of officers' quarters of temporary construction which have become unserviceable through fair wear and tear. The condition of these buildings does not warrant the expenditure necessary to keep them in repair.	
Camp Overton: 5 sets company officers' quarters.....	20,000.00
Garrison: Third Battalion Philippine Scouts, sanitary troops and supply troops. This amount is estimated to replace 5 sets of officers' quarters of temporary construction which have become unserviceable through fair wear and tear. The condition of these buildings does not warrant the expenditure necessary to keep them in repair.	
Fort Wm. McKinley: 15 sets company officers' quarters.....	60,000.00
Garrison: Field Hospital No. 4; Ambulance Company No. 4; Company L, Engineers; Company L, Signal Corps; Fifteenth Cavalry; Eighth Infantry; casuals; sanitary troops; and supply troops. This estimate is for replacing 15 sets officers' quarters of temporary construction which have become unserviceable through fair wear and tear. The condition of these buildings does not warrant the expenditure necessary to keep them in repair.	

160,000.00

For present strength in China, the amount called for by the department authorities under this item is \$200,000, or a total under new construction, Philippine Islands and China..... 380,000.00

The following tabulated statement from report dated July 24, 1916, shows garrisoned posts and towns, with troops stationed thereat, viz:

Agur Barracks (Jolo).....	Fifth and thirteenth battalions Philippine Scouts.
Camp Eldridge (Los Baños).....	First battalion Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Camp John Hay (Baguio).....	M. Twenty-seventh Infantry; second battalion Philippine Scouts.
Camp Keithley.....	Headquarters seventh and twelfth battalions Philippine Scouts.
Camp McGrath (Batangas).....	Headquarters, and second battalion Thirteenth Infantry.
Camp Nichols (Maricaban).....	Thirty-seventh Company Philippine Scouts.
Camp Overton.....	Third battalion Philippine Scouts.
Camp Stotsenburg (Angeles).....	Ninth Cavalry; Second Field Artillery.
Fort Mills.....	K, Engineers; First Company Second Aero Squadron; Ninth Band, Nos. 4, 11, 17, 18, 33, 36, 42, 70, 86, 90, 95, 99, 111, 138, 142 companies Coast Artillery; first and third battalions Thirteenth Infantry; first and eleventh battalions Philippine Scouts.
Fort San Pedro (Iloilo).....	Headquarters, tenth battalion, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth companies Philippine Scouts.
Fort William McKinley.....	Field Hospital No. 4, Ambulance Company No. 4; Company L, Engineers; Company L, Signal Corps; Fifteenth Cavalry; Eighth Infantry; casuals.
Fort Wint.....	Twenty-third Company Coast Artillery Corps.
Ludlow Barracks (Parang).....	Sixth and eighth battalions Philippine Scouts.
Manila:	
Cuartel de Espana.....	Headquarters, second battalion, Companies I, K, and L Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Cuartel de Infanteria.....	Company F Signal Corps.
Department Hospital.....	Medical Department.
Fort Santiago.....	Headquarters Philippine Department; headquarters third battalion Engineers.
Manila Ordnance Depot.....	Detachment of Ordnance.
Medical Supply Depot.....	Medical Department.
Pettit Barracks (Zamboanga).....	Fourth battalion Philippine Scouts.
Ragan Barracks (Daraga).....	Second battalion Fifteenth Infantry.
Tientsin, China.....	Headquarters first and third battalions Fifteenth Infantry.
Warwick Barracks (Cebu).....	Ninth battalion Philippine Scouts.

For authorized second increment, Philippine Islands: The amount estimated under this item, \$445,100, contemplates the following:

For 1 company of Engineers (temporary construction):	
1 barrack.....	\$5,000.00
4 company officers' quarters, at \$1,350.....	5,400.00
1 stable, 48 animals.....	1,000.00
1 storehouse.....	1,250.00
Water-distributing system.....	500.00
Sewer system.....	500.00
	\$13,650.00

For 1 field company of Signal Corps (temporary construction):		
1 barrack (75 men).....	\$4,000.00	
5 company officers' quarters, at \$1,350.....	6,750.00	
1 stable, 24 animals.....	600.00	
1 storehouse.....	1,250.00	
Water-distributing system.....	500.00	
Sewer system.....	500.00	
		\$13,600.00
For 2 platoons telegraph, Signal Corps (temporary construction):		
1 barrack, 50 men.....	3,500.00	
2 company officers' quarters, at \$1,350.....	2,700.00	
Water-distributing system.....	500.00	
Sewer system.....	500.00	
		7,200.00
For 1 aero company, Signal Corps:		
1 barrack for 38 men.....	3,000.00	
9 company officers' quarters at \$1,350.....	12,150.00	
1 hangar, 8 sections.....	9,600.00	
1 garage, 12 sections.....	1,800.00	
1 shop.....	1,000.00	
Water-distributing system.....	500.00	
Sewer system.....	500.00	
		28,550.00
For 1 ambulance company, Hospital Corps:		
1 barrack for 79 men.....	4,000.00	
5 company officers' quarters, at \$1,350.....	6,750.00	
1 stable for 82 animals.....	2,000.00	
1 wagon shed for 15 vehicles.....	2,000.00	
Water-distributing system.....	500.00	
Sewer system.....	500.00	
		15,750.00
For 1 field hospital, Hospital Corps:		
1 barrack for 67 men.....	4,000.00	
1 field officer's quarters.....	2,500.00	
5 company officers' quarters.....	6,750.00	
1 stable for 47 animals.....	1,000.00	
1 wagon shed for 8 vehicles.....	1,100.00	
Water-distributing system.....	500.00	
Sewer system.....	500.00	
		16,350.00
For 1 regiment of Infantry (permanent quarters).....		350,000.00
Total.....		445,100.00

NOTE.—Assuming that the whole second increment as above set forth will be organized during the ensuing fiscal year, the sum of \$445,100 will be required to take care of the organizations as indicated in detail above. However, in view of the large appropriation submitted, and the possibility that all of these organizations will not be sent to the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year 1918, the above estimate has been reduced to the minimum that will be required during the fiscal year 1918.

### Item No. B. & Q., P. I., 330, Repairs.

#### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

Philippine Islands, current requirements.....	\$131,940.35
APPROPRIATIONS.	
Fiscal year 1916.....	\$135,642.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	175,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1918.....	300,000.00

#### CURRENT REQUIREMENTS.

For present strength, Philippine Islands.....	\$300,000.00
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Most of the barracks and quarters in the Philippine Department are old and badly in need of extensive repairs. Although for several years the appropriation has been insufficient to keep the barracks and quarters in repair, this year it has been particularly insufficient, on account of extensive repairs made necessary by the succession of storms, one or more of which have reached and damaged nearly every post in the department. In order to repair the damage caused by these storms, it was necessary to use funds which had been allotted for regular annual repairs, consequently repairs much needed had to be delayed.

### Item No. B. & Q., P. I., 331, Payment of Rents.

#### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

Philippine Islands, current requirements.....	\$6,500.00
APPROPRIATIONS.	
Fiscal year 1916.....	\$28,275.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	25,000.00
Estimate fiscal year 1918.....	46,500.00

#### CURRENT REQUIREMENTS.

For present strength, Philippine Islands.....	\$46,500.00
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The amount, \$6,500, for Philippine Islands is the estimate submitted by the department authorities under this item and is required for land and buildings rented by the War Department in the Philippine Islands. The following is a statement of the same as shown by the records of the Quartermaster General's Office:

Place.	Purpose for which rented, and area.	Monthly rate of rental.	Total cost per fiscal year.
Aparri, P. I.	Storehouses and use of dock.....	\$50.00	\$275.00
Do.	Building for hospital.....	15.00	60.00
Barrio of Bitas, P. I.	12.93 acres land for station.....	15.00	107.30
Bauang, La Union, P. I.	Site for warehouse.....	9.68	116.16
Buenavista, P. I.	Tract of land near old target range.....	11.13	111.30
Buting, P. I.	Quarters for noncommissioned officer.....	9.00	108.00
Camp Eldridge, P. I.	8,3125 hectares land for military station.....	5.00	25.00
Lal-Lo, P. I.	Building for officers' quarters.....	15.00	15.00
Do.	Rentied men's quarters.....	10.00	10.00
Do.	Quarters for quartermaster sergeant.....	5.00	5.00
Do.	Officers' quarters.....	20.00	235.00
Camp McGrath, Batangas, P. I.	669,287 square meters land for station.....	91.41	1,096.92
Manila, P. I.	Storeroom and office for quartermaster agent.....	15.00	180.00
Do.	Quarters for detachment Philippine Scouts.....	40.00	220.00
Do.	Site for distilling plant.....	13.28	159.36
Camp Overton, P. I.	17,197 square meters land for reservation.....	25.00	100.00
Tuguegarao, P. I.	Storehouse.....	25.00	62.50
Warwick Barracks, Cebu, P. I.	Land for cantonment for troops.....	43.11	517.32
Estelania, P. I.	Storehouse for military survey.....	5.00	22.50
Aparri, P. I.	First floor of building for office, etc.....	10.00	55.00
Do.	Quarters for 3 quartermaster sergeants.....	30.00	150.00
Do.	Barracks for headquarters detachment military survey.....	15.00	82.50
Manila, P. I.	Quarters for detachment Philippine Scouts.....	37.50	243.75
Do.	Quarters for corporal.....	9.00	108.00
Various places	Miscellaneous other rentals.....		2,434.39
Total			6,500.00

In addition to the above it has been decided to charge the cost of rentals for troops stationed in China to this appropriation, said cost having heretofore been charged to appropriation "Barracks and quarters." The department commander, Philippine Department, has requested that the sum of \$40,000 be included in the estimates for fiscal year 1918 for China rentals. Therefore the total amount of this item will be \$46,500.

#### Item B. & Q., P. I., 332, Building Sites.

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

#### Item No. B. & Q., P. I., 333. Additions to Existing Military Reservations.

No estimate for fiscal year 1918.

#### Item No. B. & Q., P. I., 334. Shelter for Animals and Supplies.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

Philippine Islands, new construction..... \$2,899.19

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

Fiscal year 1916..... \$30,000.00

Fiscal year 1917..... 30,000.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1918..... 2,400.00

#### NEW CONSTRUCTION.

For present strength, Philippine Islands..... \$2,400.00

For present strength: The estimate under this item contemplates construction of a quartermaster storehouse at Camp Overton, the garrison of which consists of Third Battalion, Philippine Scouts, sanitary troops, and supply troops. The present storehouse at this post is in such condition as to be not worth the expenditure of funds necessary to keep it in repair, and it is proposed to replace it by a new building.

#### Item No. B. & Q., P. I., 335. All Other Buildings.

No estimate, fiscal year 1918.

*Recapitulation.***ESTIMATE, "BARRACKS AND QUARTERS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS," FISCAL YEAR 1918.**

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.		
			Present strength.		
			Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
329	Shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men.....	\$535,000.00	.....	\$380,000.00	\$380,000.00
330	Repairs.....	175,000.00	\$300,000.00	.....	300,000.00
331	Payment of rents.....	25,000.00	46,500.00	.....	46,500.00
332	Building sites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	Additions to existing military reservations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
334	Shelter for animals and supplies.....	30,000.00	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
335	All other buildings.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....
		790,000.00	346,500.00	382,400.00	708,900.00

Item No.	Purpose.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918—Continued.				
		Second increment.			Officers' Reserve Corps.	Reserve stock.
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.		
329	Shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men.....	.....	\$21,100.00	\$21,100.00	.....	.....
330	Repairs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
331	Payment of rent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	Building sites.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	Additions to existing military reservations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
334	Shelter for animals and supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00
335	All other buildings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	21,100.00	21,100.00	.....	730,000.00

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Monday, December 11, 1916.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. COL. C. B. BAKER, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; CAPT. W. H. OURY, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; CAPT. C. P. DALY, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; AND F. A. ELLISON, SECRETARY TO THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL—Continued.**

The CHAIRMAN. The first item this morning is under "Subsistence of the Army."

**RETIRED QUARTERMASTERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.**

Gen. SHARPE. May I first present a matter under retired officers on page 20 of the committee print of the bill, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Gen. SHARPE. I desire to submit a proviso which will come after the item on page 20 for pay of retired officers. I spoke the other day of the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in regard to the status of retired officers serving as quartermasters, in which the comptroller decided that such officers were serving with troops. I submitted the following memorandum to the Chief of Staff, and asked his approval and that of the Secretary of War of the proviso to be inserted in order to correct the defect indicated by the comptroller. The memorandum is under date of December 9, 1916 (011.-P), and says:

In view of the decision of the comptroller as published in Memorandum No. 166, Navy Department, January 2, 1916, based upon the following quotation from the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 264), \* \* \* "and the Secretary of War may assign retired officers of the Army, with their consent, to active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the Organized Militia in the several States and Territories upon the request of the governor thereof, as military attachés, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops; and such officers while so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades," it is held "duty of a quartermaster is staff duty, but duty at the marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, is duty with troops," as I understand those barracks are garrisoned by marines.

I therefore advise you that \* \* \* is entitled to his retired pay only for duty as post quartermaster at the marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

W. W. WARWICK, *Acting Comptroller.*

It is recommended that proper steps be taken, if practicable, to insert in the appropriation act for 1918 a proviso to the following effect:

"*Provided*, That assignments which have been or may hereafter be made of retired officers of the Army to active duty as acting quartermasters shall be regarded as assignments to staff duties not involving service with troops within the meaning of the act of Congress approved April twenty-third, nineteen hundred and four."

The above proviso is urgently recommended to obviate any doubt as to what pay and allowance a retired officer is entitled to when on active duty as an acting quartermaster, even though some troops, two or more enlisted men, may be present at the station where the retired officer is assigned.

There are about 90 retired officers now on active duty as acting quartermasters alone, and without their assistance approximately that number of active officers would have had to be withdrawn from duty with troops already hard pressed for lack of officers. The utilization of these retired officers has been of the greatest benefit and wholly in the best interests of the service. Furthermore, the above proviso, if adopted, would place officers detailed on active duty as acting quartermasters—a duty that has been most important and trying and has taxed these officers to the utmost because of excessive hours each day for a long period—on a par with those retired officers detailed on active duty at institutions where units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained (ref. sec. 45, national-defense act, approved June 3, 1916), and on recruiting duty, service in connection with the Organized Militia in the several States and Territories as military attachés, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops. In other words, retired officers assigned to active duty which may be construed as service with troops appear to be the only ones who may, by the above-quoted decision, be excluded from the full pay and allowances that retired officers detailed on the other duties mentioned above may receive under existing law.

It is believed this distinction works unjustly as they are fully entitled from the character of work performed to the same pay and allowances as other retired officers receive when detailed on the above enumerated duties.

It is submitted that the mere accident of serving with troops should not be a bar to the pay and allowances as requested in this proviso, since the character of such service is fully deserving of the pay and allowances recommended in the proposed proviso, and would not involve any considerable increase in the appropriations already provided for pay of the Army.

HENRY G. SHARPE, *Quartermaster General.*



We have 34 of these officers who are on active duty as acting quartermasters at posts, and in all likelihood if these men can not receive active pay they will ask to be relieved.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will this mean that they will receive more pay?

Gen. SHARPE. They will receive the same pay that they are receiving now. We were not aware of that decision when the assignments were made, and they are getting their active pay now.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How about their allowances?

Gen. SHARPE. They are getting those, too. They are on active duty.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then what is the purpose of this proviso? What does it do?

Gen. SHARPE. It enables us to retain on duty as acting quartermasters at posts where troops have been withdrawn, men who are on the retired list, who, because they are serving with a few men at the posts, under this decision of the comptroller, can not receive anything but retired pay.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. They can not receive full, active pay?

Gen. SHARPE. Not under this decision of the comptroller.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Unless they are serving with troops?

Gen. SHARPE. No retired officer can be assigned to duty with troops. The comptroller holds that the duty of a post quartermaster is duty with troops. Therefore we can not get these men to fill these places.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But you have some retired officers who have been put upon full pay?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But without their knowledge or your knowledge of the decision of the comptroller?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The main object of this proviso is to meet the decision of the comptroller?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CRAGO. General, this same thing would apply, would it not, to retired officers on recruiting duty? We allowed them to have the higher rank they would have attained if they had remained on the active list, and it has been held that if they perform duty of that kind they are not entitled to any longevity pay.

Mr. KAHN. A recruiting officer is not performing duty with troops.

Mr. CRAGO. I know he is not. It was fully intended that when those men got their higher rank they would have all the emoluments of the higher rank.

Mr. KAHN. I take it the main point in this proviso is to allow these detailed retired officers to do that work which otherwise would have to be performed by officers of the line detailed for that service.

Mr. CRAGO. That same thing applies to officers performing recruiting duty. Could we not have a proviso that would cover those men?

Gen. SHARPE. It is not necessary for the recruiting officers, because the law of 1904 says very explicitly that they may be detailed "to active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the Organized Militia in the several States and Territories upon the request of the governor thereof, as military attachés, upon courts-

martial, courts of inquiry, and boards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops."

Mr. CRAGO. It has also been held that even though they are detailed to that work, that they are not entitled to longevity pay. In other words, a man may have served 15 or 20 years and he gets nothing but the pay of his rank. We did not intend that when we put that provision in the law.

Gen. SHARPE. He gets the longevity pay which he had when he retired. He does not get any increase due to that service.

Mr. CRAGO. But there are men who have been on the retired list for 10 or 15 years, and we have given them the rank which they would have attained if they had remained on the active list, because they have been on active duty. It was held by the comptroller that they were not entitled to the longevity pay. I was asking you if we should not make a provision here to take care of that situation, as well as the one you suggest. There is no use taking two bites at it.

Mr. GORDON. I do not know of any duty to be performed where there are no troops.

Mr. CRAGO. An officer may have charge of the property at a post.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; they have that duty, and various other duties.

Mr. GORDON. But you do not need a quartermaster for that duty; you can appoint a custodian to take care of that. If there are no troops stationed at the post, what duty would a quartermaster perform?

Mr. GREENE. He has money accountability.

Mr. KAHN. You do not detail quartermaster sergeants to do that work, do you?

Gen. SHARPE. At abandoned posts only. Take the case of Fort Myer. We have an officer on the retired list there, serving as quartermaster.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, many of the families of the officers are located at that post.

Gen. SHARPE. There are three troops of Cavalry garrisoned at that post, but under the decision of the comptroller, the retired officer acting as quartermaster there can not get anything but his retired pay. He can not get the active pay.

Mr. CALDWELL. Although he is doing active duty?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. Upon what grounds was the decision of the comptroller based?

Gen. SHARPE. He based it upon the verbiage of the law.

Mr. KAHN. The comptroller says that is service with troops.

Mr. GORDON. I should think it is.

Mr. KAHN. This proviso submitted by Gen. Sharpe is intended to obviate that defect in the law?

Mr. GORDON. It is intended to pay men when they do not perform the service?

Mr. KAHN. No; to pay them for the service they do perform.

Mr. CALDWELL. When they perform this active service, we want to give them equal pay for equal work.

Mr. GORDON. How is it equal pay if there are no troops? If there are no troops it does not apply, but it does apply if there are troops at the post.

## CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings us to the provisions for subsistence, on page 26, which we passed over on Friday in order to have printed the substitute submitted by Gen. Sharpe. It seems to me we ought to decide whether we will adopt the new form before we go into these items.

Mr. KAHN. I think the new form is very much better than the old form.

Mr. TILSON. It simplifies the bookkeeping and gives us a better idea of what the items provide for.

## PAY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. General, you have given the total pay of the Army and the total pay of the National Guard, and the figures you give for that are \$114,277,152.66, and the estimate states that the amount appropriated last year was \$87,345,673. Is the latter the entire amount appropriated for both the National Guard and the Regular Army last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. How much of a deficiency for pay are you going to ask Congress for?

Gen. SHARPE. There will be no deficiency for the Regular Army or for the Militia until December 31, 1916.

Mr. KAHN. You are coming in with a deficiency?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we will have a deficiency under certain appropriations.

Mr. KAHN. How much?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You say there is no deficiency for "Pay of the Army"?

Gen. SHARPE. There will not be up to December 31.

Mr. KAHN. Will there be a deficiency after December 31?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; there will be a deficiency for pay of the Army of \$3,073,737.50, if 75,000 of the National Guard are in the service of the United States until June 30, 1917.

Mr. KAHN. That is, if the National Guard continues to be kept on the border?

Gen. SHARPE. If 75,000 men are continued on the border until June 30.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But this estimate for pay for 1918 does not contemplate the National Guard staying on the border after July 1?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It is the same amount for pay you had before?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; it has increased.

## SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now take up the item for "Subsistence of the Army."

Gen. SHARPE. In the substitute form that commences on page 26. At the beginning of the item we use the same verbiage as is in the old form "Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue as rations to troops," and then we give the amount, \$16,545,563.15, which is the

same as it was under the old bill. There is no change in that wording, but you will know from the form of the bill how much you are appropriating for each of the items.

Mr. KAHN. Heretofore, have you not inserted a statement in the hearings covering all these different items?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. It has appeared in the hearings heretofore, and not in the bill?

Gen. SHARPE. Not in the bill.

Mr. KAHN. So that if you put it in the bill it does not change your work; you have been doing that all the time?

Gen. SHARPE. It does not change the work. But, Mr. Kahn, on an item like that for subsistence there are other items in this bill which we have to go through, and they are in the 11 different appropriations which we propose to consolidate into 3, because we find them in each one of those 11 appropriations. This new form gives you the aggregate amount of all the items under this head in one place, whereas formerly you had to go through 11 appropriations to find that aggregate. Under the old form that was scattered through those appropriations, and we had to pick out the various amounts from there. The amount was not shown in the bill, but it was shown by the tables which we put in the hearings.

Mr. TILSON. If you put the total for this particular item after the word "posts," that would mean the same thing, but it would not be in as good form as in the new bill?

Gen. SHARPE. The amount at that point would be more than the \$16,000,000, because there are other items there. The amount is \$16,456,563 "for issue as rations to troops." Then for issue as rations to "civil employees, when entitled thereto, \$94,769." Then for "hospital matrons, \$3,215"; then for "nurses, applicants for for enlistment while held under observation, general prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), Indians employed by the Army as guides and scouts, and general prisoners at posts" the amount makes up the difference between those already given and the total.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There was appropriated last year \$20,000,000 and this year you are only asking for \$19,293,394 for subsistence of the Army. How can you get along with less money if we have a larger Army?

Gen. SHARPE. Part of the amount appropriated last year was for the National Guard. This is for the Regular Army only, after July 1. We are not estimating in this bill for the National Guard.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But the estimate says "appropriated last year." Why do you not say there that it was for the National Guard?

Gen. SHARPE. The bill was made up in the Senate. We did not make up the bill; we simply put in the figures. We did not have much time to do that. We only had about an hour to make up those figures. There was only \$7,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 for the National Guard.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then these amounts you refer to as having been appropriated last year do not refer only to the amounts carried in the Army appropriation bill, but to amounts carried in other bills?

Gen. SHARPE. The amounts given in this bill are the amounts carried in the act of August 29, 1916, the Army appropriation bill.

Mr. KAHN. The Regular Army appropriation bill?

Gen. SHARPE. The Regular Army appropriation bill; yes, sir. The bill which was finally enacted into law differed radically from the bill as it was passed by the House.

Mr. KAHN. Last year in the Army appropriation bill we appropriated a lump sum of \$20,000,000 for the subsistence of the Army?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then why do we not appropriate as much under this item this year as we did last year?

Mr. KAHN. The members of the National Guard are a part of the Army when they are called out. They became a part of the Regular Army.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You are asking for an increase of nearly \$27,000,000 for the pay of the Army, but you are asking less money for the subsistence of the Army. I would like to have you explain that.

Gen. SHARPE. There is no subsistence in the 1918 bill for the militia. In "Pay of the Army" there are certain amounts for the National Guard.

Mr. MCKENZIE. You figure that they will be mustered out?

Gen. SHARPE. Those were our instructions, to make the estimate only for the Regular Army.

Mr. KAHN. Will that \$20,000,000 appropriated last year be enough to carry you through until the 30th of June, 1917, the end of the present fiscal year?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. How much of a deficiency will you have?

Gen. SHARPE. We will have a deficiency of \$4,072,500.

Mr. KAHN. Is that due largely to the fact that the National Guards which have been called into service are now a part of the Regular Army?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; and if it remains so for the next six months. We are estimating for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain the relation between your substitute and the old form of the bill?

Gen. SHARPE. We commence by taking the verbiage of the bill on page 26, "Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue as rations to troops." That is the same verbiage as in the old form. We simply insert the amount, \$16,545,000." Then continue the reading of the old form, "civil employees when entitled thereto," and after that insert the amount, \$94,000. Then we continue with the same verbiage as in the old form, "hospital matrons," and then insert the amount, \$3,215; then continue the wording of the old form, "nurses, applicants for enlistment while held under observation, general prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), Indians employed with the Army as guides and scouts, and general prisoners at posts." There is no amount inserted there; the verbiage runs right straight along.

Mr. TILSON. So far there is no change whatever, except the addition of the amounts you mentioned?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. Continuing, the same verbiage is used, "for the subsistence of the masters, officers, crews, and employees of the vessels of the Army transport service." The only change there is the insertion of the amount, \$260,713.50. Then the wording continues the same as in the old form, "hot coffee for troops traveling when supplied with cooked or travel rations," and the amount is inserted in the new form, \$9,581.25. Following that the wording of the old form still continues, "meals for recruiting parties and applicants for enlistment while under observation," and the amount is inserted in the new form, \$60,155.

Mr. KAHN. That would be the end of the item for subsistence, and from that you go into the items for regular supplies?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; we would still be on items for subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. How far down does that go in the new form? How far do the items for subsistence go?

Gen. SHARPE. It goes to the second paragraph on page 27. Some of the articles that are in the next paragraph were in the item for regular supplies. They originally were in the item for subsistence supplies, and they were transferred from that. We have found that the work of the accounting system necessary in order to put them into the four different appropriations has been enormously increased, often resulting in a condition under which the articles named were not on hand at posts. As an illustration of that, soap was transferred to the regular supplies item. It is an article which was always carried under subsistence, and the appropriation for the purchase of soap was always made under that head. Toilet soap also was transferred to "clothing and equipage." The result is very well explained by the statement of an officer whose son was on the border. We had all the subsistence supplies which were required down there, but when we transfer an item in "regular supplies" like soap, candles, or matches, it may be that those articles are not on the shelves in the subsistence part of the warehouse. They may have used the appropriation for their regular supply item for some more important items in the regular supplies.

Mr. McKELLAR. To make these changes, it seems to me you are going to create endless confusion in the House. Could not the bill be redrafted to make it conform to the customary way of making these appropriations?

Gen. SHARPE. It has already been drafted in that form in the first committee print. This a new proposition. By the adoption of this form we will save work at posts, at the auditor's office, and at our office by having all these items consolidated in 3 appropriations instead of being in 11 appropriations, as is done in the old form of the bill.

Mr. KAHN. Would that new form enable you to save anything in the way of clerk hire?

Gen. SHARPE. I think it would, eventually.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any idea how much it would save?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; I can not tell that.

Mr. KAHN. Would there be a saving in the matter of the printing of the various forms?

Gen. SHARPE. The greatest saving would be in the bookkeeping at posts.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much less bookkeeping would it require.

Gen. SHARPE. I could not tell you that until it was tried out.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the use of adopting a new plan when we can not know it will make a saving?

Gen. SHARPE. We do know it must be a saving if a man only has to make 3 entries instead of 11.

Mr. McKELLAR. Can not you give us some definite figures as to how much of a saving there will be? How many clerks is it going to save? How much money is it going to save? If you can do that, we will be in a better position to act.

Gen. SHARPE. I could not do anything but guess at it until it was tried out.

Mr. McKELLAR. We do not want to act on a guess.

Gen. SHARPE. I could not give you any amount that would be possibly saved, except by guessing at it, until it was given a trial.

Mr. KAHN. Do you not see the importance of giving us some figures on that from this point of view? When we explain it on the floor of the House, if we can say to the House that by this system we will be able to save \$50,000 a year in the matter of clerk hire and bookkeeping alone, we would be in a better position to urge the adoption of the plan.

Gen. SHARPE. I understand that as well as you gentlemen do.

Mr. KAHN. Then we would have a good argument to use as to why it should be adopted.

Gen. SHARPE. I understand that; but I do not want to furnish you any figures which I can not say truthfully I believe to be correct. That I can not do until the system has been put into operation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is one of the reasons which induces me to prefer to have the matter postponed until the next session of Congress.

Gen. SHARPE. So far as giving you the probable amount of saving is concerned, Mr. Chairman, there will be the same difficulty at that time as there is now. We can not tell what reduction will be made until the bill is put in operation.

Mr. McKELLAR. If you can not tell us what good will come from it and give us an idea what the saving will be, I am opposed to making any change.

Mr. KAHN. I have been on the committee a good many years, and once in a while the staff officers who have come before us have stated that a certain estimate will make a saving of a certain amount. Can you not make an estimate and give to the committee a statement of what, in your opinion, will be saved by adopting the new form, just as you would estimate for the various items in the bill?

Gen. SHARPE. The amounts in the items are calculated from actual figures, Mr. Kahn, based on the known per capita. They are based on our cost-keeping system.

Mr. McKENZIE. One thing that appeals to me is this: We have always heard much criticism of what is called red tape in the handling of supplies for the Army. It is very evident to my mind that this is a short step in the direction of doing away with a great deal of the red tape in connection with that matter. For that reason it appeals to me very strongly, and if there is any way by which we can adopt this without entangling ourselves in a discussion on the floor of the House, so that we can get out of it with an element of success on our

side, I would be glad to see the step taken. I am inclined to believe it will mean a saving in clerical hire.

Gen. SHARPE. Capt. Daly informs me that in his opinion it will save between \$30,000 and \$35,000 a year in clerical hire, under normal conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. I will investigate it further and see if it can be worked out in some form, but I do not like to make the change now. If that is satisfactory to the committee, we will consider the items as they are set forth in the first committee print of the bill.

Mr. KAHN. The only new item under the item "Subsistence for the Army" is the provision on page 28, "For extraordinary expense of subsistence of West Point cadets while attending inaugural ceremony not to exceed \$4,000, which shall be immediately available."

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. That item is included in the bill every four years?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you stated the other day that that sum is the amount which is usually appropriated for this purpose?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. There has been an increase in the number of cadets at West Point. Will that amount be sufficient for the present number of cadets at the academy?

Gen. SHARPE. This is figured on the number which were supposed to be there. It is not the exact amount which we have had in the bill year by year, but the per capita is the same.

Mr. KAHN. You have taken the increase in the number of cadets into consideration?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. I would like to ask you about the item for Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Mr. KAHN. That is a tuberculosis hospital.

Mr. TILSON. Why do we provide for 50 cents per ration at that hospital, and 40 cents at others?

Gen. SHARPE. They have to have an increased diet there.

Mr. TILSON. It is because of the fact that it is a tuberculosis hospital?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; and the larger part of the treatment is in the diet and rest. I will submit notes and tables in explanation of the estimate and the way the price of the ration has gone up.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

#### SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

Estimate, 1918.....	\$19,293,394.51
Appropriated, 1917.....	20,000,000.00
Decrease, 1918.....	706,605.49



**Item 101a. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Issue as Rations to Troops.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$16,545,563.15

This amount is for subsistence of the Army at its present strength, which includes the second increment. No provision for the National Guard is made in this estimate.

Number of enlisted men for whom it is estimated rations will be issued.	Number of days for which it is estimated rations will be issued.	Estimated cost per ration.	Total estimate.
147,707	365	\$0.30	\$16,173,916.50
5,350	365	.19	371,646.65
153,066	.....	.....	16,545,563.15

**Item 10b. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Issue as Rations to Civil Employees.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$94,326.95

Number of civilians for whom it is estimated rations will be issued.	Number of days for which it is estimated rations will be issued.	Estimated cost per ration.	Total estimate.
780	365	\$0.30	\$84,205.50
67	365	.19	4,646.45
150	365	.10	5,475.00
996	.....	.....	94,326.95

**Item 101c. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Issue as Rations to Hospital Matrons.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$3,285.00

Number of hospital matrons for whom it is estimated rations will be issued.....	30
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued.....	365
Estimated cost per ration.....	\$0.30
Total estimate.....	<u>\$3,285.00</u>

**Item 101d. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Issue as Rations to Nurses.**

No estimate is submitted under this item, as all nurses receive commutation of rations. See remarks under item 107i.

**Item 101e. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Issue as Rations to Applicants for Enlistment While Held Under Observation.**

No estimate is submitted under this item as the amount is negligible, and if any rations are required they can be supplied under item 101a.

**Item 101f. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Issue as Rations to General Prisoners of War.**

No estimate is submitted under this item as it is not contemplated to issue rations to any prisoners of war during the fiscal year.

**Item 101g. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Issue as Rations to Indians Held by the Army as Prisoners, but for Whose Subsistence Appropriation is Not Otherwise Made.**

No estimate is submitted under this item as Indians held as prisoners formerly rationed by the Army are now furnished rations by the Department of the Interior.

**Item 101h. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Issue as Rations to Indians Employed With the Army as Guides and Scouts.**

No estimate is submitted under this item as there are no Indians employed with the Army. There are 75 Indians enlisted, who are included as part of the line of the Army under item 101a.

**Item 101i. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Issue as Rations to General Prisoners at Posts.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$319,192.50
Number of general prisoners for whom it is estimated rations will be issued.....	2,915
Days for which it is estimated rations will be issued.....	365
Estimated cost per ration.....	\$0.30
Total estimate.....	\$319,192.50

**Item 102 and Subitems. For the Subsistence of the Masters, Officers, Crews, and Employees of the Vessels of the Army Transport Service.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$280,713.1
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For details under this item see remarks under items 102a, 102b, 102c, and 102d.

**Item 102a. For the Subsistence of the Masters of the Vessels of the Army Transport Service.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$4,381.00
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Number of masters for whom it is estimated rations will be issued.	Number of days for which it is estimated rations will be issued.	Estimated cost per ration.	Total estimate.
11	365	\$1.00	\$4,015.00
2	183	1.00	366.00
13	.....	.....	4,381.00

**Item 102b. For the Subsistence of the Officers of the Vessels of the Army Transport Service.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$52,017.00
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Number of officers for whom it is estimated rations will be issued.	Number of days for which it is estimated rations will be issued.	Estimated cost per ration.	Total estimate.
51	365	\$1.00	\$18,615.00
6	183	1.00	1,098.00
116	365	.75	31,755.00
4	183	.75	549.00
177	.....	.....	52,017.00

## Item 102c. For the Subsistence of the Crews of the Vessels of the Army Transport Service.

Estimated, 1918..... \$199,022.65

Number of crews for whom it is estimated rations will be issued.	Number of days for which it is estimated rations will be issued.	Estimated cost per ration.	Total estimate.
5	365	\$0.75	\$1,368.75
607	365	.50	110,777.50
12	183	.50	1,098.00
579	365	.40	84,534.00
17	183	.40	1,244.00
1,220			199,022.65

Tables to accompany item 102a, subsistence of the Army.

Vessel.	Quartermaster agent. <sup>1</sup>	Clerk. <sup>1</sup>	Freight clerks. <sup>2</sup>	Master. <sup>1</sup>	First officers. <sup>2</sup>	Second officers. <sup>2</sup>	Third officers. <sup>2</sup>	Fourth officers. <sup>2</sup>	Checkers. <sup>2</sup>
Logan .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sherman .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Thomas .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sheridan .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dix .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Burnside .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kilpatrick .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total .....	7	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	
Gen. Davis .....			1						
Gen. Jacobs .....			1						
Total .....			2						
El Agulla .....				1	1	1			
Liscum .....	1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Merritt .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Warren .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total .....	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	1

Vessel.	Yeomen. <sup>2</sup>	Carpenters. <sup>2</sup>	Boatswains. <sup>2</sup>	Boatswains' mates. <sup>2</sup>	Storekeepers. <sup>2</sup>	Masters-at-arms. <sup>2</sup>	Wheelmen. <sup>2</sup>	Seamen. <sup>4</sup>	Chief engineer. <sup>1</sup>
Logan .....	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	25	1
Sherman .....	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	25	1
Thomas .....	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	25	1
Sheridan .....	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	25	1
Dix .....	1	1	1	1	3		4	15	1
Burnside .....	1	1	1		3	1	4	13	1
Kilpatrick .....		1	1	1	3	2	4	24	1
Total .....	6	7	7	6	18	11	32	152	7
Gen. Davis .....		1							1
Gen. Jacobs .....		1							1
Total .....		2							2
El Agulla .....		1	1				4	10	1
Liscum .....		1	1	1	1		4	26	1
Merritt .....		1	1	1	2		4	26	1
Warren .....		1	1	1	1	1	5	36	1
Total .....		4	4	3	4	1	17	98	4

<sup>1</sup> Saloon mess, \$1 per day.<sup>2</sup> Ship's officers' mess, \$0.75 per day.<sup>3</sup> Petty officers' mess, \$0.50 per day.<sup>4</sup> Sailors' and firemen's mess, \$0.30 per day.

Tables to accompany item 102a, subsistence of the Army—Continued.

Vessel.	First assistant engineer. <sup>1</sup>	Second assistant engineer. <sup>2</sup>	Third assistant engineer. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth assistant engineer. <sup>1</sup>	Deck engineer. <sup>3</sup>	Refrigerating engineer. <sup>1</sup>	Assistant refrigerating engineer. <sup>1</sup>	Electrician. <sup>3</sup>	Assistant electrician. <sup>3</sup>
Logan.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Sherman.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Thomas.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Sheridan.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Dix.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Burnside.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....
Kilpatrick.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	7	11	17	.....	5	7	6	7	5
Gen. Davis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gen. Jacobs.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Aguila.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liscum.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Merritt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Warren.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Total.....	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	.....

<sup>1</sup> Saloon mess, \$1 per day.<sup>2</sup> Ship's officers' mess, \$0.75 per day.

Table to accompany item 102b.

Vessel.	Plumbers. <sup>1</sup>	Water tenders. <sup>2</sup>	Firemen. <sup>3</sup>	Coal passers. <sup>3</sup>	Officers. <sup>2</sup>	Chief steward. <sup>4</sup>	Second steward. <sup>4</sup>	Second cabin steward. <sup>4</sup>	Stewardesses. <sup>2</sup>	First assistant storekeepers. <sup>2</sup>
Logan.....	1	3	20	18	6	1	1	1	1	1
Sherman.....	1	3	20	18	6	1	1	1	1	1
Thomas.....	1	3	20	18	6	1	1	1	1	1
Sheridan.....	1	3	20	18	6	1	1	1	1	1
Dix.....	1	3	12	12	3	1	1	1	1	1
Burnside.....	1	3	4	3	6	1	1	1	1	1
Kilpatrick.....	1	3	15	12	3	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	6	18	111	99	36	7	6	4	5	6
Gen. Davis.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gen. Jacobs.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Aguila.....	.....	.....	6	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liscum.....	1	.....	15	12	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Merritt.....	1	3	12	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	1	3	12	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	6	45	36	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Ship's officers' mess, \$0.75 per day.<sup>2</sup> Petty officers' mess, \$0.50 per day.<sup>3</sup> Sailors and firemen's mess, \$0.30 per day.<sup>4</sup> Saloon mess, \$1 per day.

Table to accompany item 102b—Continued.

Vessel.	Second assistant storekeepers. <sup>1</sup>	Stewards' yeomen. <sup>1</sup>	Chief cook. <sup>1</sup>	Second cooks. <sup>1</sup>	Third cooks. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth cooks. <sup>1</sup>	Fifth cooks. <sup>1</sup>	Scullions. <sup>1</sup>	Chief bakers. <sup>1</sup>	Second bakers. <sup>1</sup>
Logan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Sherman.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Thomas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Sheridan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Dix.....			1	1	1			1	1	1
Burnside.....			1	1					1	
Kilpatrick.....			1	1	1			2	1	1
Total.....	4	4	7	7	6	4	4	11	7	6
Gen. Davis.....			1	1						
Gen. Jacobs.....			1	1						
Total.....			2	2						
Liscum.....			1	1				1	1	

Vessel.	Third bakers. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth bakers. <sup>1</sup>	Chief butchers. <sup>1</sup>	Second butchers. <sup>1</sup>	Third butchers. <sup>1</sup>	Chief Army cooks. <sup>1</sup>	Second Army cooks. <sup>1</sup>	Third Army cooks. <sup>1</sup>	Fourth Army cooks. <sup>1</sup>	Ship's cooks. <sup>1</sup>	First pantry-men. <sup>1</sup>
Logan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sherman.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thomas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheridan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dix.....			1							1	
Burnside.....			1							1	
Kilpatrick.....	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
Total.....	5	4	7	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	6
Liscum.....			1			1				1	1

<sup>1</sup> Petty officers' mess, \$0.50 per day.

Table to accompany item 102c.

Vessel.	Second pantry-men. <sup>1</sup>	Third pantry-men. <sup>1</sup>	Second cabin pantrymen. <sup>1</sup>	Dishwashers. <sup>1</sup>	Porters. <sup>1</sup>	First officers' messmen. <sup>1</sup>	Second officers' messmen. <sup>1</sup>	Petty officers' messmen. <sup>1</sup>	Mess boys. <sup>2</sup>
Logan.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		4
Sherman.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		4
Thomas.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		4
Sheridan.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		4
Dix.....						2			
Burnside.....						2	1		
Kilpatrick.....	1	1			1	2		2	4
Total.....	5	5	4	8	5	9	5	12	22
Liscum.....	1								8

<sup>1</sup> Petty officers' mess, \$0.50 per day.<sup>2</sup> Sailors' and firemen's mess, \$0.30 per day.

Table to accompany item 102c—Continued.

Vessel.	Bathroom men. <sup>1</sup>	Walters. <sup>2</sup>	Silvermen. <sup>1</sup>	Janitors. <sup>1</sup>	Bell boys. <sup>1</sup>	Night watchmen. <sup>1</sup>	Barbers. <sup>1</sup>	Third stewards. <sup>1</sup>	Veterinarians. <sup>3</sup>
Logan.....	1	23	1	1	3	1	1	1	.....
Sherman.....	1	28	1	1	3	1	1	1	.....
Thomas.....	1	34	1	1	4	1	1	1	.....
Sheridan.....	1	28	1	1	3	1	1	1	.....
Dix.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Burnside.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kilpatrick.....	.....	16	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	4	148	4	4	15	7	4	5	1
Gen. Davis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Gen. Jacobs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Liscum.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Vessel.	Deck boys. <sup>4</sup>	Machinists. <sup>1</sup>	Assistant plumbers. <sup>1</sup>	Third engineers (junior). <sup>2</sup>	Pilot. <sup>5</sup>	Mates. <sup>2</sup>	Second mates. <sup>2</sup>	Deck hands. <sup>4</sup>	Cabin boys. <sup>1</sup>
Dix.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnside.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kilpatrick.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gen. Davis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	2
Gen. Jacobs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	2
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	11	4
Liscum.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Petty officers' mess, \$0.50 per day.  
<sup>2</sup> Walters' mess, \$0.50 per day.  
<sup>3</sup> Ship's officers' mess, \$0.75 per day.

<sup>4</sup> Sailors' and firemen's mess, \$0.30 per day.  
<sup>5</sup> Saloon mess, \$1 per day.

This estimate is for the subsistence of the masters of the Army transports at \$1 per day each for the number of days shown above. The masters of the Pacific and Philippine Island transports are figured for 365 days per year, and those for the river steamers, *Gen. Jacobs* and *Gen. Davis*, for 183 days per year. Masters eat in the saloon mess.

The transports *Meade*, *McClellan*, *Sumner*, *Crook*, and *Buford* are placed on a caretaking crew basis, which involves no charge against the subsistence appropriation.

**Item 102d. For the Subsistence of the Employees of the Vessels of the Army Transport Service.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$5,292.50

Number of employees for whom it is estimated rations will be issued.	Number of days for which it is estimated rations will be issued.	Estimated cost per ration.	Total estimate.
7	365	\$1.00	\$2,555.00
10	365	.75	2,737.50
17	.....	.....	5,292.50

**Item 103. Hot Coffee for Troops Traveling When Supplied with Cooked or Travel Rations.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$9,581.25
Number of enlisted men for whom it is estimated hot coffee will be furnished.....	125
Days for which it is estimated hot coffee will be furnished.....	365
Estimated cost for the purchase of hot coffee.....	\$0.21
Total estimate.....	\$9,581.25

**Item 104a. Meals for Recruiting Parties.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$371,205.00
Number of enlisted men for whom it is estimated meals will be furnished.....	1,130
Days for which it is estimated meals will be furnished.....	365
Estimated cost per day.....	\$0.90
Total estimate.....	\$371,205.00

**Item 104b. Meals for Applicants for Enlistment While Under Observation.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$229,950.00
Number of applicants for whom it is estimated meals will be furnished.....	700
Days for which it is estimated meals will be furnished.....	365
Estimated cost per day.....	\$0.90
Total estimate.....	\$229,950.00

**Item 104c. Meals for Enlisted Men Reporting Without Means.**

No estimate is submitted under this item, as the cost for any rations issued to men reporting without means is charged against the man on the muster rolls and deducted from his pay.

**Item 105. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Sales.**

No estimate is submitted for the fiscal year 1918.

**Item 105a. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Sales to Officers of the Army.**

Paragraph 1239, Army Regulations, 1913, provides that sales of subsistence store may be made at cost prices for cash to an officer on his certificate that the stores are for his personal or family use or for the use of an officers' mess of which he is the caterer. Funds received from such sales are available to replace the stores sold. Authorized by section 1144, Revised Statutes, and act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 410).

**Item 105b. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Sales to Enlisted Men of the Army.**

Paragraph 1241, Army Regulations, 1913, provides that sales of reasonable quantities of stores may be made to an enlisted man on the active or retired list, for cash, upon his declaration in writing that they are intended for his own use. Funds received from such sales are available to replace the stores sold. Authorized by section 1144, Revised Statutes, and act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 410).

**Item 105c. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Sales to the Navy.**

Paragraph 1241½, Army Regulations 1913, (as amended by C.A.R. No. 12, W. D., 1914), provides that officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps are permitted to purchase subsistence supplies at the same price as is charged the officers and the enlisted men of the Army, and the officers and the enlisted men of the Army are permitted to purchase subsistence supplies from the Navy and the Marine Corps at the same price as is charged the officers and the enlisted men of the Navy and the Marine Corps. Funds received from such sales are available to replace the stores sold. Authorized by act approved August 29, 1916.

**Item 105d. Purchase of Subsistence Supplies for Sales to the Marine Corps.**

Paragraph 1241½, Army Regulations, 1913 (as amended by C.A.R. No. 12, W. D., 1914), provides that officers and enlisted men of the Navy and the Marine Corps are permitted to purchase subsistence supplies at the same price as is charged the officers and the enlisted men of the Army and the officers and the enlisted men of the Army are permitted to purchase subsistence supplies from the Navy and the Marine Corps at the same price as is charged the officers and the enlisted men of the Navy and the Marine Corps. Funds received from such sales are available to replace the stores sold. Authorized by act approved August 29, 1916.

**Item 106. Supplying, for Competitors in the National Rifle Match, Meals, etc.**

Estimated, 1918 ..... \$12,000

The estimate for 1918 has been placed at \$12,000, which is the amount that has been appropriated for competitors in the national rifle match in previous years.

**Item 107 and Subitems. For Payments of Commutation of Rations.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$1,220,012.50

For details as to this amount, see remarks under Items 107a to 107-1, inclusive.

**Item 107a. Payment of Commutation of Rations to the Cadets at the United States Military Academy.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$146,730.00  
Expended, 1916..... 75,438.46

Number of cadets for whom it is estimated commutation of rations will be paid..... 1,005  
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid..... 360  
Rate of commutation..... \$0.45  
Total estimate..... \$146,730.00

**Item 107b. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to Enlisted Men on Furlough.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$213,744.00  
Expended, 1916..... 149,887.97

Number of enlisted men for whom it is estimated commutation of rations will be paid..... 1,962  
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid..... 365  
Rate of commutation..... \$0.30  
Total estimate..... \$213,744.00

**Item 107c. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to Enlisted Men Stationed at Places Where Rations in Kind Can not Be Economically Issued and when Traveling on Detached Duty, When it is Impracticable to Carry Rations of Any Kind.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$384,637.00  
Expended, 1916..... 502,631.98

Estimated men for whom it is estimated commutation will be paid.	Number of days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.	Estimated rate of commutation.	Total estimate.
257	365	\$0.30	\$28,141.50
8	365	.40	1,168.00
108	365	.50	19,710.00
24	365	.75	6,670.00
640	365	1.00	233,600.00
72	365	1.12½	29,565.00
4	365	1.25	1,825.00
117	365	1.50	64,067.50
1,230			384,637.00

**Table to Accompany Item 107e. Subsistence of the Army.**

	Rifle competition.			Revolver competition.			Grand total.
	En-listed men.	Days.	Total.	En-listed men.	Days.	Total.	
Eastern Department.....	100	5	500	40	2	80	580
Central Department.....	50	3	150	50	2	100	250
Southern Department.....	60	3	180	60	2	120	300
Western Department.....	50	3	150	40	2	80	230
Hawaiian Department.....	40	3	120	30	2	60	180
Philippine Department.....	50	3	150	30	2	60	210
Army.....	57	3	171	40	2	80	251
Total.....			1,421			580	2,001

The number of men upon which the estimate for 1918 is based is obtained by dividing 2,001 by 365, or, approximately, 5.



**Item 107d. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to Male and Female Nurses When Stationed at Places Where Rations in Kind Cannot Economically be Issued and When Traveling on Detached Duty When it is Impracticable to Carry Rations of Any Kind.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$5,840.00
Expended, 1916.....	\$2,831.40
Number of nurses for whom it is estimated commutation of rations will be paid.....	15
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.....	366
Rate of commutation.....	\$1.00
Total estimate.....	\$5,840.00

**Item 107e. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to Enlisted Men Selected to Contest for Places and Prizes in Department and Army Rifle Competitions.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$2,737.50
Expended, 1916.....	\$7.88
Number of enlisted men for whom it is estimated commutation of rations will be paid.....	5
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.....	365
Rate of commutation.....	\$1.50
Total estimate.....	\$2,737.50

**Item 107f. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to Male and Female Nurses on Leave of Absence.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$2,409.00
Expended, 1916.....	\$871.58
Number of nurses to whom it is estimated commutation of rations will be paid.....	22
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.....	365
Rate of commutation.....	\$0.30
Total estimate.....	\$2,409.00

**Item 107g. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to Applicants for Enlistment While Traveling Under Orders.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$2,737.50
Expended, 1916.....	\$346.46
Number of applicants for whom it is estimated commutation of rations will be paid.....	5
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.....	365
Rate of commutation.....	\$1.50
Total estimate.....	\$2,737.50

**Item 107h. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to General Prisoners While Traveling Under Orders.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$10,950.00
Expended, 1916.....	\$511.92
Number of prisoners to whom it is estimated commutation of rations will be paid.....	20
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.....	365
Rate of commutation.....	\$1.50
Total estimate.....	\$10,950.00

**Item 107i. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to Members of the Nurse Corps (Female) While on Duty in Hospitals.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$33,580.00
Expended, 1916.....	\$21,026.78
Number of nurses to whom it is estimated commutation rations will be paid.....	230
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.....	365
Rate of commutation.....	\$0.40
Total estimate.....	\$33,580.00

**Item 107j. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to Enlisted Men Sick in Hospitals.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$404,602.50
Expended, 1916.....	268,381.77

Number of enlisted men for whom it is estimated commutation will be paid.	Number of days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.	Estimated rate of commutation.	Total estimate.
2,245	365	\$0.30	\$245,827.50
850	365	.40	121,100.00
190	365	.50	84,675.00
3,285			404,602.50

**Item 107k. For payment of Commutation of Rations to Applicants for Enlistment While Held Under Observation.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$4,927.50
Expended, 1916.....	\$1,282.50
Number of applicants to whom it is estimated commutation of rations will be paid.....	45
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.....	365
Rate of commutation.....	\$0.30
Total estimate.....	\$4,927.50

**Item 107l. For Payment of Commutation of Rations to General Prisoners Sick in Hospitals.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$7,117.50
Expended, 1916.....	\$4,624.80
Number of prisoners to whom it is estimated commutation of rations will be paid.....	65
Days for which it is estimated commutation will be paid.....	365
Rate of commutation.....	\$0.30
Total estimate.....	\$7,117.50

**Item 108. Advertising.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$1,923.00
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The estimate for 1918 has been placed at \$1,923, which is the same as was appropriated for in previous years and it is thought will meet the requirements.

**Item 109. For Providing Prizes to be Established by the Secretary of War for Enlisted Men of the Army who Graduate from the Army Schools for Bakers and Cooks.**

Estimated, 1918.....	\$900.00
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Under date of January 12, 1906, the Commissary General recommended to the Secretary of War, in order to stimulate the interest of the enlisted men who are students in the schools for bakers and cooks, that small monetary prizes be offered the men in each graduating class who pass the best competitive examination and requested that Congress be asked to provide the amount of \$900 in the next annual appropriation bill for this purpose. This was approved and a clause covering it inserted in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1907, the prizes to be established by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, under date of July 12, 1906, approved the following recommendation of the Commissary General:

That \$150 be allotted for each of the six graduations from the school during the year. Each allotment of \$150 to be divided among the several schools pro rata, according to the number of enlisted men, bakers and cooks, graduated each term. The amount thus allotted each school for its graduating class of cooks and bakers to be divided into prizes as follows:

Three-tenths of such amount as first prize for cooks, three-tenths of such amount as first prize for bakers, two-tenths of such amount as second prize for cooks, two-tenths of such amount as second prize for bakers; and under date of June 11, 1907, the officers in charge of the various schools were informed that the following rules had been adopted for awarding of prizes to the graduates in baking and cooking upon completion of the respective courses:

<b>Bakers:</b>	
First prize.....	\$15.00
Second prize.....	10.00
<b>Cooks:</b>	
First prize.....	15.00
Second prize.....	10.00

The sizes of the different classes not to affect the amount of the prize provided the degree of efficiency obtained by the prize winner is such as to warrant a prize being given. In certain cases, even in a large class, the degree of efficiency obtained by the first men might not be so high as to warrant a prize, and in these cases a second prize should be awarded, or, if the conditions warranted it, none at all, so that the question of the award of prizes is in the discretion of the officer in charge.

There have been established at the present time six bakers' and cooks' schools, which are located as follows:

Washington Barracks, D. C.; Fort Riley, Kans.; Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; and Fort William McKinley, P. I.

**Item 110. Other Necessary Expenses Incident to the Purchase, Testing, Care, Preservation, Issue, Sale, and Accounting for Subsistence Supplies for the Army.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$25,000.00

This item, among other things, provides for twine, paper bags, cotton bags, excelsior for packing, packing cases, lumber, salt for rebrining, testing apparatus, testing materials, grinding, roasting, and repacking coffee, electric power for bakeries, kitchen-car service, cost of oaths pertaining to contracts for subsistence supplies, and all other miscellaneous expenses pertaining to this appropriation not otherwise provided for.

**Item 110a. Customs Duties on Subsistence Supplies.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$5,000.00

Items on which customs duties are ordinarily collected in the Philippine Islands are currants, gelatin, handkerchiefs, tapioca, puffed rice, nutmegs, and linen textiles. If matches, tobacco, and toilet preparations (in which, exclusive of water, alcohol forms the principal ingredient) are not purchased by the Government in the Philippines, they would be subject to duty if procured in this country and sent to the Philippines.

No customs duties are paid in the United States on foreign products for use in connection with the subsistence of the Army.

**Item 110b. Losses on Subsistence Stores.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$190,942.01

Losses occur through theft, deterioration, etc., and the supplies are taken up and dropped in accordance with paragraphs 205 and 206, Subsistence Manual, 1910.

Losses on subsistence stores for the fiscal years 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916 were as follows:

1913.....	\$31,421.79
1914.....	115,318.72
1915.....	131,168.38
1916.....	190,942.01

The excessive losses in 1916 were due to exceptional conditions, which will in all probability not occur again, such as the Galveston storm in August, 1915, the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border, where climatic and transportation conditions are very trying, and the Corregidor Island Reserve that is maintained in the Philippines and which has caused unusual losses.

**Item 110c. Hire of Employees.**

Estimated, 1918..... \$3,800

Compensation of civilian employees, as follows: One inspector of supplies, at \$1,400 per annum; two inspectors of supplies, at \$1,200 per annum.

Compensation of meat inspectors are not estimated for the fiscal year 1918, in view of the fact that meat inspectors have been transferred to the Medical Department of the Army, under the provisions of section 16 of the act approved June 3, 1916.

**NOTE.**—The estimates for the fiscal year 1917 were based on the provisions of the Hay Army reorganization bill, H. R. 12766.

The bill as passed by the Senate was an entirely different one providing for a greater strength, and the department was called upon to estimate for funds necessary to meet the increase. This estimate was figured as a whole and not by items. It is therefore not practicable to make comparisons by items.

*Prices of fresh beef at posts, etc., fiscal years 1916-17.*

	1916	1917		1916	1917
	Price per pound.	Price per pound.		Price per pound.	Price per pound.
<b>EASTERN DEPARTMENT.</b>			<b>CENTRAL DEPARTMENT—CON.</b>		
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Adams, Fort, R. I.	11.18	12.35	Des Moines, Fort, Iowa.	11.60	11.21
Andrews, Fort, Mass.	11.88	11.96	Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.	10.80	10.93
Augusta, Ga.	12.08	12.95	Mackenzie, Fort, Wyo.	13.44	11.9
Banks, Fort, Mass.	11.88	11.96	Meade, Fort, S. Dak.	12.80	12.71
Barrancas, Fort, Fla.	13.09	12.68	Missoula, Fort, Mont.	11.27	11.35
Caswell, Fort, N. C.	11.65	12.31	Omaha, Fort, Nebr.	11.54	11.71
Constitution, Fort, N. H.	11.94	13.22	Recruit Depot, Columbus Barracks.	11.59	11.7
Crockett, Fort, Tex.	11.22	11.91	Recruit Depot, Jefferson Barracks.	11.19	11.74
Dade, Fort, Fla.	11.66	12.74	Recruit Depot, Fort Logan, Colo.	11.63	11.89
Da Pont, Fort, Del.	12.13	12.45	Riley, Fort, Kans.	11.85	11.71
Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt.	12.06	11.92	Robinson, Fort, Nebr.	12.25	12.25
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	11.42	12.85	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	11.47	11.21
Greble, Fort, R. I.	11.18	12.35	Sheridan, Fort, Ill.	11.45	11.46
Hamilton, Fort, N. Y.	10.27	11.67	Snelling, Fort, Minn.	12.09	12.49
Hancock, Fort, N. J.	10.79	11.71	Wayne, Fort, Mich.	12.3	12.06
H. G. Wright, Fort, N. Y.	12.08	11.95			
Howard, Fort, Md.	11.3	11.98	<b>SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Hunt, Fort, Va.	10.92	11.98			
Henry Barracks, P. R.	14	16	Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.	11.11	11.6
Jackson Barracks, La.	11.49	12.49	Army and Navy General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	12.16	12.48
Jay, Fort, N. Y.	9.8	11.59	Bliss, Fort, Tex.	11.01	11.3
Key West Barracks, Fla.	14.99	16.6	Clark, Fort, Tex.	12.38	13.23
Logan H. Roots, Fort, Ark.	11.55	12.74	Douglas, Ariz.	11.85	12.2
McKinley, Fort, Me.	11.21	12.21	El Paso, Tex.	10.91	11.29
McPherson, Fort, Ga.	10.47	11.87	Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.	11.9	12.7
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	12.09	13.48	Keogh, Fort, Mont.	14	14
Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.	11.27	12.35	McIntosh, Fort, Tex.	12.16	12.6
Monroe, Fort, Va.	10.47	11.71	Naco, Ariz.	11.85	12.2
Morgan, Fort, Ala.	11.38	11.94	Nogales, Ariz.	12.15	12.75
Mott, Fort, N. J.	12.13	12.95	Reno, Fort, Okla.	11.21	11.2
Moultrie, Fort, S. C.	11.57	11.91	Sill, Fort, Okla.	11	11.3
Myer, Fort, Va.	10.92	11.79	Sam Houston, Fort, Tex. (headquarters).	10.83	11.41
Niagara, Fort, N. Y.	12.75	14			
Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga.	11.58	11.94	<b>WESTERN DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Ontario, Fort, N. Y.	11.9	12.28			
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	12.3	12.43	Davis, Fort, Alaska.	19	18.75
Porter, Fort, N. Y.	11.37	12.99	George Wright, Fort, Wash.	11.65	12.4
Rodman, Fort, Mass.	11.9	12.35	Gibbon, Fort, Alaska.	32.5	33.33
San Juan, P. R.	13.75	15.25	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	11.48	12
Scoreven, Fort, Ga.	10.95	11.41	Presidio of San Francisco.	10.49	10.69
Slocum, Fort, N. Y.	11.42	11.91	Presidio General Hospital, San Francisco.	10.43	10.39
Springfield Armory, Mass.	11.94	12.4	Recruit Depot, Fort McDowell.	10.49	10.69
Strong, Fort, Mass.	11.88	11.96	Rosecrans, Fort, Cal.	10.75	11.9
Terry, Fort, N. Y.	12.05	11.95	St. Michael, Fort, Alaska.	32.5	33.33
Thomas, Fort, Ky.	12.2	12.36	Stevens, Fort, Oreg.	12.74	13.99
Totten, Fort, N. Y.	9.93	12.17	United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz Island, Cal.	10.49	10.69
Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y.	10.84	12.24	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	12.35	13.69
Walter Reed Hospital.	11.2	11.29	Winfield Scott, Fort, Cal.	10.43	10.39
Warren, Fort, Mass.	11.88	11.96	Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.	13.5	13.5
Washington Barracks, D. C.	10.92	11.29			
Washington, Fort, Md.	10.92	11.79	<b>HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.		12.97		13.25	12.7
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	12.98	12.95	<b>PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Williams, Fort, Me.	11.21	12.21		13.575	9.5
Wood, Fort, N. Y.	11.17	12.2			
<b>CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.</b>					
Brady, Fort, Mich.	11.94	12.22			
Benjamin Harrison, Fort, Ind.	12.08	12.37			
Crook, Fort, Nebr.	11.47	11.36			
D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.	11.78	12.24			

The number of posts in the United States (including Alaska and Porto Rico) showing an increase in price is—

Eastern Department	50
Central Department	11
Southern Department	12
Western Department	10

The number of posts in the United States (including Alaska and Porto Rico) which show a decrease in price is—

Eastern Department.....	5
Central Department.....	7
Southern Department.....	1
Western Department.....	3

The number of posts in the United States (including Alaska and Porto Rico) showing the same price as for last fiscal year is—

Central Department.....	1
Western Department.....	2

*Hawaiian Department.*—The cost of fresh beef during the fiscal year 1916 was 13.25 cents per pound, while for the fiscal year 1917 it is 12.7 cents per pound, showing a decrease for all posts in the department.

*Philippine Department.*—The cost of fresh beef during the fiscal year 1916 was 13.575 cents per pound, while for the fiscal year 1917 it is 9.5 cents per pound, which is a decrease for all posts in the department.

The fresh beef last year for the Philippines was purchased from Australia, but for the present fiscal year it is coming from China, and it is being transported at the expense of the United States. There will probably be required 6,000,000 pounds during the year and there would have been a saving of about \$202,000 if local bids for transportation had been accepted for transporting the beef from China to the Philippines. But the U. S. Transport *Warren* was fitted up to transport this beef and also steam coal and cement, and possibly other articles, and under this plan a greater saving will be made on beef than the \$202,000, for the total savings under the plan of operating the *Warren* will be \$710,000 for beef, coal, cement, etc., over and above the amount which would have been involved if the bid for local transportation had been accepted.

Table showing components and quantities of various rations, United States Army.

A. Garrison ration.		B. Field ration.			Reserve ration.
Articles.	Quantities.	No. 1 quantities.	No. 2 quantities.	No. 3 quantities.	Quantities.
Beef, fresh.....	14 ounces.		14	14	
Bacon, issue.....	3 do.	12	3.6	3.6	12
Flour, issue.....	18 do.				
Hard bread.....		16			16
Bread.....	do.		16	16	
Baking powder.....	.08 do.				
Beans.....	1.2 do.	4	4	4	
Rice.....	.8 do.				
Potatoes, fresh.....	14 do.		14	14	
Onions, fresh.....	4 do.			2	
Tomatoes.....	2 do.	10	5	2	
Prunes.....	.384 do.	1.28	1.28	.384	
Jam.....	.64 do.			.64	
Apples, evaporated.....	.128 do.			.128	
Peaches, evaporated.....	.128 do.			.128	
Coffee, R. & G.....	1.12 do.	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Sugar.....	3.2 do.	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.4
Milk, evaporated.....	.5 do.				
Vinegar.....	.08 gill.			.08	
Pickles.....	.08 gill.			.08	
Salt.....	.64 ounces.	.16	.16	.64	.16
Pepper, black.....	.04 do.		.02	.04	
Cinnamon.....	.014 do.				
Lard.....	.32 do.			.64	
Lard substitute.....	.32 do.				
Butter.....	.25 do.				
Oleomargarine.....	.25 do.				
Syrup.....	.32 gill.				
Flavoring extract, lemon.....	.014 ounces.				
Protein.....	146.8 grams.	110.9	146.9	146.6	81.3
Fat.....	173.5 do.	236.8	143.4	161.5	224.2
Carbohydrates.....	652.9 do.	510.0	479.7	506.9	404.9
Heat.....	4,761.0 calories.	4,615.0	3,797.0	4,068.0	4,052.0

For men at hard physical labor, such as blacksmithing, etc., it is estimated by the Agricultural Department that 4,500 calories of energy per day would be required. The analysis of the United States Army garrison ration herewith shows that it produces 4,761 calories, from which it will be seen that we get a higher fuel value from the ration than is required for men at hard physical labor. There are also inclosed six menus taken at random from menus prepared at the School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D. C., showing results which can be produced with the garrison ration and savings thereon.

There seems to be a general impression among the militia that the present Army ration is adequate provided they have competent men to handle it, and that it provides sufficient variety.

With regard to its adaptability to different conditions, it may be stated that it was used at the girls' camp of the National Service School at Chevy Chase, prepared by men who are graduates of our cooks' schools. It has also been used at the camps at Plattsburg Barracks, and it is generally accepted that with competent cooks who are graduates of the schools for bakers and cooks the ration is ample and provides sufficient variety. It is sometimes supplemented from company funds, but it has been demonstrated that this is not necessary.

## BILL OF FARE.

[July 23, 1916.]

<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>
Frankfurters. Potato salad with cucumbers. Lettuce. Blueberries. Bread. Iced tea.	Blackberries. Velvet cakes. Pork sausage. Fried potatoes. Bread. Coffee.	Noodle soup. Roast pork. Gravy. Mashed potatoes. Corn on cob. Spinach. Apple sauce. Sliced tomatoes. Cucumbers. Bread. Coffee. Butter. Peaches.

[Aug. 4 to 5, 1916 (noon).]

<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>
Fried liver. Sliced cold roast beef. Cold ham. Potato cakes. Bread. Chocolate corn starch pudding. Iced tea.	Bacon and eggs. Fried potatoes. Bread. Butter. Coffee.	Bean soup. Baked beans. Catsup. Cinnamon buns. Pumpkin pie. Bread. Coffee.

[Aug. 24, 1916.]

<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>
Beefsteak with onions. Gravy. Boiled sweet potatoes. Sliced tomatoes. Bread and iced tea. Layer cake and boiled corn.	Cantaloupes. Beef a la mode. Fried potatoes. Bread. Coffee.	Roast lamb and gravy. Candied sweet potatoes. Corn on cob. Sliced tomatoes. Apple sauce. Jelly roll. Bread. Iced tea.

[Sept. 7, 1916.]

<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>
Beef stew with dumplings (all left from dinner). Baked pumpkin. Molasses cake. Bread. Iced tea.	Fried corn-meal mush. Molasses. Ham omelet. Fried potatoes. Bread. Coffee.	Roast lamb. Gravy. Candied sweet potatoes. Sliced tomatoes. Apple cottage pudding. Bread. Coffee.

[Sept. 9 to 10, 1916.]

**Supper.**

Beef stew.  
Cold beans.  
Cold slaw.  
Baked apples with wine sauce.  
Bread.  
Iced tea.

**Breakfast.**

Cantaloupes.  
French toast.  
Fried eggs.  
Fried potatoes.  
Bread.  
Coffee.

**Dinner.**

Beef steak with onions.  
Gravy.  
Candied sweet potatoes.  
Corn on the cob.  
Butter.  
Catsup.  
Lima beans.  
Watermelon.  
Bread.  
Coffee.

[Sept. 15, 1916.]

**Supper.**

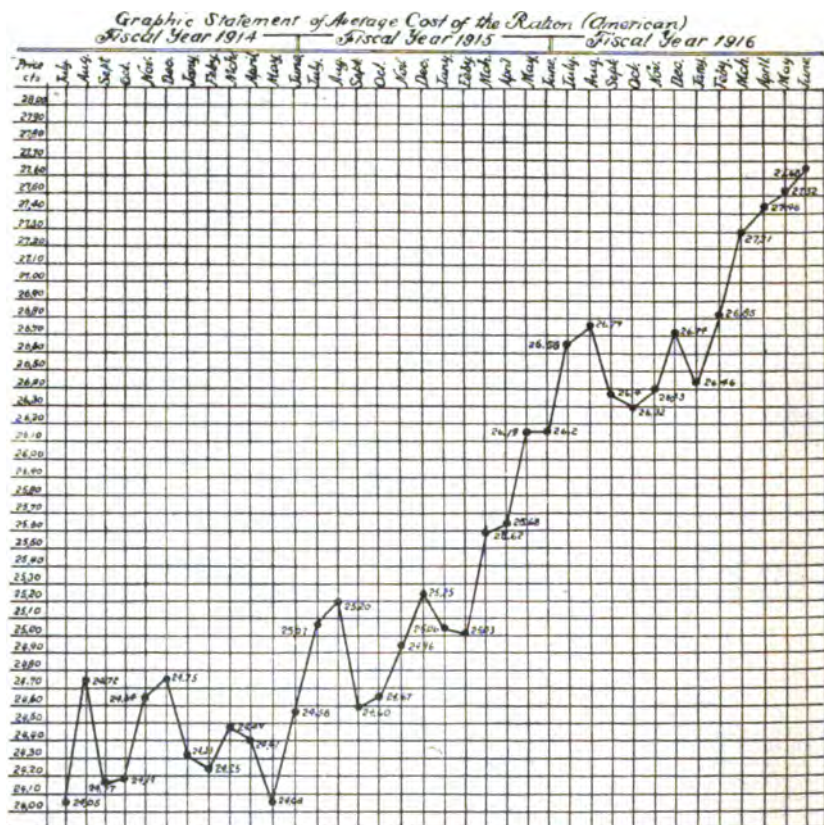
Cold roast meat.  
Baked potatoes.  
Lettuce.  
Fried apples.  
Bread.  
Tea.

**Breakfast.**

Oatmeal and milk.  
Scrambled eggs.  
Fried potatoes.  
Bread.  
Coffee.

**Dinner.**

Fried fish.  
Tomato sauce.  
Mashed white potatoes.  
Baked sweet potatoes.  
Sliced tomatoes.  
Apple cottage pudding.  
Bread.  
Coffee.



Prices paid for articles of the ration purchased at New York, N. Y., during the period July, 1915, to September, 1916.

Articles.	Unit.	Prices.														
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Beef, fresh.	Pound.	Cent. 11.37	Cent. 11.34	Cent. 8.74	Cent. 9.74	Cent. 8.73	Cent. 8.74	Cent. 8.94	Cent. 8.94	Cent. 8.92	Cent. 8.96	Cent. 24.97	Cent. 24.97	Cent. 16.41	Cent. 11.78	Cent. 11.43
Mutton, fresh.	do.														Cent. 13.4	Cent. 15.4
Beef, fresh roast.	2-pound can.															
Bacon, crabs.	Pound.															
Beef, corned.	2-pound can.															
Ham, corned beef.	do.															
Fish, dried cod.	Pound.	8.49	8.51	8.74	9.74	8.73	8.74	8.94	8.94	8.92	8.96	24.97	24.97	16.41	11.78	11.43
Fish, pickled mackerel.	do.	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	12.3	12.3	12.3
Fish, canned salmon.	Can.													13.9	14.24	14.24
Flour	Pound.	3.06	3	2.99	2.99	2.55	13.6	3	3	3.83	2.72	13.97	13.97	2.64	2.64	
Hard bread.	do.					10	8.5	3	3		8.7	9.5	9.5	8.7		
Corn meal, white.	do.	2.02	1.98	2.03	2.01	1.92	1.8	1.9	2	2.07	2	2.08	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.6
Corn meal, yellow.	do.	2.04	1.96	1.98	1.92	1.92	1.8	1.9	2	2.07	2	2.08	2.15	2.15	2.09	
Yeast, compressed.	do.						30	30	7	30	30	30	30			30
Baking powder.	1 can.	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.92	6.92	6.9	6.9	6.97	6.74		9.37	9.37
Beans.	No. 1 can.	5.43	5.26	5.26	4.75	5.33	4.75	4.25	9.62	10	5.25	5.25	6.74	10	10.28	9.25
Beans, baked.	No. 3 can.	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.99	11.87	10.5	8.83	9.62	10	8.83	8.66	8.66	10.6	6.12	9.37
Do.	Pound.	4.95	5	4.71	4.71	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.3	4.3	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.42	4.46	4.47
Rice.	do.															
Hominy.	No. 2.	5.8	5.8	6.45	6.9	5.35	5.75	1.9	2.25	5.9	5.89	6.49	7.2	7	5.1	6.8
Hominy, oat.	Pound.	1.96	1.83	1.89	1.17	1.56	1.88	6.5	6.7	2.28	2.42	2.21	2.69	1.9	1.49	1.96
Potatoes.	do.	1.27	1.07	1.12	2.23	2.49	2.37	2.07	2.37	2.95	3.5	3.97	4.19	3.97	3.79	2.67
Tomatoes.	Small can.				8.64	8.64	8.64	2.89	3.3	2.95	3.5	3.97	4.19	8.4	8.75	8.75
Prunes, cans.	Pound.	9.95	11.2	10.9	10.48	8.96	10.2	10.9	9.9	6.9	10.24	9.71	10.1	10.77	10.6	11.74
Apples, evaporated, cans.	do.	7.55	8.84	8.84	11.16	11.16	10.44	11.2	10.64	10.24	9.33	9.08	9.08	9.14	9.4	10.48
Apples, evaporated, box.	do.	10.24	10.64	10.98	8.23	8.66	8.24	8.24	7.64	7.24	6.44	6.41	6.41	6.4	6.4	6.6
Peaches, evaporated, cans.	do.	7.74	8.24	8.24	8.23	8.66	7.28	8.2	8.4	7.68	7.52	7.81	7.81	8.74	9.8	10.92
Peaches, evaporated, box.	do.															
Jan.	do.	4.62	4.24	4.14	4.14	4.23	4.62	4.44	4.4	5.15	5.11	4.8	4.8	6.24	6.8	6.86
Feb.	Can.	12.96	16	16	16	12.96	12.96	11.47	15.25	12.62	12.78	15.25	15.25	16.37	17.44	17.5
March.	Pound.	11.67	11.41	11.01	11.14	11.11	11.10	11.47	11.76	13.16	13.33	13.33	13.33	13.53	13.58	13.58
April.	do.	11.63	11.81	11.77	11.36	11.25	11.25	11.63	12.93	9.92	10.35	10.36	10.36	9.6	10.6	11.4
May.	do.	8.74	8.74	8.26	8.4	8.57	8.4	8.3	9.6	50	50	49.5	49.5	49	49	23
June.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
July.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Aug.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Sept.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Oct.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Nov.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Dec.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Jan.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Feb.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
March.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
April.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
May.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
June.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
July.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Aug.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Sept.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Oct.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Nov.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Dec.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Jan.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Feb.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
March.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
April.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
May.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
June.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
July.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Aug.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Sept.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Oct.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Nov.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Dec.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Jan.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Feb.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
March.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
April.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
May.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
June.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
July.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Aug.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Sept.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Oct.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Nov.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Dec.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Jan.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Feb.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
March.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
April.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
May.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
June.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
July.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Aug.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Sept.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Oct.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Nov.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Dec.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Jan.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Feb.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
March.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
April.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
May.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
June.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
July.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Aug.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Sept.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24
Oct.	do.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	24



*Prices paid for articles of the ration purchased at New York, N. Y., during the period July, 1915, to September, 1916—Continued.*

Articles.	Unit.	Prices.											
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Salt.	Pound.	Cents. 5.67	Cents. 5.67	Cents. 5.75	Cents. 5.75	Cents. 5.66	Cents. 5.73	Cents. 5.66	Cents. 5.66	Cents. 5.66	Cents. 5.66	Cents. 5.66	Cents. 5.66
Pepper.	½ can.	5.61	5.56	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Cinnamon.	do.	11.47	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Cloves.	do.	11.47	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Ginger.	do.	11.47	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Nutmegs.	do.	11.47	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Lard, tubs.	Pound.	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Lard, cans.	do.	9.73	9.73	9.73	9.73	9.73	9.73	9.73	9.73	9.73	9.73	9.73	9.73
Do.	do.	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45
Lard substitute, tubs.	No. 5 pail.	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33	56.33
Lard substitute.	Pound.	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7
Butter, tubs.	No. 5 pail.	28.97	28.97	28.97	28.97	28.97	28.97	28.97	28.97	28.97	28.97	28.97	28.97
Butter, cans.	Pound.	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Butter, tubs.	do.	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Oleomargarine.	do.	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37	12.37
Syrup, ½ barrel.	Gallon.	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Syrup, cans.	do.	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.5
Flavoring extract, lemon.	2 oz. bottle.	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Flavoring extract, vanilla.	do.	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64	8.64

*Prices paid for articles of the ration purchased at Chicago, Ill., during the period July, 1915, to September, 1916.*

Articles.	Unit.	Prices.											
		July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Beef, fresh.	Pound.	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5	Cents. 11.5
Mutton, fresh.	do.	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37
Beef, fresh, roast.	2-pound can.	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59	22.59
Bacon, crate.	Pound.	35.94	35.94	35.94	35.94	35.94	35.94	35.94	35.94	35.94	35.94	35.94	35.94
Beef, corned.	2-pound can.	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36
Hash, corned-beef.	do.	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36	30.36
Fish, dried cod.	Pound.	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Fish, pickled mackerel.	do.	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Fish, canned salmon.	do.	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48
Flour.	Pound.	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5

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*Prices paid for articles of the ration purchased at San Francisco, Cal., during the period July, 1915, to September, 1916.*

Prices.

Articles.	Unit.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Fresh beef.....	Pound.	7.95	9.3	8.05												
Mutton, fresh.....	do.	12	14	12												
Beef, fresh, roast.....	do.															
Bacon.....	do.															
Beef, corned.....	Pound.	7.95	9.3	8.05												
Hash, corned beef.....	do.	12	14	12												
Fish, dried cod.....	Can.	3.26	3.12	3.5												
Fish, pickled mackerel.....	Pound.	2.6	2.6	2.6												
Fish, canned salmon.....	do.	2.6	2.6	2.6												
Flour.....	do.	2.6	2.6	2.6												
Hard bread.....	do.	2.6	2.6	2.6												
Corn meal, white.....	do.	2.6	2.6	2.6												
Corn meal, yellow.....	do.	2.6	2.6	2.6												
Yeast, compressed.....	do.	2.6	2.6	2.6												
Baking powder.....	No. 1 can.	21.02	21	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9	31	29	27.1
Beans.....	Pound.	5.03	4.89	4.83	4.94	5.85	6.37	6.48	6.87	6.57	6.57	6.98	7.4	9.1	10	8.75
Beans, baked.....	No. 1 can.	7.5	7.5	13.33		6.4	7.5	13.33	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	13.33	14.63	14.63	14.63
Do.....	No. 3 can.	14.25	13.33	13.33		5.03	5.2	5.2	5.22	5.5	5.45	4.6	4.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Rice.....	Pound.	5.8	5.45	5.25	5.25	5.03	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Hominy, coarse.....	do.	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Hominy, fine.....	do.	7.35	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.5	8.5	7.35	7.35	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Potatoes.....	do.	1.54	1.15	1.09	1	1.34	1.46	1.53	1.98	2.02	1.97	1.79	2.26	2.27	2.22	2.01
Onions.....	do.	1.83	1.69	1.64	1.96	1.87	1.25	1.9	2.52	1.77	1.80	8.92	8.77	9.06	9.18	9.51
Tomatoes.....	Small can.	7.77	8.4	7.77	7.74	7.7	7.55		7.7	7.7	7.7	6.2	5.97	6.5	6.61	6.35
Prunes, evaporated, boxes.....	Pound.	7	8	6.5	6.25	5.9	6.5	6.49	6.4	6.2	6.2	8.1	8.1	8.52	7.85	8.35
Prunes, evaporated, cans.....	do.	10.36	9.81	9.23	8.13	8	8.9	8	8.2	7.55	6.95	5.85	5.8	6.93	8	8.25
Apples, evaporated, boxes.....	do.	6.25	7.5	9.1	7	8.9	7.8	9.63	10.47	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.5	9.73	9.55	9.57
Apples, evaporated, cans.....	do.	8.77	9.28	9.1	9.85	9.7	11.45	11.6	10.47	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37
Peaches, evaporated, boxes.....	do.	4.5	4	4	4	4	5	4.87	4.74	4.75	4.1	4.65	5	5.73	5.55	5.42
Peaches, evaporated, cans.....	do.	6.75	6.41	6.92	6.97	6.45	7.22	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Jam.....	Can.	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Coffee, R. & G.....	Pound.	16.5	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Coffee, roasted.....	do.	15.13	15.62	15.25	14.75	16.37	14.75	15.75	15.12	18.12	15.15	15.87	17.2	15.75	16.75	15.75
Tee, black.....	do.	49.5	48	48.5	49	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5
Tee, green.....	do.	46.6	46.3	44.3	46	43.7	47.5	46	47	50	46	48	47	46	50	47.6
Sugar, granulated.....	do.	6.07	5.94	5.53	4.87	4.67	5.17	5.34	5.09	5.8	6.44	7.08	7.19	7.39	7.42	6.75
Milk, evaporated.....	Pint can.	5.35														
Vinegar.....	Gallon.	18.5	16	18.17	18.17	17.23	17.4	18.02	18.39	18.36	14.79	17.93	18.64	17.29	18.63	18.63
Pickles, cucumber.....	do.	25	28	23.5	23.5	22	21.7	24	25	21.5	31.5	38	36.3	38.1	39	37
Salt.....	Pound.	78	84	77	77	62	76	81	63	81	62	81	81	68	87	87

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*Prices paid for articles of the ration purchased at Chicago, Ill., New York, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal., during October and November, 1916.*

	Unit.	Chicago.		New York.		San Francisco.	
		October.	Novem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Beef, fresh.....	Pound	14	16	11.06	10.7	12.2	12
Mutton, fresh.....	do			13	12.4	14.2	
Bacon.....	do	22.76					
Beef, fesh, toast.....	2-pound can.	47.3	49				
Beef, corned.....	do	45.24	49				
Hash, corned beef.....	do	33.16	36.98				
Fish, dried cod.....	Pound			11	10.61	11.4	16
Fish, pickled mackerel.....	do			13.6	13.6	19.75	19.75
Fish, canned salmon.....	Can.	15.62	15.5	15	14.84		15
Flour.....	Pound	3.93	4.15		4.44	4.75	3.87
Hard bread.....	do					7.75	
Corn meal, white.....	do	2.25	2.88	2.6	2.56	2.5	2.5
Corn meal, yellow.....	do	2.25	2.88	2.6	2.59	2.5	2.5
Yeast, compressed.....				30			
Baking powder.....	1-pound can.	9.75	9.5	18.75	18.75	26.75	26.75
Beans.....	Pound	9.5	11.88		7.75	7.75	10.74
Beans, baked.....	No. 1 can.	7.5	4.83			6.5	6.5
Beans, baked.....	No. 3 can.	12.5	15	13.25		14.63	14.63
Rice.....	Pound	4.5	4.57	5	5.25		
Hominy, cans.....						6.2	4.3
Hominy, cartons.....	No. 2.			6.8	7.87	7	7
Potatoes.....	Pound	3.7	3.16	2.33	3.37	1.62	2.23
Onions.....	do	6	3.75	2.82	3.87	2.25	2.75
Tomatoes.....	Cans	10.58	12.88		11.48	8.96	10.25
Prunes, cans.....	Pound			11.74	11.99	9.08	9.36
Prunes, boxes.....	do	8.32	9	7.74	8.39	6.89	7.73
Apples, evaporated, cans.....	do			10.48	11.49	10.1	10.85
Apples, evaporated, boxes.....	do	7.2	8	6.48	7.47	6.5	7.8
Peaches, evaporated, cans.....	do			10.92	11.4	9.38	9.81
Peaches, evaporated, boxes.....	do	7.2	8.13	6.92	7.4	6.63	6.26
Jam.....	Can	24	25				19.25
Coffee, R. & G.....	Pound	17.29	15.34			17.81	
Coffee, green.....	do			11	10.6		
Tea, black.....	do	40	42.5	50	49.5	46	47
Tea, green.....	do		42	50	51		45.5
Sugar, granulated.....	do	6.95	7.01		7.05	6.75	6.79
Milk, evaporated.....	Pint cans	10	8.83		8.96		
Vinegar.....	Gallon		20.12	15.55	14.75	18.23	18.63
Pickles, cucumber.....	do	32.33	32.33	42	40.5	39	39
Salt.....	Pound	.57	.63		.71	1.12	1.12
Pepper.....	1-pound cans.	8			7.13	6.79	7.09
Cinnamon.....	do	10.25	8.75		11.9		9.32
Cloves.....	do		9				9
Ginger.....	do				7		6.87
Nutmegs.....	Pound	27.5	27.5		23.9		33
Lard, tubs.....	do		18	15.45	16.25		16.75
Do.....	No. 5 pails.			81.9	82.9	86	
Lard, pails.....	Pound				18.15		
Lard, substitute.....	No. 5 pails.			59.97	67		
Lard, substitute, tubs.....	Pound			11.98	12.95	14.35	
Butter, tubs.....	do	36	37	34.49	35.47	34.06	35.19
Butter, cans.....	do				42.23		
Oleomargarine.....	do		24	13.4	15.72	20.25	
Sirup, 1 barrel.....	Gallon		37.5				66.5
Sirup, cans.....	do	45	46			66.5	76.37
Flavoring extract, lemon.....	2-ounce bottle		7.5	8.5	8.5		8.22
Flavoring extract, vanilla.....	do		9.99		8.5	7.75	7.65

*Recapitulation of estimate, subsistence of the Army, 1918.*

Item No.	Purpose.	Estimate fiscal year 1918.				Estimate per capita.	
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Second increment.	Total.	Current requirements.	Second increment.
101a	Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to troops	\$13,879,238.15		\$2,666,325.00	\$16,545,563.15	\$107.82	\$109.50
101b	Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to civil employees.	94,326.95			94,326.95	.732	
101c	Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to hospital matrons	3,265.00			3,265.00	.025	
101d	Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to nurses						
101e	Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to applicants for enlistment while held under observation						
101f	Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to general prisoners of war						
101g	Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made						
101h	Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to Indians employed with the Army as guides and scouts						
101i	Purchase of subsistence supplies for issue as rations to general prisoners at posts	319,192.50			319,192.50	2.479	
102a	For the subsistence of the masters of the vessels of the Army Transport Service	4,381.00			4,381.00	.034	
102b	For the subsistence of the officers of the vessels of the Army Transport Service	52,017.00			52,017.00	.404	
102c	For the subsistence of the crews of the vessels of the Army Transport Service	199,022.65			199,022.65	1.546	
102d	For the subsistence of the employees of the vessels of the Army Transport Service	5,292.50			5,292.50	.041	
103	Hot coffee for troops traveling when supplied with cooked or travel rations.	9,581.25			9,581.25	.074	
104a	Meals for recruiting parties.	371,205.00			371,205.00	2.883	
104b	Meals for applicants for enlistment while held under observation.	229,950.00			229,950.00	1.786	
104c	Meals for applicants for enlistment reporting without means.						
104d	Purchase of subsistence supplies for sales to officers of the Army						
104e	Purchase of subsistence supplies for sales to enlisted men of the Army						
104f	Purchase of subsistence supplies for sales to the Navy.						
104g	Purchase of subsistence supplies for sales to the Marine Corps.						
104h	Supplying, for competitors in the national rifle match, meals, etc.						
104i	For payment of commutation of rations to cadets at the United States Military Academy	12,000.00			12,000.00	.063	
107a	For payment of commutation of rations to enlisted men on furlough	146,730.00			146,730.00	1.139	
107b	For payment of commutation of rations to enlisted men stationed at places where rations in kind can not be economically issued, and when traveling on detached duty when it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind.	213,744.00			213,744.00	1.66	
107c		384,637.00			384,637.00	2.968	

## Recapitulation of estimate, subsistence of the Army, 1918—Continued.

Item No.	Purpose.	Estimate fiscal year 1918.				Estimate per capita.	
		Current requirements.	New construction.	Second increment.	Total.	Current requirements.	Second increment.
107d	For payment of commutation of rations to male and female nurses when stationed at places where rations in kind can not be economically issued, and when traveling on detached duty when it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind.....	\$5,840.00			\$5,840.00	\$0.045	.....
107e	For payment of commutation of rations to enlisted men selected to compete for places and prizes in department and Army rifle competitions.....	2,737.50			2,737.50	.021	.....
107f	For payment of commutation of rations to male and female nurses on leave of absence.....	2,408.00			2,408.00	.018	.....
107g	For payment of commutation of rations to applicants for enlistment while traveling under orders.....	2,737.50			2,737.50	.021	.....
107h	For payment of commutation of rations to general prisoners while traveling under orders.....	10,950.00			10,950.00	.085	.....
107i	For payment of commutation of rations to members of the Nurse Corps (female) while on duty in hospitals.....	33,590.00			33,590.00	.26	.....
107j	For payment of commutation of rations to enlisted men sick in hospital.....	404,602.50			404,602.50	3.143	.....
107k	For payment of commutation of rations to applicants for enlistment while held under observation.....	4,927.50			4,927.50	.038	.....
107l	For payment of commutation of rations to general prisoners sick in hospital.....	7,117.50			7,117.50	.055	.....
108	Advertising.....	1,923.00			1,923.00	.014	.....
109	For providing prizes to be established by the Secretary of War for enlisted men of the Army who graduate from the Army schools for bakers and cooks.....	900.00			900.00	.0089	.....
110	Other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, testing, preservation, issue, sale, and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army.....	25,000.00			25,000.00	.194	.....
110a	Customs duties on subsistence supplies.....	5,000.00			5,000.00	.038	.....
110b	Losses on subsistence stores.....	190,942.01			190,942.01	1.483	.....
110c	Hire of employees.....	3,800.00			3,800.00	.029	.....
	Total.....	16,627,090.51		\$2,606,325.00	19,233,394.51	129.1549	\$109.50

## REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 28, is for "Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps."

Mr. KAHN. I believe you have already explained the item provided for in the new language on page 28, "Construction and repair of reservation fences"?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You also want the words "consisting of" stricken out?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does that refer to purely military reservations?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. It does not include Indian reservations?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. I had in my mind an item in last year's bill, in which the department tried to get an appropriation to fence an Indian reservation in Oklahoma.

Gen. SHARPE. That was to reimburse the Apache prisoners of war who had constructed the fence.

Mr. KAHN. Would it not be better to say "Construction and repair of military reservation fences"?

Gen. SHARPE. That would make it more specific.

Mr. ANTHONY. Out of what fund have you taken the money for repair of reservation fences heretofore?

Gen. SHARPE. That came out of this appropriation.

Mr. ANTHONY. But you want to have it more specific this time?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. There was a decision of the comptroller which made it necessary to have it specific.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an increase in this item?

Gen. SHARPE. The estimate next year is for \$13,453,995.19, and the appropriation for 1917 was \$11,000,000. The increase is \$2,453,995.19.

The CHAIRMAN. There is quite a large increase in the entire item for regular supplies.

Gen. SHARPE. There is an increase in the item for Regular supplies of \$2,453,995.19.

Mr. KAHN. What is the reason for that?

Gen. SHARPE. That is due largely to the increase of the Army—the second increment, and also to the new construction which we have to undertake, and to the increase in the number of animals which we have. The current requirements for the Regular Army at present strength under that item amount to \$10,672,969.98. The new construction for the present strength of the Army amounts to \$275,048.50. The current requirements for the 25,146 officers and enlisted men of the second increment amount to \$1,729,996.81, and the new construction under that amounts to \$761,210.

Mr. ANTHONY. What do you mean by new construction?

Gen. SHARPE. New projects: Installation of heating and lighting systems.

Mr. ANTHONY. Barracks?

Mr. KAHN. Cantonments?

Gen. SHARPE. Not in the item for regular supplies. This is for heating and lighting.



Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Suppose we did not get the second increment? Would you still have to provide all these buildings?

Gen. SHARPE. We have to make our estimate based on the second increment. We have in addition to the items I read, \$1,450 due to the provisions in the national defense act for the Regular Army Reserve, and an item of \$13,320, on account of the provisions in the national defense act for the Officers' Reserve Corps. That makes a total of \$13,453,995.19. That is a per capita cost for 168,999 officers and men of \$79.61. I also have data showing how the money is to be used in the United States and also in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. KAHN. Will you have a deficiency in that item by the end of this fiscal year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we will have a deficiency of \$1,679,250.

Mr. KAHN. Have you already submitted that to the Committee on Appropriations?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; not yet.

Mr. KAHN. I have heard that there would be a deficiency of about \$25,000,000 for the Army this year?

Gen. SHARPE. That is true; there will be a deficiency of \$25,425,717.89.

Mr. KAHN. That has not been submitted to the Committee on Appropriations?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; we have not yet been called upon for the urgent deficiencies.

Capt. DALY. Those are deficiencies that actually exist, obligated deficiencies.

Mr. KAHN. That does not include the deficiency of \$1,679,250 on this item of supplies, does it?

Capt. DALY. Yes, sir; it includes that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the total deficiency?

Gen. SHARPE. No. You are right about that, Mr. Kahn; it does not include that. That deficiency of \$25,425,717.89 which I first referred to, is for the obligated deficiencies for the Regular Army and the militia that we now have. If you keep the militia in service after January 1, we then will have a deficiency under the item for Regular Army supplies for \$1,679,250. The total amount of the deficiency which we now foresee is \$25,020,737.50.

Mr. KAHN. That is for the militia?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; if kept in the service until July 1. The first amount we propose putting in the urgent deficiency bill and the second amount will go into the general deficiency bill.

Mr. ANTHONY. You say that is all attributable to the National Guard?

Gen. SHARPE. If they are retained in service after December 31.

Mr. KAHN. If they are retained, you will have a deficiency at the end of this fiscal year of \$50,446,458.39?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. How can you get that amount in view of the fact that they are gradually reducing the number of the National Guard in service?

Gen. SHARPE. This is based on 75,000 men from January 1, to June 30.

Mr. TILSON. But they are actually sending men home.

Gen. SHARPE. There are more than 75,000 men now in the service. This is for 75,000 men to be kept in the service for six months from the 1st of January.

Mr. TILSON. But if they are sending men home at the rate of 5,000 or 10,000 at a time, and if that is kept up, there will not be any of them in the service by July 1, even if they do not accelerate the sending of them home. If they continue at the same rate at which they are now being sent home, they will gradually be reduced from the present number to nothing. How can you figure the cost if you do not know how rapidly they are going to be sent home?

Gen. SHARPE. All we know is that there is no appropriation available after the 31st of December for the National Guard, and we are estimating for the amount required for 75,000 men for the balance of the year.

Mr. TILSON. What you have assumed is that all of the men who are there now will continue to be on the border until July 1?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. There were a great many more there.

Mr. TILSON. You assume then that they are going to continue to be reduced in numbers until they get to 75,000, and then keep that number there?

Gen. SHARPE. There are considerably over 100,000 there now.

Mr. KAHN. While they have sent home some troops, have they not sent some new troops to the border within the last two months?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; but those men were included in the statement which I gave you.

Mr. TILSON. They were already at mobilization camps, and they are costing practically the same as the men on the border, except the cost of transportation?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. OLNEY. General, do you know what the present militia force is costing the Government per month?

Gen. SHARPE. I have not those figures at hand.

Mr. KAHN. Will you please put a statement in regard to that in the hearings?

Gen. SHARPE. I will do that.

Mr. McKENZIE. You mean those mustered into the service of the United States?

Mr. OLNEY. Yes.

(The data is as follows:)

The average cost of the National Guard in the service of the United States, Quartermaster Corps appropriations, for the first four months of this fiscal year, is \$14,618,649 per month.

Mr. ANTHONY. One of the items under this head is "For the construction, operation, and maintenance of laundries at military posts in the United States and its island possessions." Do you contemplate building more laundries?

Gen. SHARPE. The amount we ask for under this item is \$5,200 for repairs. We are not asking anything for new construction.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the status now of laundries that have been started at certain posts, where the machinery has been furnished by the manufacturer, ostensibly to associations of officers, and post laundries have been established which, while they are not owned by the Government, are operated by officials of the Government and under

regulations of the department? Do you regard that as a post laundry?

Gen. SHARPE. Under the law, no.

Mr. ANTHONY. Take the one at Fort Leavenworth, with which I am familiar. The machinery is furnished by the manufacturer to an organization of officers, and the laundry is administered by regulations adopted by the military authorities, and I understand the purpose of the post laundry is to get rid of the itinerant washerwoman. I understand regulations have been adopted at some posts to exclude the competition of steam laundries. There is a good deal of complaint about that among the laundrymen at Fort Leavenworth. In another part of the bill you have a clause covering laundries at posts, which says that they shall not come in competition with private enterprises which sell to the public.

Gen. SHARPE. That is already in the bill.

Mr. ANTHONY. I think that is a good provision, but at Fort Leavenworth the post laundry does come in competition with the local laundries, because you prohibit the local laundrymen going on the reservation for the purpose of soliciting business.

Gen. SHARPE. That is a ministerial matter, Mr. Anthony. They may not have had a permit. If their permit is once granted it becomes an administrative matter with which we have nothing to do.

Mr. ANTHONY. I merely cite that to show that it is a source of a good deal of complaint there, and might be a source of similar complaint elsewhere.

Capt. DALY. That provision is in the present law.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then it is being violated; I know that of my own personal knowledge.

Mr. KAHN. Is the proviso beginning on page 31 a part of the existing law?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item R. S. 111. Care and Protection of Regular Supplies of the Quartermaster Corps.**

For the purpose of cost keeping, this item is subdivided. The subitems and amounts estimated for under each item are as follows:

No—	Item.	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
111	Miscellaneous supplies and services.....	\$59,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$74,500.00
	For authorized second increment.....	13,500.00	1,300.00	14,800.00
	Total.....	73,000.00	16,300.00	89,300.00
111a	Reservation fences, construction of.....	39,305.50		39,305.50
111b	Reservation fences, repair of.....	5,000.00	300.00	5,300.00
	Grand total.....	117,305.50	16,600.00	133,905.50

The detailed explanation of necessity for the above items will be found in the notes.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total supplies and services.
United States.....	\$64,344.90	\$44,305.50	\$108,650.40
Philippine Islands.....	16,300.00	300.00	16,600.00
Total, United States and Philippine Islands.....	80,644.90	44,605.50	125,250.40
Item 111.....	80,644.90		80,644.90
Item 111a.....		39,305.50	39,305.50
Item 111b.....		5,300.00	5,300.00
Total.....	80,644.90	44,605.50	125,250.40

	Cost, fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate, fiscal year 1918.
Item 111—Miscellaneous supplies and services.....	\$80,060.73	\$67,850.43	\$80,644.90
Item 111a—Reservation fences, construction of (new construction).....	4,110.51		39,305.50
Item 111b—Reservation fences, repair of.....	5,141.53	5,300.00	5,300.00
Total.....	89,312.77	73,150.43	125,250.40

### Item 111. Care and Protection of Regular Supplies of the Quartermaster Corps.

#### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$63,760.73		\$63,760.73
Philippine Islands.....	16,300.00		16,300.00
Total.....	80,060.73		80,060.73

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$61,841.60
Fiscal year 1917.....	67,850.43

#### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$50,844.90		\$50,844.90
Philippine Islands.....	15,000.00		15,000.00
Total.....	65,844.90		65,844.90
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	13,500.00		13,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,300.00		1,300.00
Total.....	14,800.00		14,800.00
Grand total of item.....	80,644.90		80,644.90

The supplies purchased under this item consist of such articles and materials as dunnage, paulins, cargo covers, lime, boxes, lumber, nails for temporary shelter; platforms, counter and wagon scales, weights, measures, utensils, paper bags, tools, buckets, and other class A, B, and D supplies as may be required.

The services to be procured under this item consist of the hire of such nonpersonal services as may be required.

FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$50,844.90 under this item, which is \$12,915.83 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, and \$1,759.57 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917. No new construction included in this item.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$15,000 under this item, which is \$1,300 less than the amount called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities.

FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$13,500 for the authorized second increment based upon the per capita cost as shown by estimate fiscal year 1917, and the number of officers and men of this increment (25,146).

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$1,300 for the number of officers and men of the organizations of the second increment, stationed in the Philippines.

Item R. S. 111a. Reservation Fences, Construction of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$3,960.51	\$3,960.51
Philippine Islands.....		150.00	150.00
Total.....			4,110.51

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$13,206.54

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....		\$39,305.50	\$39,305.50
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			\$39,305.50

The services to be procured under this item consist of such job and contract services as may be required for construction of fences for the protection of the reservations upon which the posts are located.

*United States.*—Estimate is herewith submitted for \$39,305.50 for services required in the construction of reservation fences as follows:

Arcadia Rifle Range, Mo.: Repairing fence around reservation.....	\$900.00
The fence inclosing reservation is badly in need of repairs, as at least one-third of the wooden posts will have to be replaced within a few months, some of which have been burned off.	
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Construction of a woven-wire fence around reservation.....	6,600.00
Present fences are in unserviceable condition, owing to rust, etc.	
Fort George Wright, Wash.: Construction of a woven-wire fence, with 10 double iron gates.....	1,864.00
Recommended by commanding general as result of inspection.	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.: Fence, and new wire on old fence, on portion of boundary of reservation extending to tide water.....	302.00
This fence is necessary to prevent trespassing on the reservation.	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.: New fence along boundary between Fort Hamilton parkway and the military reservation.....	3,200.00
This project is to include 2 double driveway gates and 13 single gates.	
Fort Heath, Mass.: Construction of a fence on boundary of reservation.....	231.40
This is to provide for a cheap wire fence or a wooden fence for protecting the reservation, as it is actually open to the public, and there is scarcely a vestige of the old fence remaining to mark the boundary.	

Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont.: Construction of fences necessary to inclose entire reservation and fence public roads running through same.	\$7,000.00
This will require 40 miles of fencing to complete the fencing for the entire reservation and for fencing roads through same.	
Fort Moultrie, S. C.: Construction of a fence on east side of reservation.	555.10
No reservation fence has ever been constructed at this point and is necessary to prevent unauthorized persons from trespassing on the reservation and fortification.	
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Construction of wall on east boundary line of reservation between Valjeo and Green Streets.	7,500.00
Post authorities recommend that this wall be extended, as it is the most important of the boundary unmarked.	
Fort Sill, Okla.: Repairs and extension to reservation fence to extent of enlarging its perimeter to include parts of the reservation outside of the present Apache fence.	1,000.00
The boundary has now been marked with concrete posts, and the fence should not only be repaired but extended in many places, so as to run along the boundary line, as at present there are portions of the reservation that are outside of the fence. If parts of the reservation are left outside of the fence, there is likelihood the posts may be removed and some of the work just completed will have to be done over again.	
Fort Taylor, Fla., construction of a fence around reservation.	9,000.00
The present fence at this post is of iron construction, built 20 years ago, and now in a deplorable condition as practically all the iron posts have rusted out and many of the sections of fence have been replaced with ordinary wire. In its present state it is unsightly and of no service whatever. Since construction of this fence, the Government has purchased a number of acres of land adjacent to the original reservation which have never been inclosed.	
West Point, N. Y., construction of fence on south side of reservation.	1,150.00
The south side of reservation adjoins the village of Highland Falls, and this portion is a thoroughfare and dumping ground for residents residing on the reservation line. A fence is urgently needed.	
Total.....	39,305.50
<i>Philippine Islands.</i> —No estimate is submitted for the Philippine Islands.	

**Item R. S. 111b. Reservation Fences, Repair of.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,801.53		\$4,801.53
Philippine Islands.....	340.00		340.00
Total.....			5,141.53

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$5,150
Fiscal year 1917.....	5,300

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	300.00		300.00
Total.....			5,300.00

*Services.*—The services under this item consist of such job services as may be required for the repair of reservation fences.

For present strength of the Regular Army: United States—Estimate herewith is for \$5,000 and is for services required for the repair of reservation fences to meet current requirements. This service is called for on the annual inspection reports of March 1 of each year. The amount estimated for this purpose at the various posts and stations is the same as for the fiscal year 1916. The amount apportioned for the current fiscal year is \$5,000.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount called for \$300 (supplies \$180 and services \$120), is for current repairs at all posts in the Philippine Department having reservation fences.

**Item R. S. 112.—Stoves (heating), Purchase of—Required for Heating Offices, Hospitals, Barracks and Quarters, Recruiting Stations, and United States Disciplinary Barracks.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$8,562.52		\$8,562.52
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,562.52		8,562.52

*Appropriations:*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,848.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	4,539.06

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,195.75		\$5,195.75
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	5,195.75		5,195.75
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	1,039.14		1,039.14
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,039.14		1,039.14
Grand total of item.....	6,234.89		6,234.89

Under this item various kinds of heating and laundry stoves are procured.

There are approximately 7,500 heating and 1,670 laundry stoves in use at the various posts and recruiting stations in the United States. The life of these stoves is about 18 to 20 years, and it is considered that it would require approximately \$5,195.75 per year to replace those now in use, and \$1,039.14 for new stoves for the second increment. In view, however, of the installation of modern heating apparatus in all new buildings constructed, and in some of the older ones, when found economical, the number of heating stoves required to be purchased is correspondingly reduced.

**Item R. S. 113.—Heating Apparatus Required for Heating Offices, Hospitals, Barracks and Quarters, Recruiting Stations, and United States Military Prisons.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$70,636.84	\$70,636.84
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		70,636.84	70,636.84

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$90,366.44
Fiscal year 1917.....	32,837.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$135, 118. 50	\$135, 118. 50
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		135, 118. 50	135, 118. 50
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		308, 360. 00	308, 360. 00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		308, 360. 00	308, 360. 00
Grand total of item.....		443, 478. 50	443, 478. 50

**Supplies.**—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles as brick, cement, stove pipe, heating boilers, etc., required in the installation of heating systems, by purchase of material and hire of the necessary labor.

**Services.**—The services to be procured under this item consist of job and contract services required to install heating apparatus in buildings estimated for under the appropriation "Barracks and quarters" and the appropriation "Construction and repair of hospitals"; also for heating apparatus in buildings already constructed, and for central heating plants.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

**United States.**—The following is a statement of the purposes for which the above amount will be required:

**For new construction:**

For heating new buildings estimated for under "Barracks and quarters" appropriation (see appropriation "Barracks and quarters, 1918").....	\$21, 218. 50
For heating new hospitals and hospital stewards' quarters (see appropriation "Construction and repair of hospitals, 1918").....	113, 900. 00
Total.....	135, 118. 50

All of the amount estimated for the United States will be required for new construction.

During the fiscal year 1916 the following amounts were charged against this item for installation of heating apparatus in buildings already constructed:

Fort Bliss, Tex., hot-water heating apparatus in 5 captains' and 8 lieutenants' quarters.....	\$9, 090. 00
Fort Keogh, Mont., heating system in officers' quarters No. 2.....	850. 00
Fort Lecum, Alaska, supplies for installation of steam-heating plant in officers' quarters No. 33.....	593. 80
Fort Moultrie, S. C., hot-water heating plants in 10 sets officers' quarters.....	6, 635. 00
Philadelphia Depot, Pa., material connecting officers' quarters to central heating plant.....	650. 00
Fort Sill, Okla., steam-heating plants in 13 sets officers' quarters, old post.....	11, 475. 00
Fort Sill, Okla., steam-heating plants in 6 sets officers' quarters, old post.....	4, 200. 00

No estimate was submitted for the fiscal year 1917 for heating apparatus in buildings already constructed.

**United States.**—No estimate is submitted for heating apparatus in buildings already constructed.

**Item 113.**—The \$308,360, estimated for under this item for the second increment will be required for the following purposes, as shown in detail under the appropriation "Barracks and quarters," viz:

For installation of heating apparatus in buildings for 4 regiments of Infantry.....	\$93, 800
For installation of heating apparatus in buildings for 1 regiment of Cavalry.....	29, 800
For installation of heating apparatus in buildings for 3 regiments Field Artillery.....	78, 500
For installation of heating apparatus in buildings for 2 ambulance companies.....	4, 800
For installation of heating apparatus in buildings for 2 field hospitals.....	5, 300
For installation of heating apparatus in buildings for 6 companies engineers.....	11, 400
For installation of heating apparatus in buildings required for 1 experimental station of Signal Corps.....	11, 600
For installation of heating apparatus in buildings required for 3 aviation schools, Signal Corps.....	73, 160
Total.....	308, 360

**Philippine Islands.**—No estimate for fiscal year 1918.



## Item R. S. 114. Ranges.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$24,334.89	.....	\$24,334.89
Philippine Islands.....	6,930.00	.....	6,930.00
Total.....	31,264.89	.....	31,264.89

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$24,803.73
Fiscal year 1917.....	15,214.67

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$9,935.00	.....	\$9,935.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total.....	10,935.00	.....	10,935.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	1,565.00	.....	1,565.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,565.00	.....	1,565.00
Grand total of item.....	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00

Under this item are purchased ranges and cook stoves for cooking and serving food. There are approximately 6,000 ranges and cook stoves on hand at the present time at posts and stations in the United States and about 1,200 ranges in the Philippine Islands. The average life of ranges has been estimated at between 12 and 15 years, but no time can be definitely fixed at which their usefulness ceases, as it depends upon the service they are put to, the care they receive, and climatic conditions.

The prices at which ranges are issued are as follows:

Army range No. 3.....	\$37.67
Army range No. 3a.....	30.22
Army range No. 5.....	54.20

There are in stock approximately the following number of ranges:

Army range No. 3.....	322
Army range No. 3a.....	0
Army range No. 5.....	472
Total.....	794

There were purchased during the fiscal year 1916:

Army range No. 3.....	400
Army range No. 3a.....	0
Army range No. 5.....	0
Total.....	400

The cost of Army ranges purchased during the past five years was as follows:

	Fiscal year.				
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Army range No. 3.....	\$28.60	\$28.60	\$31.40	\$31.56	\$31.76
Army range No. 3a.....	.....	27.90	31.88	32.92	.....
Army range No. 5.....	.....	.....	43.79	43.43	.....

## Item R. S. 114a. Field Ranges, Purchase of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States .....	\$25,619.52	.....	\$25,619.52
Philippine Islands .....	2,562.37	.....	2,562.37
Total .....	28,181.89	.....	28,181.89

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$12,842.70
Fiscal year 1917 .....	14,354.62

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States .....	\$9,066.00	.....	\$9,066.00
Philippine Islands .....	4,560.00	.....	4,560.00
Total .....	13,626.00	.....	13,626.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States .....	2,343.00	.....	2,343.00
Philippine Islands .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	2,343.00	.....	2,343.00
<b>For Regular Army reserve:</b>			
United States .....	1,450.00	.....	1,450.00
Philippine Islands .....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of item .....	17,419.00	.....	17,419.00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of the necessary field ranges required for the equipment of troops in the field in accordance with the allowance fixed in General Orders No. 39, War Department, 1915, as follows:

Unit.	Field range No. 1.	Field range No. 2.
<b>INFANTRY DIVISION.</b>		
Division headquarters .....	1	1
3 Infantry brigade headquarters .....	.....	3
1 Artillery brigade headquarters .....	.....	1
9 regiments, Infantry (3 brigades) .....	117	54
1 regiment, Cavalry .....	14	4
2 regiments, Field Artillery, light .....	12	8
1 battalion Engineers, pioneer .....	3	1
1 battalion, Signal troops, field .....	2	1
1 pack-train company .....	.....	1
103 wagon companies .....	.....	11
4 ambulance companies .....	4	.....
4 field hospitals .....	4	.....
Train headquarters:		
1 ambulance company .....	.....	1
1 sanitary train .....	.....	.....
1 supply train .....	.....	1
Total .....	157	87

Unit.	Field range No. 1.	Field range No. 2.
<b>CAVALRY DIVISION.</b>		
Division headquarters.....	1	1
3 Cavalry brigade headquarters.....		3
6 regiments Cavalry.....	84	24
1 regiment, Field Artillery, horse.....	6	4
1 battalion, Engineers, pioneer, mounted.....	3	1
1 battalion, Signal Corps, field (Cavalry).....	2	1
8 pack-train companies.....		8
4 wagon companies.....		4
3 ambulance companies.....	3	
1 field hospital company.....	1	
Train headquarters:		
1 ammunition train.....		1
1 sanitary train.....		1
1 supply train.....		1
Total.....	100	48

There are two sizes of field ranges supplied, the No. 1 having capacity for 150 men and the No. 2 having capacity for 55 men. The life of these ranges is from one to five years. There are in stock: No. 1, 1,921; No. 2, 345. The cost of field ranges, complete, is \$26.53 for the No. 1 and \$12.95 for the No. 2. The cost of field ranges, without equipment, purchased during the past five years, was as follows:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Field range No. 1.....	\$9.98	.....	\$9.72	\$9.67	\$10.94
Field range No. 2.....	8.08	.....	6.60	6.58	6.58

#### FOR REGULAR ARMY RESERVE.

It is estimated that it will cost 29 cents per man for the period of training, for the equipment of the members of the Regular Army Reserve with field ranges, etc., while in field training. On this basis of 29 cents per man for the period of field training, it is estimated that it will cost \$1,450 to equip these men with field ranges in training camps.

Contents of field range No. 1 and field range No. 2, are listed in General Orders, No. 39, 1915, page 562, and consists of the following articles:

#### Range, field, No. 1:

- 1 field range (1 body No. 41 and 1 boiling plate No. 42).
- 1 Alamo attachment (2 pieces 42a and 42b).
- 6 boilers, Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, and 54.
- 1 cleaver, 6-inch.
- 1 dipper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, No. 55.
- 1 dipper, quart, No. 56.
- 2 forks, small.
- 1 grinder, meat.
- 1 guard, tent, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
- 3 knives, butcher, 8-inch.
- 2 pans, bake, No. 52.
- 1 pipe, smoke, elbow, No. 47.
- 4 pipe, smoke, joints, Nos. 43, 44, 45, and 46.
- 4 rests, pan, No. 57.
- 1 saw, meat, 15-inch blade.
- 1 skimmer, large.
- 2 spoons, large.
- 1 steel, butcher's, 10-inch.

#### Range, field, No. 2:

- 1 field range (1 body No. 61 and 1 boiling plate No. 62).
- 2 boilers, Nos. 50 and 51.
- 1 dipper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, No. 55.
- 2 forks, meat, small.
- 1 guard, tent.

## Range, field, No. 2—Continued.

- 2 knives, butcher, 8-inch.
- 2 pans, bake, No. 52.
- 1 pipe, smoke, elbow, No. 67.
- 4 pipe, smoke, joints, Nos. 63, 64, 65, and 66.
- 2 rests, pan, No. 57.
- 1 saw, meat, 15-inch blade.
- 1 skimmer, small.
- 2 spoons, small.
- 1 steel, butcher's, 10-inch.

The Alamo attachment consists of two parts, 42a and 42b (see circular 8, O. Q. M. G., 1914), and is used only with field range No. 1. The Alamo attachment increases the capacity of the field range and lengthens its life.

It is estimated that approximately 536 field ranges No. 1 and 247 field ranges No. 2 will be purchased under this item.

## Item R. S. 115. Stoves cooking.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$850.00	.....	\$850.00
Philippine Islands.....	150.00	.....	150.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$486.20
Fiscal year 1917.....	313.70

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$250.00	.....	\$250.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>750.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>750.00</b>

Under this item are provided cooking stoves for detachments, outposts, subposts, etc.

These stoves cost about \$11 each. They are not carried in stock, but are purchased as required. They are used at remount depots where small detachments are stationed

## Item R. S. 116. Coffee Roasters.

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

## Item R. S. 117. Appliances.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$96,852.00	.....	\$96,852.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,300.00	.....	10,300.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>107,152.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>107,152.00</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$63,175.30
Fiscal year 1917.....	60,566.88

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$52,000.00		\$52,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,340.00		8,340.00
Total.....	80,340.00		60,340.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
Grand total of item.....	88,340.00		68,340.00

The supplies to be purchased under this item comprise boilers of various kinds for cooking food, making coffee, etc., cookers, pot covers, bread cutters, kettles, steam roasting ovens, water, tea, and coffee urns, plate warmers, wrought-iron pan racks, meat choppers, trucks and bread racks for kitchens, butter cutters, dishwashers, potato peelers, baking pans, kitchen car outfits, portable gas cookers, cooking outfits for company messes, Philippine Scouts, and Mountain Artillery, rolling kitchens, and a miscellaneous lot of utensils known as "range furniture," and such other supplies as may be needed.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$52,000, which is \$46,852 less than the cost for 1916, and \$8,556.88 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917. The large cost in 1916 was due to the mobilization of the National Guard troops on the Mexican border, necessitating their complete equipment with march kits and other appliances for cooking and serving food.

Cooking outfits for company messes, better known as "March kits," are provided for under General Orders, No. 35, War Department, 1914, to be transported with troops in the field. General Orders, No. 35, War Department, 1914, has been amended by instructions of the Secretary of War of June 10, 1915, to provide as follows:

*For each company mess.*—One cake turner; 1 cleaver, meat; 2 cans, water, G. I., nested; 1 fork, meat, large; 1 knife, butcher; 1 dipper, large; 1 fire irons (or grates), set; 1 kettle, camp, with cover, for every 25 men; 3 pans, bake, large, for every 50 men; 1 wall-tent fly.

The life of these outfits is estimated to be about two or three years.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$8,340 under this item, which is the same as the amount called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities.

**FOR SECOND INCREMENT.**

It is estimated that the sum of \$8,000 will be necessary to equip the new organizations comprising the second increment, with the march kits and other equipment under this item.

**Item R. S. 118.***Repairs and maintenance (consolidated).*

Items.	Cost fiscal year 1916.	Appropri- ation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate fiscal year 1918.
Item 118a, repairs and maintenance of heating apparatus.....	\$53,979.41	\$71,500.00	\$79,569.00
Item 118b, repairs and maintenance of heating stoves.....	12,500.00	11,000.00	17,150.00
Item 118c, repairs and maintenance of ranges and cooking stoves....	29,582.80	34,851.07	37,307.00
Item 118d, repairs and maintenance of coffee roasters.....			
Item 118e, repairs and maintenance of cooking appliances.....	2,000.04	3,125.00	4,890.00
Item 118f, repairs and maintenance of field ranges, including equip- ment to complete.....	9,152.00	9,000.00	14,000.00
Total.....	107,194.25	129,476.07	151,896.00

## Item R. S. 118a. Repair and Maintenance, Heating Apparatus.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$53,454.41		\$53,454.41
Philippine Islands.....	525.00		525.00
Total.....			53,979.41

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$57,370.54
Fiscal year 1917.....	71,500.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$65,500.00		\$65,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	525.00		525.00
Total.....			66,025.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	13,534.00		13,534.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			13,534.00
Grand total of item.....	79,559.00		79,559.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be procured under this item consist of such articles as asbestos, asphaltum, grates, spacing, etc., bars, cement, fire clay, cocks, cold chisels, drills, boiler compound, files, piping, gaskets, steam gauges, hammers, iron of various kinds, poker, polish, scoop shovels, solder, steel valves, washers, and such other supplies as may be required to meet current requirements.

*Services:* The services to be procured consist of job and contract services required for the repair and maintenance of heating apparatus.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—Of the total of the estimate for the United States (\$65,500), the sum of \$40,000 is estimated to be required to meet current requirements for the purchase of supplies, and \$25,500 for the procurement of services.

The increase over the cost for the fiscal year 1916 is due to the requirements for annual allotment for repairs to heating plants, and on account of additional heating plants installed from time to time, plus the first increment requirements.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount \$525 is the amount estimated by the Philippine authorities for this purpose.

*NOTE.*—From information submitted on heating data sheets, it is found that about 2,371 steam plants, 593 hot-water plants, and 340 hot-air plants have been installed up to date for heating purposes and for which repairs are necessary, and in addition thereto, there are 12 central heating plants supplying heat to about 160 buildings, making the total number of plants, counting the buildings heated from central plants, 3,464.

## Item R. S. 118b. Repair and Maintenance of Heating Stoves.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,500.00	.....	\$10,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Total.....	12,500.00	.....	12,500.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$11,554.40
Fiscal year 1917.....	11,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$13,338.00	.....	\$13,338.00
Philippine Islands.....	780.00	.....	780.00
Total.....	14,118.00	.....	14,118.00
Grand total of item.....	14,118.00	.....	14,118.00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of stove castings and such articles enumerated under item R. S. 118a ante, as may be required for the repair of heating stoves.

The services to be procured consist of such job and contract service as may be necessary to properly repair heating stoves.

## Item R. S. 118c. Repair and Maintenance of Ranges and Cooking Stoves.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$24,562.80	.....	\$24,562.80
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Total.....	29,562.80	.....	29,562.80

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$21,316.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	34,851.07

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$31,627.00	.....	\$31,627.00
Philippine Islands.....	4,674.00	.....	4,674.00
Total.....	36,301.00	.....	36,310.00
Grand total of item.....	36,301.00	.....	36,301.00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of range castings and such other articles enumerated under item 118 ante, as may be required for repair of ranges and cooking stoves.

The services to be procured consist of such job and contract services as may be necessary to properly repair ranges and cooking stoves.

**Item R. S. 118d. Repair and Maintenance of Coffee Roasters.**

No estimate for fiscal year 1918.

**Item R. S. 118e. Repair and Maintenance of Cooking Appliances.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,951.62	.....	\$1,951.62
Philippine Islands.....	48.42	.....	48.42
Total.....	2,000.04	.....	2,000.04

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$2,323.88  
Fiscal year 1917..... 3,125.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$4,000.00	.....	\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	880.00	.....	880.00
Total.....	4,880.00	.....	4,880.00
Grand total of item.....	4,880.00	.....	4,880.00

Under this item are purchased such articles as tin, iron, aluminum, wire, bolts, steel, tinner's tools, and such other supplies as may be required to meet current requirements for repair and maintenance of cooking appliances.

The services to be procured consist of such job services as may be necessary for repair and maintenance of cooking appliances.

**Item R. S. 118f. Repair and Maintenance of Field Ranges, Including Equipment to Complete Field Ranges.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$9,152.00	.....	\$9,152.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,152.00	.....	9,152.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$19,158.23  
Fiscal year 1917..... 9,000.00



*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$12,000.00	.....	\$12,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
Grand total of item.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles as tin, wire bolts, tinner's tools, utensils, bake pans, and such other supplies as may be necessary for repair and maintenance of field ranges.

The services to be procured consist of such job services as may be necessary for repair and maintenance of field ranges.

**Item R. S. 119. Candles, Authorized Issue of.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$15,650.00	.....	\$15,650.00
Philippine Islands.....	4,912.84	.....	4,912.84
Total.....	20,562.84	.....	20,562.84

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$9,387.87
Fiscal year 1917.....	11,478.17

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$10,000.00	.....	\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,650.00	.....	2,650.00
Total.....	12,650.00	.....	12,650.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Grand total of item.....	14,650.00	.....	14,650.00

Candles are issued (when illuminants are not furnished) as follows:

To organizations of enlisted men: For each ration, except the Filipino ration, 0.24 ounce; in Alaska, 0.32 ounce; for each Filipino ration, 0.12 ounce; to headquarters in the field of organizations larger than a company, to hospitals, bakeries, depots of supplies, guards, and telegraph stations, in such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary. There are 6 candles to a pound, and the cost is about 11 cents a pound.

Lantern candles are issued for use in lanterns furnished to the Army by the Government and used in the public service in such quantities as the commanding officer may order necessary. There are 12 candles to a pound, and they cost 13 cents per pound. (See par. 1215, Army Regulations, 1913.)

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$10,000, which is \$5,650 less than the cost for 1916, and the large expenditure for candles in 1816 is due to the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border.

*Philippine Islands.*—The sum of \$2,650 is called for under this item, which is the same sum requested in the estimate of the department authorities.

## FOR SECOND INCREMENT.

Estimate is made for \$2,000 under this item for the supply of the second increment.

## Item R. S. 120. Matches, Authorized Issue of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,216.85	.....	\$7,216.85
Philippine Islands.....	828.69	.....	828.69
Total.....	8,045.54	.....	8,045.54

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$5,974.40
Fiscal year 1917.....	6,239.08

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$4,980.00	.....	\$4,980.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,160.40	.....	2,160.40
Total.....	7,140.40	.....	7,140.40
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	996.00	.....	996.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	996.00	.....	996.00
Grand total of item.....	8,136.40	.....	8,136.40

Matches are issued for lighting fires and lights, for which fuel and the illuminating supplies are issued in such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary. (See par. 1215, Army Regulations, 1913.)

A package of 12 boxes of matches weighs 6 ounces and costs approximately one-fourth of a cent per box.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—The sum of \$4,980 is estimated for under this item for the purchase of matches. This is \$2,236.85 less than the cost for 1916. The large expenditure in 1916 was due to the large mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border. The amount estimated for is considered sufficient under normal conditions.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$2,160, which is the amount called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities.

## FOR SECOND INCREMENT.

It is estimated that the sum of \$996 will be sufficient to meet the needs of the second increment for matches.

## Item R. S. 121. Heat.

No.	Items.	Cost fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate fiscal year 1918.
121	Heat (fuel in kind).....	\$1,776,191.44	\$2,405,840.90	\$2,771,326.00
121a	Appliances for handling and preparation of fuel.....	19,141.38	21,000.00	20,317.00
121b	Heat, purchase of.....	36,837.74	53,000.00	87,974.00
	Total.....	1,832,170.56	2,479,840.90	2,879,617.00

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided. The subitems and amount estimated under each item are as follows:

No.	Items.	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
121	Heat (fuel in kind) supplies and services.....	\$2,663,526.00	\$107,800.00	\$2,771,326.00
121a	Appliances for handling and preparation of fuel, supplies, and services.....	19,500.00	817.00	20,317.00
121b	Heat, purchase of, services.....	87,974.00		87,974.00
	Total.....	2,670,703.00	108,617.00	2,879,617.00

**Item R. S. 121. Heat (Fuel in Kind).—For Furnishing Heat for the Authorized Allowance of Quarters for Officers and Enlisted Men, for Contract Surgeons and Acting Dental Surgeons when Stationed at and Occupying Public Quarters at Military Posts, for Officers of the National Guard Attending Service and Garrison Schools, and for Recruits, Guards, Hospitals, Storehouses, Offices, the Buildings Erected at Private Cost in the Operation of the Act Approved May 31, 1902; for Sale to Officers.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,668,376.98		\$1,668,376.98
Philippine Islands.....	107,814.46		107,814.46
Total.....			1,776,191.44

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,874,197.38
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,405,840.90

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$2,186,591.32		\$2,186,591.32
Philippine Islands.....	107,800.00		107,800.00
Total.....			2,294,391.32
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	468,614.68		468,614.68
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			468,614.68
<b>For officers' reserve corps:</b>			
United States.....	8,320.00		8,320.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			8,320.00
Grand total of item.....	2,771,326.00		2,771,326.00

**Supplies.**—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of coal, wood, coke, fuel oil, mineral oil for heating purposes, charcoal, etc.

**Services.**—The services to be procured consist of the temporary hire of inspectors of fuel and laborers required in the preparation and handling of fuel.

#### FOR THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

**United States.**—Of the amount estimated for, \$2,175,000 is required for the purchase of supplies and \$11,591.32 for services. This estimate is \$518,214.34 greater than the cost for the fiscal year 1916. This increase, however, is caused by the first increment of the Army, and the fact that the cost of coal for the current fiscal year ranges from 10 cents to approximately 75 cents per ton more than for the fiscal year 1916.

The cost of fuel purchased under contract for the fiscal year 1917 can not be ascertained until the close of the fiscal year, in view of the fact that purchases are made under the British-thermal-unit system, payments being made upon the basis of the actual number of heat units contained in the coal delivered by contractors. A base price, however, is named in the contract, and premium over or reduction from this base price is paid the contractor, depending on the quality of the coal as compared with that guaranteed in the contract.

The following table shows the base price stated in contracts for coal for the fiscal years 1915, 1916, and 1917 at the Army posts named below:

Posts.	Fiscal year 1915.		Fiscal year 1916.		Fiscal year 1917.	
	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
<b>Ethan Allen, Vt.:</b>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>	<i>Per ton.</i>
Nut.....	\$7.30	.....	\$6.37	.....	\$6.60	.....
Stove.....	6.95	.....	6.15	.....	6.38	.....
Egg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.33	.....
<b>Myer, Va.:</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egg.....	6.43	.....	5.64	\$4.46	5.82	\$4.91
Stove.....	6.75	.....	6.06	.....	6.22	.....
Nut.....	6.95	.....	6.13	.....	6.32	.....
<b>Oglethorpe, Ga.:</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stove.....	9.64	\$3.58	8.47	2.95	8.63	2.85
Nut.....	9.89	.....	.....	.....	8.85	.....
<b>Sill, Okla.</b>	.....	5.68	.....	4.10-5.30	.....	3.90-5.63
<b>Leavenworth, Kans.:</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stove.....	6.65-7.84	2.90	5.92-6.43	.....	6.60	1.34
Egg.....	7.75-8.13	.....	6.17-6.68	.....	6.85	.....
Nut.....	7.90-8.17	.....	6.42-6.94	.....	7.10	.....
<b>Riley, Kans.</b>	7.25-7.50	3.33	6.19-6.69	2.15	6.85	2.25-2.50
<b>Sheridan, Ill.</b>	7.40-7.90	1.66	6.19-6.94	1.24	7.075	1.34

**NOTE.**—It will be noted that the reduction in prices for the fiscal years 1916 and 1917 from those stated for the fiscal year 1915 is only apparent, for the reason that the prices quoted for the fiscal year 1915 were for long ton, while those given for the fiscal years 1916 and 1917, are for the short ton of 2,000 pounds.

To provide for the heating of buildings now being constructed and to be constructed during the fiscal year 1917, additional fuel will be required.

The following buildings are listed for construction during the fiscal year 1917, for which heat will be required:

Fort Bliss, Tex., converting old hospital into bachelor officers' quarters; barrack and mess hall for machine gun troop; Fort Jay, N. Y., 4 sets officers' quarters for disciplinary barracks; Fort Lawton, Wash., quartermaster corps barracks; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., barrack for headquarters detachment and machine gun troop; Presidio of Monterey, Cal., 1 set officers' quarters; 16 remodeled barracks; Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 2 six-set bachelor officers' quarters, for aviation post; quarters for brigade commander; 5 sets noncommissioned officers' quarters for aviation post; Fort Sill, Okla., two double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters; quarters for commanding general; Vancouver Barracks, Wash., two double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters; Fort Wood, N. Y., 1 double set noncommissioned officers' quarters; Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, 2 single sets officers' quarters; Washington Barracks, D. C., quarters for Quartermaster Corps detachment.

For issue of fuel at military posts, allowances are defined in General Orders No. 57, War Department, July 25, 1914, and General Orders No. 63, November 15, 1915.

The allowances of fuel to officers and enlisted men are provided for by paragraphs 1036 and 1044, Army Regulations, 1913, as amended by C. A. R. No. 28, of June 24, 1915, which reads:

"Each officer or enlisted man entitled to and occupying public quarters will be furnished at the expense of the United States with the quantity of fuel required to do the necessary heating, cooking, and heat the necessary water in the building to which assigned at a military post, in accordance with allowances published from time to time. The allowances are accumulative for the entire fiscal year, or such portion thereof as an officer or organization may serve at the post or station. At the end of the fiscal year, or when officers or organizations change station, fuel accounts shall be closed and excess issue be paid for. Savings on allowances are not transferable to another post or station."

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate, \$107,800, is the amount submitted by the department authorities and is approximately the same amount as the cost for fiscal year 1916.

*Fuel in kind, general notes.*—Contracts for purchase of fuel for the fiscal year 1916 (exclusive of the Philippine Islands) for the appropriation "Supplies, Services and Transportation, Quartermaster Corps," under items 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 128, and 134 (formerly "Regular Supplies"), were as follows:

222,369,583 pounds bituminous coal.....	\$523, 111. 54
195,310,754 pounds anthracite coal.....	540, 719. 02
76,659 cords wood.....	441, 870. 31
509,458 gallons mineral oil.....	63, 814. 76
364,029 gallons gasoline.....	40, 385. 07
2,648,174 gallons fuel oil.....	42, 466. 19
605,780 pounds coke.....	2, 793. 67
58,216,000 cubic feet fuel gas.....	10, 477. 62
Total.....	1, 665, 438. 18

The average prices paid for coal procured under the above contracts were \$0.254 per hundredweight, and for wood, \$5.76 per cord, a decrease of \$0.019 per hundredweight for coal and an increase of \$0.28 per cord for wood, as compared with prices for the fiscal year 1915.

#### Item R. S. 121a. Appliances for handling and preparation of fuel.

##### Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$18, 324. 18	.....	\$18, 324. 18
Philippine Islands.....	817. 20	.....	817. 20
Total.....	19, 141. 38	.....	19, 141. 38

##### Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$20, 057. 20
Fiscal year 1917.....	20, 591. 00

##### Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$19, 500. 00	.....	\$19, 500. 00
Philippine Islands.....	817. 00	.....	817. 00
Total.....	20, 317. 00	.....	20, 317. 00

*Supplies.*—The supplies purchased under this item consist of such articles as coal forks, shovels, screens, axes, saws, scoops, belting, valves, wood-sawing machines, gauges, lubricating oil, etc. (See pp. 49 to 51, inclusive, Circular I, Quartermaster General's Office, 1908.)

*Services.*—The services consist of the hire of labor for cutting wood, storing in bins, etc.

## FOR THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—Of the total estimate for the United States there will be required to meet current requirements \$17,300 for supplies and \$2,200 for services. The amount estimated for is \$1,175.82 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, but it is believed will be required on account of the first increment to the Army. The amount required under this item varies according to the calls received for sawmill equipment, coal-carrying trestles, etc.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate of \$817 is the amount submitted by the department authorities.

## Item R. S. 121b. Heat, purchase of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$36,837.74		\$36,837.74
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			36,837.74

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$115,440.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	53,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<i>For present strength:</i>			
United States.....	\$55,000.00		\$55,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			55,000.00
<i>For authorized second increment:</i>			
United States.....	32,974.00		32,974.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			32,974.00
Grand total of item.....	87,974.00		87,974.00

*Services.*—The services under this item consist of payments for purchase of heat required in rented buildings.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—The amount estimated for under this item is required to meet current requirements for Class I services. The estimate is \$18,162.26 greater than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, and \$40,000 more than the estimate for current fiscal year. The amount estimated for above, however, is believed to be necessary as the amount asked for 1917 is an underestimate as shown by the cost for 1916, and also to provide funds for the first increment to the Army.

The purchase of heat is required for rented buildings, principally at recruiting stations, and for reimbursing the Ordnance Department for heat furnished at the various arsenals.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate is submitted for the Philippine Islands.

## Item R. S. 122. Light.

No.	Items.	Cost fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate fiscal year 1918.
122	Light (electric current), purchase of.....	\$406,178.77	\$512,606.00	\$536,370.00
122a	Mineral oil, purchase of.....	96,128.27	120,000.00	117,487.00
122b	Other light, purchase of.....	4,745.90	2,886.00	4,000.00
122c	Illuminating supplies for oil lamps.....	415,289.35	15,977.57	18,000.00
122d	Illuminating supplies for electric and gas lighting.....	15,629.72	28,354.00	34,621.00
122e	Incandescent lamps.....	23,243.01	31,240.00	44,181.00
122f	Installation and extension of lighting systems (new construction).....	78,937.78	17,163.00	544,974.50
122g	Repairs to lighting plants and systems.....	56,494.86	94,650.00	116,080.00
122h	Fuel for operation of lighting plants.....	45,453.34	97,500.00	115,636.00
	Total.....	742,081.00	920,376.57	1,531,349.50

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided as follows:

No.	Items.	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
122	Light (electric current) services.....	\$481,370.00	\$55,000.00	\$536,370.00
122a	Mineral oil (supplies).....	69,487.00	48,000.00	117,487.00
122b	Other light (supplies and services).....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
122c	Illuminating supplies for oil lamps (supplies).....	12,500.00	5,600.00	18,000.00
122d	Illuminating supplies for electric and gas (supplies).....	31,221.00	3,400.00	34,621.00
122e	Incandescent lamps (supplies).....	41,806.00	2,375.00	44,181.00
122f	Installation and extension of lighting systems (services).....	478,974.50	66,000.00	544,974.50
122g	Repairs to lighting plants and systems (supplies and services).....	107,080.00	9,000.00	116,080.00
122h	Fuel for operation of lighting plants (supplies).....	112,036.00	3,600.00	115,636.00
	Total.....	1,338,474.50	192,875.00	1,531,349.50

**Item R. S. 122.—Light (Electric Current), Purchase of; for Furnishing, for the Authorized Allowance of Quarters for Officers and Enlisted Men, for Contract Surgeons and Acting Dental Surgeons when Stationed at and Occupying Public Quarters at Military Posts, for Officers of the National Guard Attending Service and Garrison Schools, and for Recruits, Guards, Hospitals, Storehouses, Offices, and Buildings Erected at Private Cost in the Operation of the Act Approved May 31, 1902, for Sale to Officers.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$361,099.77	.....	\$361,099.77
Philippine Islands.....	55,079.00	.....	55,079.00
Total.....	\$416,178.77	.....	\$416,178.77

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$466,414.69
Fiscal year 1917.....	512,606.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States .....	\$404,714.00		\$404,714.00
Philippine Islands .....	55,000.00		55,000.00
Total .....	459,714.00		459,714.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States .....	71,656.00		71,656.00
Philippine Islands .....			
Total .....	71,656.00		71,656.00
<b>For Officers Reserve Corps:</b>			
United States .....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Philippine Islands .....			
Total .....	5,000.00		5,000.00
<b>Grand total of item .....</b>	<b>536,370.00</b>		<b>536,370.00</b>

**FOR THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.**

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is required to meet current requirements. The estimate is \$43,614.23 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, but is due to the additional requirements of the first increment and to the fact that on the Mexican border electric current has been largely substituted for mineral oil. Also in the Panama Canal Zone it has been found necessary to increase the allowances for current 100 per cent to provide for the heating of dry rooms by means of electric lamps in such rooms for officers and enlisted men's quarters and 50 per cent for barracks and storehouses at all posts in the Canal Zone to provide for necessary heat required for the preservation and care of clothing and harness or leather. It is also necessary to increase light allowances for stables 100 per cent in order to keep harness rooms dry and furnish all-night light to protect animals from vampire bats, this increase to be based on the allowances as prescribed in G. O. 33, W. D. 1915. Current must also be provided for the operation of motion-picture machines which have recently been furnished to various posts in the United States and its foreign possessions.

*Garrisoned posts lighted by electricity.*—There are 109 garrisoned posts lighted by electricity. Current is purchased at 80 posts and generated in Government plants at 29 posts.

*Statement showing the cost per kilowatt for current generated at Army posts.***Cost per kilowatt for current generated in Government plants:**

Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	\$0.048
Bayard, N. Mex.....	.067
Casey, Wash.....	.05
Caswell, N. C.....	.08
Columbia, Wash.....	.14
Dade, Fla.....	.069
Greble, R. I.....	.066
Hancock, N. J.....	.035
H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	.10
Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....	.05
Howard, Md.....	.036
Huachuca, Ariz.....	.02
Leavenworth United States Disciplinary Barracks., Kans.....	.015
McKinley, Me.....	.049
Monroe, Va.....	.03
Morgan, Ala.....	.095
Mott, N. J.....	.15
Pickens, Fla.....	.20
Letterman General Hospital, California.....	.021
Screven, Ga.....	.031



## Cost per kilowatt for current generated in Government plants—Continued.

Sill, Okla.....	.02
Stevens, Oreg.....	.03
Strong, Mass.....	.034
Terry, N. Y.....	.043
Warren, Mass.....	.044
Wood, N. Y.....	.04
Yellowstone, Wyo.....	.01

## Posts at which current is purchased and cost thereof.

Post.	Cost per kilowatt-hour.		Post.	Cost per kilowatt-hour.	
	Interior.	Exterior.		Interior.	Exterior.
Armstrong, Hawaii.....	\$0.0800		Meade, S. Dak.....	\$0.0600	\$0.0600
Adams, R. I.....	.0400	\$0.0400	Miley, Cal.....	.0300	.0300
Andrews, Mass.....	.0625	.0625	Moultrie, S. C.....	.1000	.0600
Baker, Cal.....	.0300	.0300	Myer, Va.....	.0450	.0450
Banks, Mass.....	.1000	.0800	McKinley, P. I.....	.1000	.1000
Barrancas, Fla.....	.0550	.0550	Oglethorpe, Ga.....	.0150	.0150
Barry, Cal.....	.0300	.0300	Omaha, Nebr.....	.0600	.0600
Benjamin Harrison, Ind.....	.0300	.0300	Ontario, N. Y.....	.0500	.0650
Bliss, Tex.....	.0200	.0200	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....	.0500	.0500
Brady, Mich.....	.0200		Porter, N. Y.....	.0800	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....	.0220	.0220	Freble, Me.....	.0400	.0400
Constitution, N. H.....	.0800	.0750	Presid. of Monterey, Cal.....	.0400	.0400
Crockett, Tex.....	.0600	.0600	Presid. of San Francisco, Cal.....	.0170	.0170
Crook, Nebr.....	.0700	.0700	Revere, Mass.....	.0625	.0625
D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	.0300	.0300	Riley, Kans.....	.0500	.0500
DeRussy, Hawaii.....	.0800	.0800	Robinson, Nebr.....	.0800	.0800
Des Moines, Iowa.....	.0600	.0600	Rodman, Mass.....	.0800	.0800
Douglas, Utah.....	.0400	.0400	Rosecrans, Cal.....	.0500	.0500
Du Pont, Del.....	.0650	.0650	Ruger, Hawaii.....	.0600	.0600
Ethan Allen, Vt.....	.0500	.0800	Sam Houston, Tex.....	.0500	.0400
Flagler, Wash.....	.0250	.0250	San Juan, P. R.....	.1000	.1000
Geo. Wright, Wash.....	.0350	.0350	Shafter, Hawaii.....	.0600	.0600
Hamilton, N. Y.....	.0500	.0500	Sheridan, Ill.....	.0275	.0275
Heath, Mass.....	.1000		Slocum, N. Y.....	.0500	.0500
Hunt, Va.....	.0600	.0600	Snelling, Minn.....	.0200	.0200
Jackson Barracks, La.....	.0400	.0400	Stark, N. H.....	.0800	.0800
Jay, N. Y.....	.0500	.0500	Totten, N. Y.....	.0700	.0700
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	.0250	.0250	Thomas, Ky.....	.0600	.0600
Kamehameha, Hawaii.....	.0600	.0600	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	.0100	.0100
Keogh, Mont.....	.0700	.0350	Wadsworth, N. Y.....	.0650	.0650
Key West Barracks, Fla.....	.0800	.0800	Ward, Wash.....	.0500	.0500
Lawton, Wash.....	.0250	.0250	Washington, Md.....	.0550	.0550
Leavenworth, Kans.....	.0375	.0375	Washington Barracks, D. C.....	.0600	.0600
Liscum, Alaska.....	.0450	.0450	Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.....	.0600	.0600
Logan, Colo.....	.0600	.0600	Winfield Scott, Cal.....	.0170	.0170
McDowell, Cal.....	.0300	.0300	Worden, Wash.....	.0250	.0250
McIntosh, Tex.....	.1000		Wayne, Mich.....	.0500	
McPherson, Ga.....	.0600	.0600	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....		.0500
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	.0700	.0500	Williams, Me.....	.0400	.0400
Mansfield, R. I.....	.1000				
Mason, Cal.....	.0110	.0110			

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$55,000, the amount called for by department authorities.

## Item R. S. 122a. Mineral Oil, Purchase of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$48,014.98		\$48,014.98
Philippine Islands.....	48,113.29		48,113.29
Total.....	86,128.27		86,128.27

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....\$95,913.29  
 Fiscal year 1917.....120,000.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New construc- tion.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$53,000.00		\$53,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	48,000.00		48,000.00
Total.....	101,000.00		101,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	16,487.00		16,487.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			16,487.00
Grand total of item.....	117,487.00		117,487.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies procured under this item consist of mineral oil, which is usually purchased under contract.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$53,000 for the purchase of mineral oil. This is \$4,985.02 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916. It is believed this amount will be required to take care of the present strength which includes the first increment, especially in view of the fact that the price of mineral oil has materially advanced recently.

There are now 25 garrisoned posts lighted principally by mineral oil as follows:

Fort Apache, Ariz.  
 Fort Armistead, Md.  
 Fort Canby, Wash.  
 Fort Carroll, Md.  
 Fort Clark, Tex.  
 Fort Davis, Alaska.  
 Fort De Soto, Fla.  
 Fort Foster, Me.  
 Front Royal Remount Depot, Va.  
 Fort Gaines, Ala.  
 Fort Gibbon, Alaska.  
 Fort Levett, Me.  
 Fort Lyon, Me.

Fort McRee, Fla.  
 Fort Michie, N. Y.  
 Fort Niagara, N. Y.  
 Fort Reno Remount Depot, Okla.  
 Fort St. Michael, Alaska.  
 Fort St. Philip, La.  
 Schofield Barracks, H. T.  
 Fort Smallwood, Md.  
 Fort Standish, Mass.  
 Fort Sumter, S. C.  
 Fort Wetherill, R. I.  
 Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska.

Mineral oil in the United States costs approximately \$0.1252 per gallon (average cost for the fiscal year 1916), an increase of \$0.0033 per gallon as compared with prices for the fiscal year 1915.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$48,000 for the procurement of mineral oil in the Philippine Department during the fiscal year 1918, which is the amount called for by the department authorities. It is \$113.29 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

Following is a list of garrisoned posts and towns in the Philippine Islands lighted by mineral oil:

Augur Barracks (Jolo).  
 Camp Eldridge (Los Banos).  
 Camp Keithley.  
 Camp McGrath (Batango).  
 Camp Overton.  
 Fort San Pedro (Iloilo).

Fort Wint.  
 Ludlow Barracks (Parang).  
 Petit Barracks (Zamboanga).  
 Regan Barracks (Daraga).  
 Warwick Barracks (Cebu).

## Item R. S. 122b. Other Light, Purchase of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,745.90	.....	\$4,745.90
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	4,745.90

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,886.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,886.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$4,000.00	.....	\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	4,000.00

*Services.*—The services covered by this item consist of the purchase of gas for lighting purposes.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—The total of the estimate \$4,000 is required for services. The amount estimated for is \$745.90 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916. It is believed with economy the amount estimated for will be sufficient for the needs of the service.

This service is used as follows: At Fort Wayne, Mich., gas is purchased at 45 cents to 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; at Fort Porter, N. Y., \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet; at Pittsburgh storage and supply depot, 16 cents to 27.5 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

*Philippine Islands.* No estimate is submitted.

## Item R. S. 122c. Illuminating Supplies for Oil Lamps.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,338.52	.....	\$10,338.52
Philippine Islands.....	4,090.83	.....	4,090.83
Total.....	15,269.35	.....	15,269.35

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$11,070.28
Fiscal year 1917.....	14,789.28

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$10,000.00	.....	\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Total.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Total.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Grand total of item.....	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of lamps (other than electric and gas), lanterns, lamp posts, chimneys, wicks, etc.

## THE PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$10,000 under this item, which is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$10,338.52).

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$5,000 under this item, which is the same as the amount estimated by the department authorities.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$2,500 for requirements under this item for the organizations of the second increment.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$500 for the organizations of the second increment, which will be stationed in the Philippine Islands.

## Item R. S. 122d. Illuminating Supplies for Electric and Gas Lighting.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$12,240.72	.....	\$12,240.72
Philippine Islands.....	3,389.00	.....	3,389.00
Total.....	.....	.....	15,629.72

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$30,043.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	28,354.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$18,000.00	.....	\$18,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,400.00	.....	3,400.00
Total.....	.....	.....	21,400.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	13,221.00	.....	13,221.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	13,221.00
Grand total of items.....	34,621.00	.....	34,621.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies purchased under this item consist of chandeliers, brackets, gas burners, lamp posts, wattmeters, and various other lighting fixtures.

FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$18,000 for supplies to meet current requirements. This estimate is \$5,759.28 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, but the increase is necessary to provide for buildings not already equipped with fixtures, and those which may be necessary to remodel to provide for the increase of the Army.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate of \$3,400 is the amount asked for by the department authorities.

Item R. S. 122c. Incandescent Lamps.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$20,868.01	.....	\$20,868.01
Philippine Islands.....	2,375.00	.....	2,375.00
Total.....			23,243.01

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$21,615.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	31,240.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$30,868.00	.....	\$30,868.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,375.00	.....	2,375.00
Total.....			33,243.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	10,938.00	.....	10,938.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....			10,938.00
Grand total of item.....	44,181.00	.....	44,181.00

*Supplies.*—This estimate provides for the purchase of such incandescent lamps as may be required to meet current requirements at posts where electricity is used for lighting.

FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—Estimate is submitted for \$30,868 for purchase of incandescent lamps during the fiscal year 1918. This is \$10,000 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, and \$1,628 more than the apportionment for the current fiscal year. This increase is necessary owing to the greater number of buildings requiring lights, the surplus having been used up, and to provide for the first increment of the Army.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$2,375 which is the amount called for by the department authorities.

NOTE.—The per capita cost of incandescent lamps in the United States during fiscal year 1916, was approximately \$0.2475, and in the Philippine Islands \$0.1150 per annum.

**Item R. S. 122f. Installation and extension of lighting systems.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....		\$76,450.33	\$76,450.33
Philippine Islands.....		2,487.45	2,487.45
Total.....			78,937.78

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$48,888.59
Fiscal year 1917.....	17,163.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$26,124.50	\$26,124.50
Philippine Islands.....		66,000.00	66,000.00
Total.....			92,124.50
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		452,850.00	452,850.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			452,850.00
Grand total of item.....		544,974.50	544,974.50

*Services.*—The services to be procured under this item consist of such job and contract services as may be required for the construction or extension of electric lighting systems, wiring, etc., at the various Army posts enumerated.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$26,124.50 for services required, as follows:

For lighting (wiring and fixtures) in new buildings estimated for under Barracks and quarters appropriation (see Barracks and quarters appropriation, fiscal year 1918).....	\$17,719.50
For electric fixtures in new hospitals and hospital stewards quarters (see appropriation Construction and repair of hospitals, fiscal year 1918).....	8,405.00
Total.....	26,124.50

There are at present two garrisoned posts lighted by gas—Forts Porter, N. Y., and Wayne, Mich. Twenty-five posts and stations are lighted by mineral oil (see item 122a.) Estimate is \$3,961.50 greater than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

*Item 122f.*—The \$452,850 estimated for under this item for the second increment will be required for the following purposes, as shown in detail under estimate Barracks and quarters, viz:

For installation of lighting apparatus in buildings for 4 regiments of Infantry, also for electric distributing systems for these regiments.....	\$185,900.00
For installation of lighting apparatus in buildings for 1 regiment of Cavalry, also for electric distributing system for same.....	48,450.00
For installation of lighting apparatus in buildings for 3 regiments of Field Artillery, also for electric distributing systems therefore.....	136,050.00
For installation of lighting apparatus for buildings for 2 ambulance companies.....	5,000.00
For installation of lighting apparatus in buildings for 2 field hospitals.....	4,600.00
For installation of lighting apparatus in buildings for 6 companies of Engineers.....	9,000.00
For installation of lighting apparatus in buildings required for 1 experimental station of Signal Corps.....	9,500.00
For installation of lighting apparatus in buildings required for 3 Signal Corps Aviation Schools..	54,150.00
Total.....	452,850.00

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate from the Philippine Islands calls for \$90,000 but has been reduced in this office to \$66,000. It is contemplated to provide at Camp Stotsenburg a hydroelectric plant.

## Item R. S. 122g. Repairs to Lighting Plants and Systems.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$49,878.46	.....	\$49,878.46
Philippine Islands.....	6,616.40	.....	6,616.40
Total.....			56,494.86

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$54,641.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	94,650.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$68,526.00	.....	\$68,526.00
Philippine Islands.....	9,000.00	.....	9,000.00
Total.....			77,526.00
<b>For authorized 2d increment:</b>			
United States.....	38,554.00	.....	38,554.00
Philippine Islands.....		.....	
Total.....			38,554.00
Grand total of item.....	116,080.00	.....	116,080.00

## FOR THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—Of the total of the estimate for the United States, there will be required for services to meet current requirements \$8,000 for temporary employees required incident to repairs to lighting plants and systems, and \$60,526 for supplies, such as brushes, push buttons, oil cans, carbons, fuses, gas pipe, gaskets, tools, paint, packing, plugs, sheet lead and copper, parts for switches, tubes, wire, zinc and other miscellaneous articles required for repair and maintenance of lighting apparatus, etc.

The amount estimated for is \$18,647.54 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916. It is believed the additional number of plants and systems to be repaired will require the increase as estimated.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate submitted is for \$9,000, which is the amount asked for by the department authorities. It is \$2,381.60 more than the cost for fiscal year 1916.

## Item R. S. 122h. Fuel for Operation of Lighting Plants.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$41,828.74	.....	\$41,828.74
Philippine Islands.....	3,624.60	.....	3,624.60
Total.....			45,453.34

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$70,940.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	97,500.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$90,000.00	.....	\$90,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,600.00	.....	3,600.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>93,600.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	22,036.00	.....	22,036.00
Philippine Islands.....		.....	
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>22,036.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>115,636.00</b>	.....	<b>115,636.00</b>

*Supplies.*—Under this item are purchased such quantities of coal, wood, fuel oil, etc., as may be required for the operation of the Government plants in which electricity for lighting is generated. (See item S. S. & T., Q. M. C., 122, for list of posts.)

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.**

*United States.*—Estimate under this item is made for \$90,000 for the purchase of fuel for operation of lighting plants during the fiscal year 1918. Estimate is \$48,171.26 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916 so far as reported, and the same as the estimate for current fiscal year. It is believed that the amount estimated will be required for operating the various plants when the troops are returned to their regular stations from the Mexican border.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount estimated, \$3,600, is the same as that called for by the department authorities.

**Item R. S. 123. Fuel Required in the Operation of Modern Batteries at Established Posts.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$44,830.04	.....	\$44,830.04
Philippine Islands.....	30,600.00	.....	30,600.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>75,430.04</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$106,960.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	124,296.37

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$87,000.00	.....	\$87,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	30,600.00	.....	30,600.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>117,600.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	13,000.00	.....	13,000.00
Philippine Islands.....		.....	
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>13,000.00</b>
<b>Reserve stock:</b>			
Over-sea possessions.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>155,600.00</b>	.....	<b>155,600.00</b>



*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such fuel as coal, wood, fuel oil, gasoline, etc., as may be required for the operation of modern batteries at Coast Artillery posts.

FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,  
Washington, December 6, 1913.

Fort's at which electric plants for power and light (including searchlights) have been installed, and the total number of batteries at each:

Posts.	Number of batteries.	Posts.	Number of batteries.
Lyon.....	2	Armistead.....	4
Preble.....	4	Hunt.....	4
Williams.....	6	Wool.....	5
Stark.....	4	Moultrie.....	9
Banks.....	2	Screven.....	6
Warren.....	5	Dade.....	6
Andrews.....	5	Pickens.....	7
Rodman.....	5	Morgan.....	5
Wetherill.....	7	St. Philip.....	6
Greble.....	4	Travis.....	2
Mansfield.....	3	Crockett.....	3
Michle.....	5	Miley.....	4
Slocum.....	4	McDowell.....	2
Totten.....	7	Baker.....	5
Hamilton.....	11	Columbia.....	3
Mott.....	5	Worden.....	12
Du Pont.....	6	Casey.....	10
Smallwood.....	2	Ward.....	4
McKinley.....	9	Monroe.....	12
Levett.....	4	Caswell.....	7
Foster.....	2	Sumter.....	1
Heath.....	1	Taylor.....	10
Strong.....	7	DeSoto.....	2
Standish.....	7	McRae.....	2
Revere.....	4	Gaines.....	2
Adams.....	6	Jackson.....	2
Getty.....	3	San Jacinto.....	4
Philip Kearney.....	3	Rosecrans.....	3
H. G. Wright.....	8	Winfield Scott.....	16
Terry.....	11	Barry.....	5
Schuyler.....	4	Stevens.....	9
Wadsworth.....	12	Canby.....	2
Hancock.....	13	Flagler.....	9
Delaware.....	5	Whitman.....	1
Howard.....	3		
Carroll.....	3	Total batteries.....	387
Washington.....	8	Total forts.....	71

POWER PLANTS AT COAST ARTILLERY POSTS.

STEAM-DRIVEN SETS.

[Used for fortification purposes and post lighting; estimated service, 24 hours per day.]

120-kilowatt set.....	1	30-kilowatt sets.....	8
80-kilowatt sets.....	2	25-kilowatt sets.....	4
75-kilowatt sets.....	6	20-kilowatt sets.....	2
60-kilowatt set.....	1	15-kilowatt set.....	1
50-kilowatt sets.....	10	10-kilowatt sets.....	2
35-kilowatt sets.....	2		

[Used for emplacement lighting and power; estimated service, 4 hours per day.]

80-kilowatt sets.....	2	25-kilowatt sets.....	4
60-kilowatt sets.....	4	20-kilowatt sets.....	2
55-kilowatt set.....	1	15-kilowatt sets.....	9
50-kilowatt sets.....	3	10-kilowatt sets.....	9
40-kilowatt set.....	1	7-kilowatt sets.....	3
35-kilowatt sets.....	4	5-kilowatt sets.....	5
30-kilowatt sets.....	3		

[Used for searchlights only; estimated service, 4 hours per week.]

35-kilowatt sets.....	5	15 kilowatt sets.....	4
30-kilowatt set.....	1	10-kilowatt sets.....	17
25-kilowatt sets.....	3		

## OIL ENGINE SETS.

[Used for fortification purposes and post lighting; estimated service 24 hours per day.]

25-kilowatt set ..... 1

[Used for emplacement lighting and power; estimated service, 4 hours per day.]

25-kilowatt sets.....	2	10-kilowatt set.....	1
15-kilowatt sets.....	3	5-kilowatt set.....	1

[Used for searchlight only; estimated service, 4 hours per week.]

10-kilowatt sets..... 7

[Used for mining casements only; estimated service, 24 hours per day.]

4-kilowatt sets..... 23

## GASOLINE SETS.

[Used for emplacement light and power; estimated service, 4 hours per day.]

0-kilowatt set..... 1 | 25-kilowatt sets..... 124

[Used for searchlight only; estimated service, 4 hours per week.]

50-kilowatt set.....	1	10-kilowatt sets.....	30
25-kilowatt sets.....	101		

[Now being purchased for various purposes; estimated service, average 4 hours per day.]

25-kilowatt sets..... 16

*United States.*—It is estimated that \$87,000 will be required to meet current requirements for the purchase of supplies under this item. The estimate is \$42,169.96 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916 so far as reported. There have been 12 additional sets of gasoline engines installed during the fiscal year 1916 for which fuel will be required, and it is contemplated to install 16 sets during the fiscal year 1917. On account of the irregular hours at which the engines of modern batteries are run, it is difficult to estimate the amount required for the purchase of fuel for this purpose, but it is believed the amount estimated will be sufficient to meet all needs.

The 16 new 25-kilowatt gasoline sets will be installed at the following posts:

For emplacement and general service:

Fort Levett, Me.....	1
Fort Delaware, Del.....	1
	<hr/> 2

For searchlight duty:

San Diego, Cal.....	6
Los Angeles, Cal.....	7
Narragansett Bay.....	1
	<hr/> 14

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate submitted by the department authorities calls for \$30,600, which is the amount of this estimate. It is the same as the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

*Reserve stock.*—With this amount (\$25,000) it is proposed to accumulate a six months' reserve supply of gasoline, estimated at 120,000 gallons, and also lubricants and waste for the fortification plants in Oahu, Hawaii.

**Item R. S. 124. Engine Supplies Required in the Operation of Modern Batteries at Established Posts.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$9,951.87	.....	\$9,951.87
Philippine Islands.....	5,301.70	.....	5,301.70
Total.....	15,253.57	.....	15,253.57

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$18,468.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	19,733.21

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New construc- tion.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$15,283.00	.....	\$15,283.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Total.....	20,283.00	.....	20,283.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	1,997.00	.....	1,997.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,997.00	.....	1,997.00
Grand total of item.....	22,280.00	.....	22,280.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of waste, lubricating oils, oil lamps in battery plants, brooms, brushes, coal handling and firing tools and appliances, etc., necessary for the maintenance, operation, and preservation of electric plants at Coast Artillery posts, as provided in paragraph 8 of General Orders No. 72, War Department, 1906, as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 72.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 11, 1906.

The following regulations regarding the supplies to be furnished for the service of the seacoast fortifications and the various departments by which they are to be furnished are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

## FOR FORTIFICATIONS IN GENERAL.

8. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish all fuel and engine supplies such as waste, lubricating oils, oil lamps, brooms, brushes, coal handling and firing tools, and appliances, etc., necessary for the maintenance, operation, and preservation of all electric plants. For central plants which furnish current to the post as well as to the fortifications, it will, in addition, furnish all material and funds necessary for their repair and preservation. (A. R., 1066.) It will also furnish such materials as may be needed for the use of the battery mechanics, all grass-cutting tools, and all carpenters' tools. When under the provisions of paragraph 1535, Army Regulations, any seacoast post or any part of it has been turned over to and garrisoned by the Coast Artillery all repairs to the post buildings and to all plumbing, water-supply, and sewer systems, roads, walks, and grounds will be made by the Quartermaster's Department, governed in this work by the provisions of paragraph 1534, Army Regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. C. BATES,  
*Lieutenant General, Chief of Staff.*

F. C. AINSWORTH,  
*The Military Secretary.*

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$15,283 for supplies to meet current requirements. The amount estimated is \$5,331.13 more than the cost for fiscal year 1916, and same as the apportionment for fiscal year 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$5,000, which is the amount called for by department authorities. It is \$301.70 less than the cost for fiscal year 1916.

## Item R. S. 125. Post bakeries, construction of (consolidated).

No.	Item.	Cost, fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate, fiscal year 1918.
125	Post bakeries, construction of.....	\$3,270.00		\$8,500.00
125a	Post bakeries, repair of.....	10,277.47	\$11,208.31	11,272.00
	Total.....	13,547.47	11,208.31	19,772.00

## Item R. S. 125. Post bakeries, construction of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....		\$3,270.00	\$3,270.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		3,270.00	3,270.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$6,241.93
Fiscal year 1917.....	

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00
Total.....		8,500.00	8,500.00

*United States.*—No estimate submitted.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is submitted for \$8,500, and is to provide for a new post bakery at Fort William McKinley, P. I. No estimate was submitted for the current fiscal year in the Philippine Department.

## Item R. S. 125a. Post bakeries, repair of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,143.00		\$5,143.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,134.47		5,134.47
Total.....	10,277.47		10,277.47

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$9,184.17
Fiscal year 1917.....	11,208.31

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,606.00		\$5,606.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Total.....	10,606.00		10,606.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	666.00		666.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	666.00		666.00
Grand total of item.....	11,272.00		11,272.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such building materials as are required for repairing buildings used as post bakeries.

*Services.*—The services to be procured consist of the hire of labor required for the repairs to post bakeries.

#### FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—Of the total estimate for the United States there will be required \$3,000 to meet current requirements for supplies and \$2,606 for services. The amount estimated for is \$463 greater than the cost for the fiscal year 1916 and \$499.69 more than the apportionment for the current fiscal year.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities and is to provide repairs to post bakeries at all posts in the Philippine Department. It is \$134.47 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

#### Item R. S. 126. Bake Ovens and Apparatus Pertaining Thereto (Purchase of, Construction of).

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$21,478.16		\$21,478.16
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			21,478.16

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$17,508.40
Fiscal year 1917.....	22,628.00

#### *Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$74,620.00		\$74,620.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total.....			75,620.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2,346.00		2,346.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			2,346.00
Grand total of item.....	77,966.00		77,966.00

*Supplies.*—This item consists of the purchase of bake ovens required at posts to equip post bakeries being constructed and to replace such bake ovens as become unserviceable, also field bakeries for use with troops in the field.

What is known as the Marshall oven is now supplied in sizes as follows, to meet the needs of posts: No. 30, capacity 480 rations, cost \$650; No. 40, capacity 576 rations, cost \$700; No. 50, capacity 780 rations, cost \$775; No. 60, capacity 1,008 rations, cost \$825. The life of these ovens is approximately five years.

Field bakeries are established for war service at the rate of one to each division, and for peace service in such number within each territorial department as may be authorized from time to time by the Secretary of War. The cost of a field bakery complete is approximately \$6,500.

#### FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—The estimate is an increase of \$53,141.84 over the cost for the fiscal year 1916, but is necessary to provide for the purchase of 10 new field bakeries. The increase is due to the increase in the Army and Mexican border requirements.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate, \$1,000, is the same as that submitted by the department authorities.

When the militia was called into the Federal service, the Jeffersonville depot had 10 field bakeries complete in stock. These have since been shipped on requisitions.

The life of the field bakery depends entirely upon the amount of use it is put to. When in active and continuous use the life of the field bakery is little less than a year, and when in little less constant use it is estimated that the field bakery will last little less than two years.

The following field bakeries are on hand in addition to those in use with the troops in the field:

San Francisco.....	6
Jeffersonville (in stock or due under contract).....	21
At each of the 6 schools for bakeries and cooks, 1 each.....	6
<b>Total, bakeries complete.....</b>	<b>33</b>

### Item R. S. 126a. Bake Ovens and Apparatus, Repair of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,989.58	.....	\$3,989.58
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	<b>3,989.58</b>

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,848.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	8,846.84

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$5,346.00	.....	\$5,346.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	<b>8,346.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	919.00	.....	919.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	.....	<b>919.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>9,265.00</b>	.....	<b>9,265.00</b>

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be procured under this item consist of such articles as lime, tin, sheet iron, bricks, tools, utensils, etc., as are required for the repair of bake ovens and apparatus therefor. Bake ovens are installed at all of the Army posts.

### FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—The estimate is \$1,356.42 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916. This increase is necessary on account of the additional bake ovens installed, and for repair of existing ovens and field bakeries in use at posts and camps which deteriorate very rapidly.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate for the Philippines, \$3,000, is the amount called for by department authorities, and is to provide repairs to bake ovens and apparatus at all posts in the Philippine Department. No estimate was made for fiscal year 1916, and therefore no cost is reported.

## Item R. S. 127. Ice Machines, Purchase and Installation of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$1,331.00	\$1,331.00
Philippine Islands.....		11,400.00	11,400.00
Total.....			12,731.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,131.31
Fiscal year 1917.....	

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$6,300.00	\$6,300.00
Total.....			6,300.00
Grand total of item.....		6,300.00	6,300.00

*United States.*—No estimate submitted.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is submitted for \$6,300, which is the amount submitted by the Philippine authorities. This amount is to provide for the installation of an ammonia compressor at a cost of \$4,500 at Fort William McKinley, and an ammonia compressor at Camp Overton at cost of \$1,800 to replace present one worn out. This is a decrease of \$5,100 from the cost during fiscal year 1916.

## Item R. S. 128. Maintenance, Ice Machines, where Required for the Health and Comfort of Troops.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,931.35		\$2,931.35
Philippine Islands.....	89,670.30		89,670.30
Total.....	92,601.65		92,601.65

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$97,215.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	87,918.86

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$3,972.00		\$3,972.00
Philippine Islands.....	90,000.00		90,000.00
Total.....	93,972.00		93,972.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	507.00		507.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	507.00		507.00
Grand total of item.....	94,479.00		94,479.00

**Supplies.**—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of salt, ammonia, mineral oil, wood, etc., for the maintenance of ice plants and pipe and boiler fittings, packing, pumps, and numerous other supplies required for repairs.

**Services.**—The services consist of the hire of mechanics and laborers required to make repairs to ice machines.

#### FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

**United States.**—Of the total estimated for the United States there will be required to meet current requirements \$2,500 for supplies and \$1,472 for services. The amount estimated for is \$1,040.65 more than the cost for fiscal year 1916. This increase is believed necessary on account of depreciation in machines, in consequence of which greater repairs are likely to be required.

The ice plants in service in the United States are, with two exceptions, operated in connection with pumping or power plants, and the cost of operation is thereby reduced to a minimum, and in many cases a proportionate charge of the cost of operation is not made, the production of ice being considered a by-product. The amount estimated for does not therefore include fuel and labor, but is considered for the repair and maintenance of the apparatus itself.

The following is a list of the ice plants in the United States:

Apache.....	1	Bliss.....	1
Dade.....	1	Sill.....	1
San Juan.....	1	Bayard.....	1
McIntosh.....	1	Screen.....	1
Oglethorpe.....	1	Clark.....	1
San Houston.....	1	Presidio of San Francisco General Hospital.....	1
Caswell.....	1	Hot Springs Army and Navy General Hospital.....	1
Huachuca.....	1		
Morgan.....	1	Total.....	16

**Philippine Islands.**—Estimate is same as submitted by department authorities, and is \$329.70 more than cost for fiscal year 1916.

The large amount required by the Philippine Islands, which includes fuel for operating the plants, is necessitated by the large number and capacity of the machines installed at nearly all of the posts in the islands, in order to meet the requirements of the climate. The amount estimated for includes all supplies, fuel, and repairs, as ice plants in the Philippine Islands are, in most cases, operated alone as ice plants.

There are in operation in this department 33 ice machines, located at 16 posts and stations.

The following is a list of posts and stations, together with the number of ice plants operated at each.

Camp John Hay.....	2	Camp Eldridge.....	2
Camp Stotsenberg.....	2	Fort Wint.....	2
Camp McGrath.....	2	Angur Barracks.....	3
Fort William McKinley.....	2	Camp Overton.....	2
Ludlow Barracks.....	2	Pettit Barracks.....	3
Regan Barracks.....	2	Camp Keithley.....	2
Warwick Barracks.....	2	Fort Mills.....	2
Tientsin, China.....	2	Fort San Pedro, Iloilo.....	1

#### Item R. S. 129. Cold storage, where required for the health and comfort of troops.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,449.25		\$3,449.25
Philippine Islands.....	75,000.00		75,000.00
Total.....			78,449.25

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$81,734
Fiscal year 1917.....	81,809



*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$6,809.00		\$6,809.00
Philippine Islands.....	75,000.00		75,000.00
Total.....			81,809.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	887.00		887.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			887.00
Grand total of item.....	82,696.00		82,696.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of meat hooks, racks, lumber, asbestos for covering pipes, and such other supplies as may be required.

*Services.*—The services to be procured consist of mechanics and labor necessary in the operation and maintenance of cold-storage plants. Cold storage is usually furnished in connection with ice machines at posts.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—Of the total estimated for the United States, there will be required to meet current requirements \$809 for supplies and \$6,000 for services. The amount estimated is \$3,359.75 more than the cost for fiscal year 1916. It is believed the increased amount estimated for will be required for rental of cold storage on the Mexican border.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is for \$75,000, which is the amount called for by department authorities. It is the same as the cost for fiscal year 1916.

A total of approximately 171,272 cubic feet of space used for cold-storage space at Manila was leased for 1916, which at the amount estimated for is approximately \$0.315 per cubic foot per annum. Any additional storage that may be required is paid for at a definite rate per day or month, as stated in the lease.

## Item R. S. 130. Ice for Issue to Organizations of Enlisted Men, at Such Places as the Secretary of War May Direct.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$82,472.85		\$82,472.85
Philippine Islands.....	13,000.00		13,000.00
Total.....	95,472.85		95,472.85

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$50,600.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	83,088.76

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$70,500.00		\$70,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,800.00		2,800.00
Total.....	73,300.00		73,300.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	14,500.00		14,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	14,500.00		14,500.00
Grand total of item.....	87,800.00		87,800.00

This item covers the supply of ice to organizations of enlisted men of the Army. Issues are made when practicable, as follows:

For each ration, 4 pounds; the maximum allowance to any organization or detachment of less than 100 men to be 100 pounds per day, and to organizations of 100 men or more to be 1 pound per day for each man.

For troops stationed north of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and where from any cause it is impracticable to cut and store ice for their use, the allowance will be for seven months only, beginning April 1 and ending October 31, except in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, where during the remainder of the year one-half of such allowance may be issued, and in the State of California, where the full allowance may be issued for the entire year.

To troops stationed south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, the full allowance may be issued for the entire year.

At posts where it is practicable during the cold season to cut and store ice required, no issues of ice will be allowed from funds of the Quartermaster Corps as long as such stored ice is available.

Ice is issued to all enlisted men, and the Army Regulations regarding same are embodied in section 10, paragraph 1215. The price of ice purchased for issue to troops in the United States averages about 25 cents per 100 pounds, ranging from 7 cents per 100 pounds at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to about 25 cents per 100 pounds at the northern posts, and from 40 to 75 cents per 100 pounds in southern latitudes. In the Philippine Islands ice costs about 36 cents per 100 pounds.

When ice plants are operated by the Quartermaster Corps the issues of ice are made upon requisitions approved by the commanding officer.

#### FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$70,500 to cover current requirements. This amount is \$11,972.85 less than the cost for 1916 and \$12,588.76 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917. The large cost for 1916 and large apportionment for 1917 are due to the fact that the National Guard troops were concentrated on the southern border during those periods. It is believed that the amount estimated for will be sufficient under normal conditions.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$2,800, which is the amount called for in the estimate by the department authorities.

#### FOR SECOND INCREMENT.

It is believed that the amount estimated for under second increment (\$14,500) will be necessary to cover procurement of ice for these new organizations.

#### Item R. S. 131. Ice for Issue to Offices, at Such Places as the Secretary of War May Direct.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,000.00	.....	\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$7,310.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	8,173.54

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,200.00		2,200.00
Total.....	7,700.00		7,700.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Grand total of item.....	9,200.00		9,200.00

This item covers the purchase of ice for issue to offices at headquarters of departments, brigades, posts, depots, arsenals, etc.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$5,500 which is \$1,500 more than the cost for 1916. This increase will be necessary on account of the increase in the Regular Army Establishment.

*Philippine Islands.*—The sum of \$2,200 is the same as the amount called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities.

## FOR SECOND INCREMENT.

The sum of \$1,500 is estimated for the second increment.

## Item R. S. 132. Ice for Preservation of Stores.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$21,000.00		\$21,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Total.....	24,000.00		24,000.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$14,420.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	19,617.20

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$15,000.00		\$15,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Total.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Grand total of item.....	23,000.00		23,000.00

This item covers the procurement of ice for the preservation of subsistence stores of a perishable nature. Issues are authorized for this purpose in such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary, and the quantities required depend upon the necessities of the service.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$15,000 under this item, which is \$6,000 less than the cost for 1916, and \$4,617.25 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917. The large expenditures for this purpose for the fiscal year 1916 was due to the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican Border, and this also accounts for the increase in the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The sum of \$5,000 is estimated for, which is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

## FOR SECOND INCREMENT.

Estimate is made for the second increment under this item for this sum of \$3,000, which it is believed will be necessary for the increase in the Regular Army.

**Item R. S. 133. Laundries, Construction of, at Military Posts in the United States and Island Possessions.**

No.	Item.	Cost, fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate, fiscal year 1918.
133	Laundries, construction of (new construction).....	\$33,686.65		
133a	Laundries, repair of.....	3,870.25	\$4,448.15	\$5,200.00
	<b>Total</b> .....	37,556.90	4,448.15	5,200.00

**Item R. S. 133. Laundries, Construction of, at Military Posts in the United States and Island Possessions.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....		\$33,686.65	\$33,686.65
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total</b> .....			33,686.65

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$21,596.90
Fiscal year 1917.....	

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

**Item R. S. 133a. Laundries, Repair of.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,890.75		\$1,890.75
Philippine Islands.....	1,979.50		1,979.50
<b>Total</b> .....			3,870.25

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,138.80
Fiscal year 1917.....	4,448.15

*Estimate. fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,038.00		\$2,038.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Total.....			5,038.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....			162.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			162.00
Grand total of item.....	5,200.00		5,200.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies required under this item consist of lumber, brick, nails, etc., required to make necessary repairs to post steam laundries.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

*United States.*—Of the estimated amount, \$1,138 is required for supplies, and \$900 for job and contract services necessary to make repairs. This is \$147.25 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount estimated for under this item is \$3,000, and is the amount called for by the department authorities. It is an increase of \$1,020.50 over the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

**Item R. S. 134. Laundries, Operation and Maintenance of, at Military Posts in the United States and its Island Possessions.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$510.60		\$510.60
Philippine Islands.....	3,033.00		3,033.00
Total.....			3,543.60

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$6,848.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	7,539.08

*Estimate. fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$4,539.00		\$4,539.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Total.....			7,539.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	602.00		602.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			602.00
Grand total of item.....	8,141.00		8,141.00

**Supplies.**—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of coal, soap, starch, wrapping paper and twine, marking tags, and such other supplies as may be required in the operation and maintenance of post steam laundries.

**Services.**—The services to be procured consist of the hire of foreman, engineers, markers, washmen, starchers, mangle girls, and such other labor as may be necessary.

**NOTE.**—The law provides that the proceeds of laundry work shall be used to defray the expenses of operating the laundries; but it is necessary to have available a sum of money to begin the operation at the commencement of it and carry it on until such time as proceeds become available. Otherwise there would be difficulty in procuring the supplies necessary, and in paying the wages of employees. All laundries are practically self-supporting.

#### FOR PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

**United States.**—Of the total amount estimated for the United States, there will be required \$2,339 for supplies and \$2,200 for services. The amount estimated for is the same as the apportionment for the current year.

Laundries have been established at the following posts in the United States: United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; Recruit Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Recruit Depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Recruit Depot, Fort Logan, Colo.; Fort Riley, Kans.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; and Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (under construction).

**Philippine Islands.**—Estimate is \$3,000, which is the amount called for by the department authorities. It is \$33 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

Laundries have been installed at the following posts and stations in the Philippine Islands: Camp Stotsenburg, Manila, and Fort Wint.

#### Item R. S. 135. Laundry Materials, Issue of, for Use of General Prisoners Confined at Military Posts Without Pay or Allowances.

##### Cost, fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$9,056.39		\$9,056.39
Philippine Islands.....	392.49		392.49
Total.....	9,448.88		9,448.88

##### Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	11,563.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	8,473.54

##### Estimates, fiscal year 1918.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$8,025.00		\$8,025.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	8,525.00		8,525.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	1,350.00		1,350.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,350.00		1,350.00
Grand total of item.....	9,875.00		9,875.00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such articles as soap, starch, washtubs, boards, etc., as may be required for issue to general prisoners. The estimated number of general prisoners for whom rations are to be provided during the fiscal year 1918 is 3,000.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$8,025, which is \$1,031.39 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, and is \$3,025 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917. In view of the cost for the fiscal year 1916 and the increased number of general prisoners to be taken care of (400), the requirements under this item can not be definitely determined, but it is believed the amount estimated for will meet current requirements.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$500, which is the amount called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$1,350, based upon the per capita cost as shown in estimate for the fiscal year 1917.

**Item R. S. 136. Laundry Materials, Issue of, for Applicants for Enlistment Held Under Observation.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,658.56	.....	\$2,658.56
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,658.56	.....	2,658.56

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$962.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,234.46

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,275.00	.....	\$1,275.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,275.00	.....	1,275.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	275.00	.....	275.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	275.00	.....	275.00
Grand total of item.....	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00

Under this item are purchased laundry materials, such as soaps, towels, starch, scrubbing boards, washtubs, etc., for issue to applicants for enlistment in the United States. Estimate is made for \$1,550 under this item. This amount is \$315.24 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917 (\$1,234.46), Philippine Islands. No estimate submitted.

**Item R. S. 137. Soap, Authorized Issue of.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$69,781.40	.....	\$69,781.40
Philippine Islands.....	23,260.50	.....	23,260.50
Total.....	93,041.90	.....	93,041.90

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$43,670.00
Fiscal year 1917 .....	63,796.72

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$52,155.00		\$52,155.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Total.....	62,155.00		62,155.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	10,431.00		10,431.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	10,431.00		10,431.00
Grand total of item.....	72,586.00		72,586.00

The supplies purchased under this item consist of such soap as may be required for issue to the Army, as provided for in paragraph 1215, Army Regulations, 1913.

Issues are authorized to organizations of enlisted men as follows: For each ration, 0.64 ounce.

Under this item soap is also used for washing the laundry of enlisted men and in kitchens. A special allowance is usually authorized for guardhouse and military prisons, such amounts as are requested are authorized by the commanding officer.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$52,155 to meet current requirements. This is \$17,626.40 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, and \$11,641.72 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

The allowance of issue soap on basis as stated above for the present strength in the United States is 0.64 ounce for each ration. The large cost for 1916 is due mainly to the mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border, and which conditions are not considered in the estimate for 1918. The estimate submitted is for normal requirements.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$10,000, which is the same as submitted by the department authorities.

**FOR SECOND INCREMENT.**

It is estimated that the sum of \$10,431 will be made necessary for the purchase of soap for the purposes above stated, for use of the second increment.

**Item R. S. 138. Hire of Employees.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$113,352.00		\$113,352.00
Philippine Islands.....	70,000.00		70,000.00
Total.....	183,352.00		183,352.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$219,750.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	240,011.00



*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$130,552.00		\$130,552.00
Philippine Islands.....	70,000.00		70,000.00
Total.....	200,552.00		200,552.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
Grand total of item.....	208,552.00		208,552.00

This item covers the hire of clerks, engineers, electricians, dynamo tenders, plumbers and steamfitters, watchmen, coal passers, and other employees.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—The estimate is made for \$130,552 to cover services under this item.

All of the employees under this item are civil service (classified) except coal passers, laborers, at \$720 and rations, and wood sawyers.

Estimate is \$15,672 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917, due to the fact that 84 laborers for the Canal Zone, to keep the camps in a proper state of police, have been added, whose salaries will amount to approximately \$25,200 per annum. There will be approximately 10 of the positions under this item filled by enlisted men each year and the amount estimated for is therefore thought to be sufficient to meet current requirements.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$70,000 under this item which is the amount estimated for by the department authorities.

**FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$8,000 to cover requirements under this item

**Item R. S. 139. Furniture for Post Schools and Libraries.***Cost, fiscal year.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$402.20		\$402.20
Philippine Islands.....	124.05		124.05
Total.....	526.25		526.25

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$981.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,163.50

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,010.00		\$1,010.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	1,510.00		1,510.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	202.00		202.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	202.00		202.00
Grand total of item.....	1,712.00		1,712.00

Under this item are purchased such articles as school desks and chairs, blackboards, tables, bookcases, and such other articles of furniture as may be required for post schools and libraries.

**Item R. S. 140. Textbooks for Post Schools and Libraries.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$675.05		\$675.05
Philippine Islands.....	400.00		400.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,075.05</b>		<b>1,075.05</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,462.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$1,534.46

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,405.00		\$1,405.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,905.00</b>		<b>1,905.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	280.00		280.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>280.00</b>		<b>280.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>2,185.00</b>		<b>2,185.00</b>

Under this item are purchased the necessary text books required for post schools and libraries at military posts.

**Item R. S. 141. Paper for Post Schools and Libraries.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$352.00		\$352.00
Philippine Islands.....	100.00		100.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>452.00</b>		<b>452.00</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$244.30
Fiscal year 1917.....	262.67

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$285.00		\$285.00
Philippine Islands.....	100.00		100.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>385.00</b>		<b>385.00</b>

Under this item are purchased paper, writing pads, etc., required for post schools and libraries at military posts.

**Item R. S. 142. Equipment for Post Schools and Libraries.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2, 631. 00	.....	\$2, 631. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00
Total.....	3, 631. 00	.....	3, 631. 00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$7, 734. 00
Fiscal year 1917.....	8, 641. 00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$9, 211. 00	.....	\$9, 211. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00
Total.....	10, 211. 00	.....	10, 211. 00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	1, 840. 00	.....	1, 840. 00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1, 840. 00	.....	1, 840. 00
Grand total of item.....	12, 051. 00	.....	12, 051. 00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consists of erasers, crayons, pointers, maps, terrestrial globes, periodical holders, linoleum, and such other supplies as may be required for post schools and libraries at military posts.

The services to be procured are subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals. The basis on which they are supplied to posts is published annually in a pamphlet issued by the Quartermaster Corps.

**Item 143. Instruments, Purchase and Issue of, for the Use of Officers' Schools at the Several Military Posts.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4. 98	.....	\$4. 98
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4. 98	.....	4. 98

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	.....
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$3, 000. 00

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

*Supplies.*—The supplies purchased under this item consists of sketching cases, compasses, protractors, clinometers, notebooks (field), pads, sets of drawing instruments, metallic tape, chains, etc., which are purchased by the Engineer Department and paid for from an allotment made them from this appropriation by the Secretary of War. See General Order No. 89, Adjutant General's Office, June 22, 1903, modified by General Order No. 24, War Department, February 14, 1905.

The life or period of usefulness of the instruments is approximately 10 to 15 years for the transits and levels and 5 to 6 years for the smaller items.

*United States and Philippine Islands.*—No estimate is submitted under this item, as the cost for the fiscal year 1916 indicates there is a sufficient number of the articles usually procured under this item on hand to meet all requirements.

**Item R. S. 144. Office Furniture, Purchase and Issue of, for the Use of Officers Schools at the Several Military Posts.**

*Cost of fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,518.80		
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,518.80		

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$2,000.00

No estimate fiscal year 1916.

The supplies purchased under this item consist of tables, chairs, cases, trestles and boards, and such other articles of office furniture as may be required.

*United States.*—No estimate submitted as it is believed there is a sufficient quantity of these supplies on hand at post to meet requirements during the fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted by the department authorities under this item.

**Item R. S. 145. Stationery, Purchase and Issue of, for the Use of Officers' Schools at the Several Military Posts.**

*Cost of fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,139.15		
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,139.15		

No estimate is submitted as the requirements under this item are included under item R. S. 160—stationery.

**Item R. S. 146. Other Authorized Articles, Purchase and Issue of, for the Use of Officers' Schools at the Several Military Posts.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,425.52		
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,425.52		

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$500.00

The supplies purchased under this item consist of military maps, textbooks, and such articles not included under items R. S. 143, 144, and 145 as may be required to meet current requirements.

*United States.*—No estimate submitted, as it is believed there is a sufficient number of the articles usually purchased under this item on hand at posts to meet current requirements.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted by the department authorities.

#### Item R. S. 147. Commercial Newspapers, Subscriptions.

##### *Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,837.00		\$3,837.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	3,837.00		3,837.00

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	

##### *Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$500.00		\$500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	500.00		500.00

The services required under this item consist of subscriptions to commercial newspapers required in connection with the purchase of subsistence and other supplies.

Such commercial newspapers as are required are procured at depots such as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, etc., for use in connection with the purchase of subsistence supplies and other stores.

#### Item R. S. 148. Market Reports, etc., Subscriptions.

##### *Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,000.13		\$1,000.13
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,000.13		1,000.13

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$354.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	

##### *Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$500.00		\$500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	500.00		500.00

The services required under this item consist of subscriptions to market reports, etc., required in connection with the purchase of subsistence supplies and other stores. Such market reports, etc., as are required are procured at depots such as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, etc., for use in connection with the purchase of subsistence supplies and other stores.

**Item R. S. 149. Tableware for Kitchens and Mess Halls, Each and All for Enlisted Men, Including Recruits.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$24,324.20		\$24,324.20
Philippine Islands.....	6,081.05		6,081.05
Total.....	30,405.25		30,405.25

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$33,693.63
Fiscal year 1917.....	36,280.15

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$29,794.00		\$29,794.00
Philippine Islands.....	4,800.00		4,800.00
Total.....	34,594.00		34,594.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	5,958.00		5,958.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	5,958.00		5,958.00
Grand total of item.....	40,552.00		40,552.00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of articles of tableware, such as gravy boats, bowls, vinegar cruets, dishes, pitchers, saltcellars, etc. (See G. O. No. 17, W. D., 1916, following this item.)

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$29,794 under this item, which is \$5,469.80 more than the cost for 1916, and \$6,486.15 less than the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The sum of \$4,800 is estimated for, which is the same as the estimate submitted by the department authorities.

**FOR SECOND INCREMENT.**

The sum of \$5,958 is estimated for under this item for supply of the new organizations composing the second increment.

General Orders, No. 17.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, May 1, 1916.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Prices at which articles of tableware and kitchen utensils will be charged in case of loss, damage, etc.*

[Articles in *italics* are expendable.]

<i>Blades, meat-saw, 18-inch<sup>2</sup></i> .....each	\$0.22	<i>Knives:</i>	
Boats, gravy.....do	.37	<i>Bread<sup>1</sup></i> .....each	.20
Bowls.....do	.13	<i>Butcher<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.11
Bowls:		<i>Carving<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.37
<i>Chopping<sup>1</sup> *</i> .....do	.92	<i>Table<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.20
Sugar.....do	.29	<i>Ladles, soup<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.15
Boxes, pepper.....do	.05	<i>Mills, coffee<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	4.22
<i>Breakers, salt, for salt cellars<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.02	<i>Openers, can<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.05
Cellars, salt.....do	.05	<i>Pans:</i>	
<i>Choppers, meat<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	5.25	<i>Dish<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.41
<i>Cleavers<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.73	<i>Frying<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.28
Cruets, vinegar.....do	.19	Pitchers:	
Cups.....do	.08	Sirup.....do	.51
<i>Cutters, meat (sausage machine)<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	2.29	Water.....do	.70
<i>Cutters, meat, parts for (requisitions for meat-cutter parts should in all cases state name of manufacturer and number of machine for which parts are required):</i>		Plates:	
<i>Cranks<sup>2</sup></i> .....each	.27	Dinner.....do	.10
<i>Crossbars<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.25	Meat.....do	.98
Plates—		Soup.....do	.10
<i>1/4-inch holes, with knives<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.38	Pots, mustard.....do	.12
<i>1/2-inch holes, with knives<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.38	Saucers.....do	.07
<i>3/4-inch holes, with knives<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.38	<i>Saws, meat<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.58
Rings <sup>2</sup> .....do	.25	<i>Scales and weights<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	3.59
Screws—		<i>Sets, carving<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.98
<i>Clamp<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.25	<i>Sieves, flour<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.42
<i>Fred<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.67	<i>Skimmers<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.15
<i>Thumb<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.08	Spoons:	
Studs <sup>2</sup> .....do	.13	<i>Basting<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.05
Dippers <sup>1</sup> .....do	.07	<i>Mustard<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.01
Dishes:		Table.....do	.18
Pickle.....do	.15	Tea.....do	.10
Vegetable.....do	.30	<i>Steels, carving<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.17
Forks:		<i>Stoppers, vinegar cruet<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.02
<i>Carving<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.41	<i>Tops, metal:</i>	
<i>Meat<sup>1</sup></i> .....do	.24	<i>Pepper box<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.03
Table.....do	.17	<i>Saltcellar<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.03
Graters <sup>1</sup> .....do	.35	<i>Sirup pitcher<sup>2</sup></i> .....do	.25
		Tumblers.....do	.04

<sup>1</sup> Expendable under par. 2, Bulletin No. 3, War Department, 1914.

<sup>2</sup> Expendable under par. 3, Bulletin No. 3, War Department, 1914.

\* Issue to be discontinued after stock on hand is exhausted under par. 2, Bulletin No. 24, War Department, 1914.

### *Allowance of china and glassware.*

[Based on General Orders, No. 7, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., Jan. 29, 1895; Par. II, General Orders, No. 157, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., Dec. 2, 1901; General Orders, No. 81, War Department, Apr. 23, 1906; Par. V, Circular No. 3, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., Mar. 9, 1895; and under the provisions of Par. 301, Army Regulations, 1913.]

Articles.	Price each.	28 men.		65 men.		100 men.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boats, gravy.....	\$0.27	6	\$1.62	12	\$3.24	20	\$5.40
Bowls.....	.13	28	3.64	65	8.45	100	13.00
Bowls, sugar.....	.29	6	1.74	12	3.48	20	5.80
Boxes, pepper.....	.05	6	.30	12	.60	20	1.00
Cruets, vinegar.....	.19	2	.38	5	.95	8	1.52
Cups.....	.08	28	2.24	65	5.20	100	8.00
Dishes:							
Pickle.....	.15	4	.60	8	1.20	13	1.95
Vegetable.....	.30	14	4.20	30	9.00	50	15.00
Pitchers:							
Sirup.....	.51	6	3.06	12	6.12	20	10.20
Water.....	.70	3	2.10	6	4.20	10	7.00
Plates:							
Dinner.....	.10	28	2.80	65	6.50	100	10.00
Meat.....	.98	3	2.94	6	5.88	10	9.80
Soup.....	.10	28	2.80	65	6.50	100	10.00
Pots, mustard.....	.12	6	.72	12	1.44	20	2.40
Saltcellars.....	.05	6	.30	12	.60	20	1.00
Saucers.....	.07	28	1.96	65	4.55	100	7.00
Tumblers.....	.04	28	1.12	65	2.60	100	4.00
Total values.....			32.52		70.51		113.07
Annual allowance, 20 per cent.....			6.50		14.10		22.61
Quarterly allowance, 5 per cent.....			1.63		3.53		5.65
Quarterly allowance, per man.....			.05		.05		.05
Quarterly allowance, per man for torpedo planters.....			.10		.10		.10

*Allowance of china and glassware—Continued.*

Articles.	104 men.		109 men.		120 men.		160 men.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Boats, gravy.....	21	\$5.67	22	\$5.94	24	\$6.48	32	\$8.64
Bowls.....	104	13.52	109	14.17	120	15.00	160	20.80
Bowls, sugar.....	21	6.09	22	6.38	24	6.96	32	9.28
Boxes, pepper.....	21	1.05	22	1.10	24	1.20	32	1.60
Cruets, vinegar.....	8	1.52	9	1.71	10	1.90	13	2.47
Cups.....	104	8.32	109	8.72	120	9.60	160	12.80
Dishes:								
Pickle.....	14	2.10	14	2.10	18	2.70	21	3.15
Vegetable.....	52	15.60	54	16.20	60	18.00	80	24.00
Pitchers:								
Syrup.....	21	10.71	22	11.22	24	12.24	32	16.32
Water.....	10	7.00	11	7.70	12	8.40	16	11.20
Plates:								
Dinner.....	104	10.40	109	10.90	120	12.00	160	16.00
Meat.....	10	9.80	11	10.78	12	11.76	15	14.70
Soup.....	104	10.40	109	10.90	120	12.00	160	16.00
Pots, mustard.....	21	2.52	22	2.64	24	2.88	32	3.84
Saltcellars.....	21	1.05	22	1.10	24	1.20	32	1.60
Sauces.....	104	7.28	109	7.63	120	8.40	160	11.20
Tumblers.....	104	4.16	109	4.36	120	4.80	160	6.40
Total values.....	.....	117.19	.....	123.55	.....	136.12	.....	180.00
Annual allowance, 20 per cent.....	.....	23.44	.....	24.71	.....	27.22	.....	36.00
Quarterly allowance, 5 per cent.....	.....	5.86	.....	6.18	.....	6.81	.....	9.00
Quarterly allowance, per man.....	.....	.05	.....	.05	.....	.05	.....	.05
Quarterly allowance, per man for torpedo planters.....	.....	.10	.....	.10	.....	.10	.....	.10

*Interpolations.*—For any number of men not given in the foregoing tables, calculate the allowance by simple proportion, taking the allowance of 100 men as a basis. When such proportion results in the fraction of an article, one-half or less is disregarded, more than one-half is regarded as one, except that a final one-half is counted as 1 in cases where only one article is allowed 30 or 60 men, i. e., skimmers, meat saws, meat choppers or cutters, carving sets, cleavers, sieves, and graters.

**Item R. S. 150. Mess Furniture for Kitchens and Mess Halls, Each and All for Enlisted Men, Including Recruits.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$13,016.04	.....	\$13,016.04
Philippine Islands.....	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00
Total.....	15,416.04	.....	15,416.04

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$12,551.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	14,348.30

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$13,167.00	.....	\$13,167.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,900.00	.....	2,900.00
Total.....	16,067.00	.....	16,067.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	2,633.00	.....	2,633.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,633.00	.....	2,633.00
Grand total of item.....	18,700.00	.....	18,700.00



The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of mess tables and stools, kitchen tables, kitchen utensils of all kinds, and such other supplies as may be required.

The cost of mess tables and stools for the past three years was as follows:

	Fiscal year—		
	1914	1915	1916
Mess tables.....	\$9.52	\$8.75	\$8.78
Mess stools.....	.58	.53	.535

FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$13,167 under this item, which is approximately the same as the cost for the fiscal year 1916 and approximately the same for the fiscal year 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$2,900 under this item, which is the amount submitted by the department authorities.

FOR SECOND INCREMENT.

Estimate is made under this item for \$2,633 for use of the new organizations composing the second increment.

**Item R. S. 151.** Forage for the horses, mules, oxen, and other draft and riding animals of the Quartermaster Corps at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the several regiments of Cavalry, the batteries of Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and Scouts as may be mounted; for remounts and the authorized number of officers' horses.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,023,512.88		\$3,023,512.88
Philippine Islands.....	413,155.36		413,155.36
Total.....	3,436,668.24		3,436,668.24

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,381,522.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	4,171,420.12

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,352,238.01	\$5,000.00	\$5,357,238.01
Philippine Islands.....	500,000.00		500,000.00
Total.....	5,852,238.01	5,000.00	5,857,238.01
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	814,120.28		814,120.28
Philippine Islands.....	33,641.71		33,641.71
Total.....	852,761.99		852,761.99
Grand total of item.....	6,705,000.00	5,000.00	6,710,000.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

**United States.**—Of the total of the estimate for the United States, \$5,352,238.01 will be required to meet current requirements for the purchase of supplies and \$5,000 for services. The amount estimated for is \$2,833,725.13 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916 and \$1,736,317.89 more than the appropriation for forage for the fiscal year 1917. The estimate is based on the cost of forage for the fiscal year 1916, and provides for the increased number of animals required for the second increment, an increase of 2,362 animals over the number provided for in the estimate for the fiscal year 1917, and approximately 31,000 horses and mules which will become surplus when the militia organizations now on the Mexican border are mustered out of the Federal service. These animals will be in excess of requirements and must be subsisted. It is the intention to care for them at remount stations and at some of the large military posts, where they can be pastured and where forage can be purchased most economically. Considering that these animals will be pastured and will subsist on grass a portion of the year, this estimate is made to include only a sufficient sum for the purchase of forage for these animals when not out on pasture.

The average cost of forage for the fiscal year 1916 was \$0.7131 per hundredweight for hay and \$1.8304 per hundredweight for oats, which is approximately \$0.0431 per hundredweight more for hay and \$0.0904 per hundredweight more for oats than the prices paid for forage for the fiscal year 1915.

The following shows the quotations in the forage market (Oct. 22, 1916):

<b>Oats:</b>		
St. Louis, 51½ cents per bushel.....	per cwt..	\$1.545
Chicago, 50 cents per bushel.....	do.....	1.50
Kansas City, 49½ cents per bushel.....	do.....	1.485
New York, 52½ cents per bushel.....	do.....	1.575
<b>Hay: New York (not timothy).....</b>		<b>per ton.. 19.00</b>

The average cost at prices quoted above for the fiscal year 1916 will make the forage required for the authorized allowance of animals in the United States for the Army at present strength cost approximately as shown below:

(In the United States the allowance of forage per day is 14 pounds of hay per animal, 12 pounds of oats for horses, and 9 pounds of oats for mules). (Par. 1077, Army Regulations.)

<b>Horses:</b>		
Cavalry.....	14,810	
Artillery.....	4,994	
Riding.....	2,882	
Draft.....	267	
Bell.....	27	
Private mounts.....	2,000	
Remounts.....	2,764	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27,744</b>	
<b>Mules:</b>		
Draft.....	9,502	
Pack.....	3,188	
Riding.....	808	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,498</b>	
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>41,242</b>	
<b>Hay: 41,242×14×365.....</b>		<b>Pounds.</b>
		<b>210,746,620</b>
<b>Oats: 27,744×12×365.....</b>		<b>121,518,720</b>
<b>13,498× 9×365.....</b>		<b>44,340,920</b>
		<b>165,859,640</b>
<b>Hay: 210,746,620×\$0.7131 per cwt.....</b>		<b>\$1,502,834.15</b>
<b>Oats: 165,859,640×\$1.8304 per cwt.....</b>		<b>3,035,894.85</b>
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4,538,729.00</b>
<b>Dog food.....</b>		<b>8,250.00</b>
<b>Grand total for Regular Army at present strength.....</b>		<b>4,546,979.00</b>

It is estimated there will be on hand in the United States approximately 18,000 horses and 13,000 mules, which will be surplus over requirements for the Regular Army and for equipment of militia organizations. These animals were purchased and shipped to the Mexican border for the equipment of militia organizations mustered into the Federal service.

The cost of forage for these animals, based upon the regulation allowance and the cost for the fiscal year 1916, will be as follows:

	Pounds.
Hay: 31,000 horses and mules $\times 14 \times 365$ .....	158,410,000
Oats: 18,000 horses $\times 12 \times 365$ .....	78,840,000
13,000 mules $\times 9 \times 365$ .....	42,705,000
	<hr/> 121,545,000
Hay: 158,410,000 $\times \$0.7131$ .....	\$1,129,621.71
Oats: 121,545,000 $\times \$1.8304$ .....	2,224,759.68
Total for surplus animals.....	<hr/> 3,354,381.39

The amount required for forage for animals for the Army at present strength and the surplus animals referred to will be \$7,901,360.39, based upon the authorized allowance.

It is proposed to pasture all of the surplus animals on reservations at remount depots and other military reservations, if practicable to do so, or in the event it is not practicable to pasture them on reservations or to lease pasturage. Based on this plan, the estimate for forage has been reduced \$2,544,122.38. If the total animals on hand are continued in service, the funds estimated for will not be sufficient, and a deficiency will have to be incurred. To lease pasturage for these animals, a special provision of law authorizing it will have to be obtained, and it is recommended that the following proviso be authorized:

*"Provided, That, during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen payment for pasturage leased for the pasture and care of public animals on hand in excess of actual requirements of the service may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be made from funds appropriated for the purchase of forage under this appropriation."*

The average cost of forage per animal per day, taking the average prices under contracts for the fiscal year 1916, is \$0.29.

The sum of \$8.250 has been added to this item to cover cost of dog food for dog used in Alaska. This is \$910 less than the amount appropriated for this purpose during the fiscal year 1917, but is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916. There are 147 dogs used on the trails in Alaska, making the cost of dog food per dog \$56.12 per annum.

*Philippine Islands*—The following are the average prices per hundredweight paid for forage for the Philippine Islands under contracts for the fiscal year 1916:

Oats.....	\$1.292
Hay.....	.851

The total cost of forage purchased for the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1916 was \$311,950. This does not include native grass, which is purchased in the Philippine Islands. All shipments for the Philippine Islands to meet requirements are made from the Pacific coast.

All of the forage required for the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year 1917 has been contracted for. The average prices paid under these awards were \$1.61 per hundredweight for oats and \$0.856 per hundredweight for hay. These prices are \$0.3175 for oats and \$0.005 for hay more than was paid during the fiscal year 1916. As these prices are the latest available they have been used as the basis for this estimate.

The cost of supplying forage for the Philippine Islands from the United States during the fiscal year 1918, based on these prices, will be as follows:

*Forage allowance—Philippine Islands.*

	Pounds.
Hay: 6,300 animals $\times 94 \times 365$ .....	21,462,000
Oats: 3,500 horses $\times 12 \times 365$ .....	15,330,000
2,800 mules $\times 9 \times 365$ .....	9,198,000
	<hr/> 24,528,000
Hay: 21,462,000 pounds $\times \$0.856$ .....	\$183,714.72
Oats: 24,528,000 pounds $\times \$1.61$ .....	394,900.00
Native grass.....	68,000.00
	<hr/> 646,614.72

Estimate is made for but \$500,000 under this item, which is the amount called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities, Philippine Department.

The cost of forage (exclusive of native grass) purchased for the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1917 is \$451,300.

## FORAGE FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is based upon the allowance of animals for the organizations composing the second increment (5,341 horses and 1,981 mules) and the cost of forage for the fiscal year 1916 as follows:

Hay: 7,322 animals $\times$ 14 $\times$ 365.....	Pounds. 37,415,420
Oats: 5,341 horses $\times$ 12 $\times$ 365.....	23,393,580
1,981 mules $\times$ 9 $\times$ 365.....	6,507,585
	29,901,165
Hay: 37,415,420 pounds $\times$ \$0.7131 per cwt.....	\$266,909.36
Oats: 29,901,165 pounds $\times$ \$1.8304 per cwt.....	547,310.92
	814,120.28

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$28,641.71 for forage for 120 horses and 258 mules, the allowance for the organizations of the second increment which will be stationed in the Philippine Islands.

*Total estimate for second increment.*

United States.....	\$814,120.28
Philippine Islands.....	38,641.71
Total.....	852,761.99

*Recapitulation—Forage.*

Purposes.	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
For present strength.....	\$5,357,238.01	\$500,000.00	\$5,857,238.01
For authorized second increment.....	814,120.28	38,641.71	852,761.99
Total.....	6,171,358.29	538,641.71	6,710,000.00

*Increase of animals, United States.*

	1917	1918	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>HORSES.</b>				
Cavalry.....	12,619	14,810	2,191	
Artillery.....	3,831	4,994	1,163	
Riding.....	3,240	3,446	206	
Draft.....	353	267		86
Bell.....	16	27	11	
Private.....	1,886	2,000	114	
Remounts.....	2,500	2,200		300
Total.....	24,445	27,744	3,685	386
<b>MULES.</b>				
Draft.....	6,342	9,502	3,160	
Pack.....	2,288	3,188	900	
Riding.....	770	808	38	
Total.....	9,400	13,498	4,098	
Grand total.....	33,845	41,242	7,783	386
		33,845	386	
Net increase.....		7,397	7,397	

<sup>1</sup> Increase due to first increment and increase in allowance of mounts for cavalry regiments organized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916. (G. O. 22, W. D., 1916.)

<sup>2</sup> Increase due to first increment.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease in allowance of draft horses for independent stations.

<sup>4</sup> Required for additional pack trains organized in Southern Department and the Canal Zone.

<sup>5</sup> Represents additional number of private mounts owned by officers.

<sup>6</sup> Increase due to first increment and increase in allowance of animals authorized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916. (G. O. 22, W. D., 1916.)

<sup>7</sup> Increase due to organizing 15 additional pack trains, allowance for first increment, and increase in allowance for organizations authorized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916. (G. O. 22, W. D., 1916.)

<sup>8</sup> Increase due to difference in allowance between T. O. 1914 and allowance authorized for organizations organized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916.

The following is a statement of prices paid for forage in the fiscal years 1915 and 1916 and prices in contracts for 1917 to date.

*Average price per hundred pounds considering the United States as a whole.*

Kinds of forage.	Fiscal year 1915.	Fiscal year 1916.	Fiscal year 1917.
Grain.....	\$1.667	\$1.80	\$1.7675
Bran.....	1.494	1.40	1.406
Hay.....	.697	.724	.8698
Straw.....	.507	.473	.55

*Statement of cost of dog food in Alaska.*

Articles.	Fiscal year 1915.	Fiscal year 1916.	Fiscal year 1917.
Bacon.....	\$14.483	\$13.74	\$14.59
Corn meal.....	2.10	1.90	2.05
Rice.....	3.27	4.00	4.06
Salmon.....	7.40	7.90	7.98

123,570 pounds of dog food as above was purchased, fiscal year 1915, for 154 dogs, at a cost of \$9,609.45.

152,960 pounds of dog food as above was purchased, fiscal year 1916, for 147 dogs, at a cost of \$11,893.61.

*Average cost of forage, Mexican Border.*

Kind.	Fiscal year 1915.	Fiscal year 1916.	Fiscal year 1917.
Grain.....	\$2.066	\$1.784	.....
Bran.....	1.669	1.40	.....
Hay.....	.663	.832	.....

The daily ration for dogs in Alaska is as follows:

(a) *When working on the trail.*—Three pounds fish, or component parts of bacon, cornmeal, and rice.

(b) *When in garrison.*—Two pounds fish, or component parts of bacon, cornmeal, and rice.

The quantity of rations for dogs in Alaska purchased during any year depends upon the quantities consumed during the previous year, which varies, being dependent upon the period the dogs are used on the trail or in garrison; also the estimated quantities that may be on hand at the close of each fiscal year. Salmon is purchased locally from Indians, if practicable, and bacon, cornmeal, and rice are shipped from the States during the open season in sufficient quantities to provide dog rations for the different posts, telegraphic stations, and caches. The quantities purchased may also vary as deteriorated or surplus subsistence stores are transferred to dog rations if suitable for the purpose and to the interests of the Government to do so. The quantities of dog rations purchased during 1915-16 are less than the maximum ration allowances.

*Average cost per hundred pounds, by territorial departments.*

Territorial departments.	Fiscal year 1915.				Fiscal year 1916.				Fiscal year 1917.			
	Grain.	Bran.	Hay.	Straw.	Grain.	Bran.	Hay.	Straw.	Grain.	Bran.	Hay.	Straw.
Eastern.....	1.659	1.48	0.894	0.565	1.908	1.584	0.99	0.597	1.905	1.473	1.1945	0.74
Central.....	1.705	1.29	.397	.275	1.662	1.286	.435	.251	1.738	1.436	.724	.434
Southern.....	1.698	1.329	.097	.43	1.977	1.137	.631	.476	1.885	1.479	.7634	.494
Western.....	1.43	1.222	.806	.471	1.416	1.293	.709	.484	1.675	1.234	.911	.533
Hawaiian.....	1.28	1.175	.675	.719	1.39	1.22	.774	.666	1.599	1.308	.965	.67

The States embraced in the territorial departments above referred to are:

*Eastern department.*—New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Canal Zone, Porto Rico.

*Central department.*—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming.

*Southern department.*—Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona.

*Western department.*—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, California, Nevada, Utah, Alaska.

*Hawaiian department.*—Hawaiian Islands.

**Item R. S. 152.** Salt for the horses, mules, oxen, and other draft and riding animals of the Quartermaster Corps at the several posts and stations and with the animals in the field, and for the horses of the several regiments of Cavalry, the batteries of Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and Scouts as may be mounted; for remounts and for the authorized number of officers' horses.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,613.40	.....	\$4,613.40
Philippine Islands.....	1,387.01	.....	1,387.01
Total.....	6,000.41	.....	6,000.41

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,198.43
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,000.00

*Estimates, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$4,753.50	.....	\$4,753.50
Philippine Islands.....	1,275.00	.....	1,275.00
Total.....	6,028.50	.....	6,028.50
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	800.00	.....	800.00
Philippine Islands.....	41.00	.....	41.00
Total.....	841.00	.....	841.00
Grand total of item.....	6,869.50	.....	6,869.50

*Supplies.* This item covers the purchase of salt for animals (Class A) necessary to meet current requirements. The allowance of rock salt for each animal per day is 0.8 ounce. (See par. 1215 A. R.)

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—The following rock salt will be required for the allowance of animals in the United States for the fiscal year, 1918:

41,242 animals × 0.8 ounce per day × 265 days × \$0.0065 per pound..... \$4,892.33

Estimate is made for \$4,753.50 under this item.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate submitted by the department authorities calls for \$1,275 under this item based upon cost for the fiscal year, 1916, which is the amount of this estimate.

## FOR AUTHORIZED INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$800, which is the cost of the allowance of rock salt for 7,322 animals of the second increment, in the United States.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$41 which is the estimated cost of rock salt for the 378 animals of the second increment which will be stationed in the Philippine Islands.

## Item 153. Vinegar.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,880.90		\$1,880.90
Philippine Islands.....	1,082.20		1,082.20
Total.....	2,963.10		2,963.10

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,118.70
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,556.08

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,985.00		\$1,985.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,030.00		1,030.00
Total.....	3,015.00		3,015.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	1,300.00		1,300.00
Philippine Islands.....	70.00		70.00
Total.....	1,370.00		1,370.00
Grand total of item.....	4,385.00		4,385.00

*Supplies.*—This item covers the purchase of vinegar for animals (class A) necessary to meet current requirements. The allowance of vinegar for each animal per day is 0.1 gill (see par. 1215 A. R.).

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—The following is the allowance of vinegar for the animals in the United States for the fiscal year, 1918:

41,242 animals × 0.1 gill per day × 365 days × \$0.16 per gallon..... \$7,526.88

In view, however, of the cost for the fiscal year 1916 of \$1,880.90, estimate is made for but \$1,985 under this item, which will also provide for surplus animals.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$1,100 under this item which is the amount called for by the department authorities based upon expenditures for the fiscal year 1916.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$1,300 which is the cost of allowance of vinegar for 7,322 animals of the second increment in the United States.

7,322 animals × 0.1 gill per day × 365 days × \$0.16 per gallon..... \$1,336.32

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$70, which is the approximate cost of vinegar for the 378 animals of the second increment in the Philippine Islands.

## Item 154. Bedding.

Cost, fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$112,825.87	.....	\$112,825.87
Philippine Islands.....	17,193.40	.....	17,193.40
Total.....	130,019.27	.....	130,019.27

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$118,966.80
Fiscal year 1917.....	149,378.21

## Estimate, fiscal year 1918.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$150,000.00	.....	\$150,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	17,000.00	.....	17,000.00
Total.....	167,000.00	.....	167,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
Total.....	41,100.00	.....	41,100.00
Grand total of item.....	208,100.00	.....	208,100.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$150,000 under this item for bedding for animals (Class A) to meet current requirements. The amount estimated for is \$37,174.13 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

The regulation allowance of bedding (see par. 1085, A. R.) is 1,200 pounds per animal per annum, and the number of animals with the Army at present strength in the United States to be furnished with bedding is approximately 38,478, exclusive of animals at the remount depots. The authorized allowance for that number of animals would aggregate 46,173,600 pounds, which at \$0.4896 per hundredweight (the average cost of bedding for the fiscal year 1916), would amount to \$226,065.95. It is thought, however, that the amount estimated for will be sufficient, as during a portion of the year a part of the animals are on practice marches and maneuvers when bedding is not required by them. The animals that will be surplus during the fiscal year 1918 will be pastured and will not require any bedding.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$17,000, which is the amount called for by the department authorities and is based upon the cost for the fiscal year, 1916 (\$17,193.40).

The estimated number of animals that will be on hand in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year 1918 is 6,300. The authorized allowance of bedding for that number of animals would aggregate 7,560,000 pounds, which at \$0.26 per cwt. (cost of bedding in the Philippine Islands) would amount to \$19,656.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is based upon the allowance of animals for the organizations of the second increment in the United States (5,341 horses and 1,981 mules) and the cost of bedding for the fiscal year 1916.

7,322 animals  $\times$  1,200  $\times$  \$0.4896..... \$42,918.21

Estimate under this item is made for \$40,000, which is considered to be sufficient.



*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$1,100, which is approximately the cost of allowance of bedding for the 378 animals with organizations of the second increment which will be stationed in the Philippine Islands.

*Recapitulation—Bedding.*

Purposes.	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
For present strength.....	\$150,000	\$17,000	\$167,000
For second increment.....	40,000	1,100	41,100
Total.....	190,000	18,100	208,100

**Item R. S. 155. Seeds Required for the Raising of Forage at Remount Depots and on Military Reservations in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,358.19		\$1,358.19
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,358.19		1,358.19

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$444.80
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,000.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,000		\$1,000
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,000		1,000

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of such seeds as may be required for raising forage at the various remount depots.

FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$1,000 under this item, which is \$358.19 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, but is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

The following are the present established remount depots: Fort Reno, Okla.; Fort Keogh, Mont.; Front Royal, Va.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted by the department authorities under this item.

**NOTE.**—The total of the items R. S. 155, 156, 157, and 158 of this estimate, covering amounts required for the raising of forage at remount depots, is \$7,450.

The estimated value of forage produced at the remount depots for the fiscal year 1916 was as follows:

Fort Keogh, Mont.:

Oats.....	pounds.	1,750,000
Hay (alfalfa).....	do.	500,000
Hay (bluejoint).....	do.	450,000
Straw.....	do.	2,000,000
Estimated value.....		\$40,000.00

**Fort Reno, Okla.:**

Feterita.....	pounds.	1, 500, 000
Hay (alfalfa).....	do.	2, 077, 370
Hay (prairie).....	do.	13, 312
Seed, rye.....	bushels.	150
Estimated value.....		\$12, 553. 18

**Front Royal, Va.:**

Hay.....	pounds.	140, 000
Rye.....	bushels.	540
Corn.....	pounds.	28, 000
Straw.....	do.	32, 450
Estimated value.....		\$2, 324. 22

Grand total value..... \$54, 877. 40

**Item R. S. 156. Implements Required for the Raising of Forage at Remount Depots and on Military Reservations in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$13, 368. 81		\$13, 368. 81
Philippine Islands.....	85. 00		85. 00
Total.....	13, 453. 81		13, 453. 81

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$987. 00
Fiscal year 1917.....	3, 564. 06

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5, 000. 00		\$5, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	200. 00		200. 00
Total.....	5, 200. 00		5, 200. 00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of plows, harrows, thrashing machines, rakes, hoes, and other farming implements required for raising forage at remount depots.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$5,000 under this item. This is \$2,060.94 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917, but this additional amount will be required in view of the increased acreage of remount depots that is being devoted to the raising of forage. During the fiscal year 1917 the irrigation system at the Fort Keogh Remount Depot will be greatly extended which will increase the facilities for raising forage at that depot.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of this estimate (\$200) is the same as that submitted by the department authorities.

**Item R. S. 157. Labor Required for the Raising of Forage at Remount Depots and on Military Reservations in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$000. 47		\$000. 47
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	000. 47		000. 47

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,423.40
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,000.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$500.00		\$500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	500.00		500.00

*Services.*—The services required under this item consist of the hire of such labor (class I and IV) as may be required in addition to the regular authorized labor at remount depots for raising forage.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$500 which is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$600.47).

**Item R. S. 158. Expenses Incident Thereto (Other Expenses) Required for the Raising of Forage at Remount Depots and on Military Reservations in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,633.13		\$1,633.13
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,633.13		1,633.13

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$894.30
Fiscal year 1917.....	150.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$750.00		\$750.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	750.00		750.00

Expenditures under this item consist of purchase of supplies or engagement of services in connection with the raising of forage at remount depots, not included under items R. S. 155, 156, and 157, ante.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$750, which is \$883.13 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted by the department authorities under this item.

## Item R. S. 159. Straw for Soldiers' Bedding.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,591.97		\$7,591.97
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	8,091.97		8,091.97

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,424.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,968.92

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$6,400.00		\$6,400.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	6,900.00		6,900.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	600.00		600.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	600.00		600.00
Grand total of item.....	7,500.00		7,500.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$6,400 under this item to meet current requirements. The amount estimated for is \$1,191.97 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, and is \$3,931.08 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917. The additional amount is estimated for in view of the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$500, which is the amount called for by the department authorities.

## Item R. S. 160. Stationery.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$71,431.01		\$71,431.01
Philippine Islands.....	18,560.00		18,560.00
Total.....	89,991.01		89,991.01

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$87,447.95
Fiscal year 1917.....	103,099.70

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$83,525.00		\$83,525.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
Total.....	103,525.00		103,525.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	16,705.00		16,705.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	16,705.00		16,705.00
Grand total of item.....	120,230.00		120,230.00

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of paper, pencils, penholders, pens, ink, desk baskets, shears, inkstands, blotters, rulers, and such other supplies as may be required. The principal organizations for which stationery is supplied by the Quartermaster Corps, including The Adjutant General's Department in the field, are department headquarters, artillery district headquarters, post headquarters, recruit depots, quartermaster depots and offices, constructing quartermasters, company orderly rooms, quartermaster sergeants, as well as courts, boards, special reports, military attaches, officers, retired officers, etc.

Purchases of certain articles of stationery for use officers' schools at military posts, which were formerly purchased from the appropriation "Equipment of Officers' Schools," and included in this item in the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917, are estimated for under items R. S. 143, 144, 145, and 146, ante.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$83,525 under this item, which is \$12,093.99 more than the cost for 1916.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$20,000, which is the same as the amount called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities.

**FOR SECOND INCREMENT.**

Estimate is made for \$16,705 under this item for use of the new organizations comprising the second increment.

**Item R. S. 161. Typewriters, Purchase and Exchange of.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$55,000.00		
Philippine Islands.....	2,700.00		
Total.....	57,700.00		

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$13,380.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	21,366.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$14,000.00		
Philippine Islands.....	2,624.00		
Total.....	16,624.00		
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	4,000.00		
Philippine Islands.....	906.00		
Total.....	4,906.00		
Grand total of item.....	21,530.00		

Under this item are purchased typewriting machines and parts for repair of such machines. The Department is authorized by law to exchange old machines as part payment for new ones. This method has been found to result in considerable saving in the purchase of machines.

During the fiscal year 1916, 941 typewriting machines of all sizes were purchased. The average net cost of these machines was \$59.456+ each; the average allowance on machines exchanged as part payment therefor was \$8.140+.

The unusually large number of machines purchased during fiscal year 1916 was due to the mobilization of troops on the Mexican border, being 606 machines in excess of the number purchased during fiscal year 1915. Owing to the large demands of the organizations on the Mexican border for machines, it was necessary to suspend the scheme of replacing machines every three years, which was inaugurated during fiscal year 1915.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is \$41,000 less than the cost for 1916, but in view of the large number of machines already supplied is believed to be sufficient.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount estimated for is approximately the same as for fiscal year 1916.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is believed to be sufficient to equip the organizations comprising the second increment.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount estimated for is believed to be sufficient to equip such part of second increment as will be stationed in the Philippine Islands.

*Statement showing number of typewriting and adding machines purchased and supplied to troops in the field.*

	Typewriters.			Adding machines.		
	For year 1916.	For year 1917.	Total.	For year 1916.	For year 1917.	Total.
To Regular Army organizations.....	320	506	826	22	31	53
To National Guard organizations.....	19	235	254			
Total.....	339	741	1,080	22	31	53

**Item R. S. 161a. Typewriters, Repair of.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current require- ments.	New construc- tion.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,300.00		
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00		
Total.....	3,300.00		

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,494.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,070.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New construc- tion.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,000.00		
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00		
Total.....	3,000.00		

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is approximately the same as cost for fiscal year 1916.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount estimated for is the same as cost for fiscal year 1916.

**Item R. S. 162. Blank Books for the Quartermaster Corps.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current require- ments.	New construc- tion.	Total.
United States.....	\$149.29		\$149.29
Philippine Islands.....	760.00		760.00
Total.....	909.29		909.29

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,090.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	913.70

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current require- ments.	New construc- tion.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$100.00		\$100.00
Philippine Islands.....	800.00		800.00
Total.....	900.00		900.00

Under this item are purchased such blank books as may be necessary for use of the Quartermaster Corps.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$100 under this item. It is considered that this amount will be sufficient, as in the United States blank books have been replaced largely by blank forms and loose-leaf books.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$800, which is the same as called for by the department authorities.

## Item R. S. 163. Blank Forms for the Quartermaster Corps.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$25,267.72	.....	\$25,267.72
Philippine Islands.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Total.....	27,767.72	.....	27,767.72

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$21,740.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	20,696.67

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$24,600.00	.....	\$24,600.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Total.....	27,100.00	.....	27,100.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Total.....	5,400.00	.....	5,400.00
Grand total of item.....	32,500.00	.....	32,500.00

The services to be procured under this item consist of the printing of such blank forms as are required for the Quartermaster Corps.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$24,600 under this item to meet current requirements. This is \$687.72 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916 and is approximately the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917 (\$24,696.67).

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$2,500, which is amount called for by the department authorities.

## Item R. S. 164. Certificates for Discharged Soldiers.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,142.84	.....	\$1,142.84
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,142.84	.....	1,142.84



*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$868.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	600.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	100.00		100.00
Total.....	1,100.00		1,110.00
Grand total of item.....	1,100.00		1,100.00

*Remarks.*—The services to be procured under this item consist of the printing of certificates for discharged soldiers.

**Item R. S. 165. Printing Department Orders and Reports.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$96,220.33		\$96,220.33
Philippine Islands.....	25,000.00		25,000.00
Total.....	121,220.33		121,220.33

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$73,100.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	86,740.40

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$66,500.00		\$66,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	25,000.00		25,000.00
Total.....	91,500.00		91,500.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	12,000.00		12,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Total.....	13,500.00		13,500.00
Grand total of item.....	105,000.00		105,000.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies purchased under this item consist of such printing materials as presses, type, rollers, etc., as may be required for use at headquarters, posts, and depots where printing presses are operated.

*Services.*—The services under this item.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$66,500 under this item, which is \$16,500 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917, but is \$29,500 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916. The amount estimated for is considered necessary in view of the increased cost of machinery and printing materials.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$25,000 under this item, which is the same amount as that called for by the department authorities.

FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$12,000, which is based upon the per capita cost for printing for the fiscal year 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$1,500 for printing for the organizations of the second increment which will be stationed in the Philippine Islands.

NOTE.—The law requires that printing be done at the Government Printing Office or by contract after due notice and competition, except in such cases where it is impracticable to have the necessary printing done by contract, the same is done with the approval of the Secretary of War, by purchase of material and hire of necessary labor for the purpose.

The period of contracts does not extend beyond the end of the fiscal year in which made.

## RECAPITULATION.

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

[Appropriation: "Regular supplies."]

## UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.					Total.	Estimate per capita 1918, 860 officers and men.
			Regular Army at present strength.		Second Increment (25,146 officers and men).		Regular Army Reserve Corps.		
			Current require-ments.	New construc-tion.	Current require-ments.	New construc-tion.			
111	Care and protection.	\$73,150.43	\$71,144.90	\$39,305.50	\$14,800.00			\$125,250.40	\$0.7411
112	Stores.	4,539.08	5,195.75	135,118.50	1,039.14			6,234.39	0.0368
113	Heating apparatus.	32,837.00				\$306,360.00		442,478.50	2.6941
114	Ranges.	48,769.29	24,561.00		3,968.00		\$1,450.00	26,719.00	1.77
115	Cooking stores.	313.70	750.00					750.00	.0044
116	Coffee roasters.								
117	Appliances.	65,566.88	60,340.00		8,000.00			68,340.00	.4043
118	Repairs and maintenance.	129,478.07	133,324.00		13,534.00			146,858.00	.8939
119	Candles.	11,478.17	12,650.00		2,000.00			14,650.00	.0896
120	Matches.	6,239.08	7,140.40		996.00			8,138.40	.0481
121	Heat.	2,479,840.90	2,399,708.32		501,588.68		\$8,320.00	2,879,617.00	17.0392
122	Fuel for modern batteries.	920,376.57	805,483.00	92,124.50	175,892.00	452,850.00	5,000.00	1,381,046.50	9.0312
123	Engine supplies.	124,298.37	142,600.00		13,000.00			155,600.00	.9207
124	Post bakeries.	19,783.21	20,283.00		1,997.00			22,280.00	.1315
125	Bake ovens.	11,208.31	10,606.00	8,500.00	1,666.00			19,722.00	.117
126	Ice machines.	31,474.84	53,966.00		3,265.00			57,231.00	.3161
127	Ice machines, maintenance of.		6,300.00					6,300.00	.0373
128	Cold storage.	57,918.85	93,872.00		507.00			94,379.00	.559
129	Ice for organizations.	81,809.25	81,809.00		887.00			82,696.00	.4892
130	Ice for issue to office.	83,088.76	73,300.00		14,500.00			87,800.00	.5181
131	Ice for preservation of stores.	8,173.54	7,700.00		1,500.00			9,200.00	.0544
132	Laundries, construction of.	19,617.25	20,000.00		3,000.00			25,000.00	.1361
133	Laundry materials for general prisoners.	4,448.15	5,038.00		1,162.00			5,200.00	.031
134	Laundry materials for applicants for enlistment.	7,539.08	7,539.00		602.00			8,141.00	.0484
135	Laundry materials for general prisoners.	1,284.46	8,128.00		1,350.00			9,471.00	.0569
136	Laundry materials for applicants for enlistment.	1,234.46	8,128.00		1,350.00			9,471.00	.0569
137	Soap.	63,764.72	62,156.00		10,431.00			72,587.00	.4295
138	Hire of employees.	240,011.00	207,562.00		8,000.00			208,562.00	1.234

139	Furniture for post schools.....	1,183.50	1,510.00	202.00			1,712.00	.0101
140	Text-books.....	1,534.46	1,503.00	380.00			2,183.00	.0115
141	Paper.....	2,222.67	2,865.00				2,865.00	.0022
142	Equipment.....	9,641.60	10,231.00	1,960.00			12,061.00	.0713
143	Instruments.....	5,337.40						
144	Office furniture for officers' schools.....	2,207.66						
145	Stationery for officers' schools.....							
146	Other authorized articles for officers' schools.....							
147	Commercial papers.....	558.53						
148	Market reports.....		560.00				500.00	.0030
149	Tableware.....		500.00				500.00	.0030
150	Mess furniture.....	36,280.15	34,594.00	5,908.00			40,502.00	.2369
151	Forage.....	14,348.33	16,067.00	2,623.00			18,700.00	.1166
152	Salt.....	4,177,420.12	5,837,238.01	802,761.99			6,710,000.00	39.7043
153	Vinegar.....	2,469.92	6,026.50	941.00			6,969.50	.0406
154	Bedding.....	1,556.06	3,038.00	1,370.00			4,385.00	.0233
155	Seeds.....	149,378.21	167,000.00	41,100.00			208,100.00	1.2314
156	Implements.....	1,000.00	1,000.00				1,000.00	.0030
157	Labor.....	5,994.00	5,200.00				5,200.00	.0307
158	Expenses incident thereto.....	1,000.00	500.00				500.00	.0020
159	Straw.....	150.00	750.00				750.00	.0044
160	Stationery.....	2,993.92	6,900.00	600.00			7,594.00	.044
161	Type-writers.....	103,099.70	103,628.00	16,705.00			120,280.00	.7114
162	Blank books.....	21,366.13	19,624.00	4,900.00			24,530.00	.1451
163	Blank forms.....	913.70	900.00				900.00	.0453
164	Certificates.....	29,696.67	27,100.00	5,400.00			32,500.00	.1922
165	Printing.....	86,740.43	1,160.00				1,160.00	.0065
	General.....	1,824,292.23	91,500.00	13,500.00			105,000.00	.0213
	Total.....	11,000,000.00	10,472,966.88	275,045.50	1,729,696.51	761,210.00	1,460.69	13,320.00
								13,453,986.19
								79.8099

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

[Appropriation: "Regular supplies."]

## UNITED STATES.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.						Total.
			Regular Army at present strength.		Second increment (26,146 officers and men).		Regular Army reserve.	Officers' reserve corps.	
			Current requirements.	New construction.	Current requirements.	New construction.			
111	Care and protection.....	\$62,740.43	\$65,844.90	\$39,305.50	\$13,500.00				\$108,650.40
112	Stoves.....	4,539.08	5,185.75		1,039.14				6,234.89
113	Heating apparatus.....	32,837.00		135,118.50		\$305,360.00			443,478.50
114	Ranges.....	33,299.29	19,001.00		3,908.00		\$1,450.00		24,359.00
115	Cooking stoves.....	113.70	250.00						250.00
116	Coffee roasters.....								
117	Appliances.....	56,566.88	52,000.00		8,000.00				60,000.00
118	Repairs and maintenance.....	126,276.07	126,465.00		13,534.00				139,999.00
119	Candles.....	10,078.17	10,000.00		2,000.00				12,000.00
120	Matches.....	5,039.08	4,980.00		994.00				5,976.00
121	Heat.....	2,350,733.90	2,261,091.32		501,588.68			\$8,320.00	2,771,000.00
122	Light.....	790,347.29	2,679,108.00	26,124.50	175,392.00	452,860.00		5,000.00	1,338,474.50
123	Fuel for modern batteries.....	99,266.37	87,000.00		13,000.00				1,100,000.00
124	Engine supplies.....	15,283.21	15,283.00		1,997.00				17,280.00
125	Post bakeries.....	5,106.31	5,006.00		664.00				6,272.00
126	Bake ovens.....	24,974.84	79,986.00		3,265.00				83,231.00
127	Ice machines.....								
128	Ice machines, maintenance of.....	3,971.85	3,972.00		507.00				4,479.00
129	Cold storage.....	6,809.25	6,809.00		887.00				7,696.00
130	Ice for organizations.....	75,586.76	70,500.00		14,500.00				85,000.00
131	Ice for issue to offices.....	5,673.54	5,500.00		1,500.00				7,000.00
132	Ice for preservation of stores.....	14,617.26	15,000.00		3,000.00				18,000.00
133	Laundries, construction of.....	1,248.15	2,038.00		182.00				2,200.00
134	Laundries, operation of.....	4,539.08	4,539.00		602.00				5,141.00
135	Laundry material for general prisoners.....	6,173.46	8,025.00		1,350.00				9,375.00
136	Laundry material for applicants for enlistment.....	1,234.46	1,275.00		275.00				1,550.00
137	Soap.....	53,794.72	52,155.00		10,431.00				62,586.00
138	Hire of employees.....	122,880.00	130,552.00		8,000.00				138,552.00
139	Furniture for post school.....	563.50	1,010.00		202.00				1,212.00
140	Textbooks.....	1,134.46	1,405.00		260.00				1,685.00

141 Paper.....	162.67	285.00						285.00
142 Equipment.....	7,641.40	9,211.00						11,031.00
143 Instruments.....	2,837.40							
144 Office furniture for officers' schools.....	1,701.66							
145 Stationery for officers' schools.....								
146 Stationery for officers' schools.....								
147 Other authorized articles for officers' schools.....	453.53							
148 Commercial papers.....		500.00						500.00
149 Market reports.....		500.00						500.00
150 Tableware.....	31,385.15	29,794.00						35,732.00
151 Mess furniture.....	12,543.33	13,167.00						16,800.00
152 Forage.....	3,620,920.12	5,357,228.01						6,171,858.29
153 Salt.....	2,469.92	4,753.50						5,533.50
154 Vinegar.....	355.08	1,985.00						3,285.50
155 Bedding.....	131,421.41	150,000.00						1 90,000.00
156 Seeds.....	1,000.00	1,000.00						1,000.00
157 Implements.....	2,839.06	5,000.00						5,000.00
158 Labor.....	1,000.00	600.00						600.00
159 Expenses incident thereto.....	150.00	750.00						750.00
160 Straw.....	2,468.92	6,400.00						7,000.00
161 Stationery.....	85,099.70	83,525.00						100,280.00
162 Typewriters.....	16,966.13	16,000.00						20,000.00
163 Blank books.....	113.70	100.00						100.00
164 Blank forms.....	24,966.67	24,600.00						29,600.00
165 Certificates.....	500.00	1,000.00						1,000.00
166 Printing.....	61,740.43	96,500.00						1,000.00
167 General.....	1,824,292.23							78,500.00
Total.....	9,749,126.92	9,477,379.48	200,548.50	1,685,538.10	761,210.00	1,450.00	13,320.00	12,139,446.08

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

[Appropriation: "Regular Supplies."]

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Item.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.					Total.
			Regular Army at present strength.		Second increment (25,146 officers and men).		Officers' reserve corps.	
			Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.		
111	Care and protection.	\$10,410.00	\$15,300.00		\$1,300.00			\$16,600.00
112	Stoves.							
113	Heating apparatus.							
114	Ranges.	15,470.00	5,560.00					5,560.00
115	Cooking stoves.		560.00					
116	Coffee roasters.							
117	Appliances.	4,000.00	8,340.80					8,340.80
118	Repairs and maintenance.	1,200.00	6,856.00					6,856.00
119	Candles.	1,400.00	2,650.00					2,650.00
120	Matches.	1,200.00	2,160.40					2,160.40
121	Heat.	129,107.00	108,617.60					108,617.60
122	Light.	131,026.28	126,375.09	\$46,690.80	560.60			192,875.00
123	Fuel for modern batteries.	25,000.00	56,600.00					56,600.00
124	Engine supplies.	4,500.00	5,000.00					5,000.00
125	Post bakeries.	6,102.00	5,000.00	8,598.80				13,500.00
126	Bake ovens.	6,500.00	4,000.00					4,000.00
127	Ice machines.			6,388.80				6,388.80
128	Ice machines, maintenance of.	53,947.00	90,000.00					90,000.00
129	Cold storage.	76,000.00	76,000.00					76,000.00
130	Ice for organizations.	7,500.00	2,800.00					2,800.00
131	Ice for issue to offices.	2,500.00	2,200.00					2,200.00
132	Ice for preservation of stores.	5,600.00	5,600.00					5,600.00
133	Laundries, construction of.	3,200.00	3,000.00					3,000.00
134	Laundries, operation of.	3,000.00	3,000.00					3,000.00
135	Laundry materials for general prisoners.	2,300.00	550.00					3,000.00
136	Laundry materials for applicants for enlistment.							
137	Soap.	10,000.00	10,000.00					10,000.00
138	Hire of employees.	117,131.60	70,000.00					70,000.00
139	Furniture for post schools.		500.00					500.00
140	Text books.	400.00	500.00					500.00
141	Paper.	100.00	100.00					100.00
142	Equipment.	1,000.00	1,000.00					1,000.00

143	Instruments.....								
144	Office furniture for officers' schools.....	800.00							
145	Stationery for officers' schools.....	800.00							
146	Other authorized articles for officers' schools.....								
147	Commercial papers.....	100.00							
148	Market reports.....								
149	Tableware.....	4,865.00	4,800.00						4,800.00
150	Mess furniture.....	2,000.00	2,000.00						2,000.00
151	Forage.....	550,500.00	500,000.00						538,641.71
152	Salt.....	1,000.00	1,275.00				38,641.71		1,316.00
153	Vinegar.....	1,200.00	1,080.00				41.00		1,100.00
154	Bedding.....	17,956.80	17,000.00				70.00		18,100.00
155	Seed.....						1,100.00		200.00
156	Implements.....	635.00	300.00						
157	Labor.....								
158	Expenses incident thereto.....								
159	Straw.....	500.00	500.00						500.00
160	Stationery.....	18,000.00	20,800.00						20,000.00
161	Typewriters.....	4,400.00	3,624.00				908.00		4,530.00
162	Blank books.....	800.00	800.00						800.00
163	Blank forms.....	5,080.00	2,500.00				480.00		2,900.00
164	Certificates.....	100.00	100.00						100.00
165	Printing.....	25,000.00	25,000.00				1,560.00		26,500.00
	Total.....	1,250,873.08	1,189,390.40				44,485.71		1,314,549.11



## INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for incidental expenses. There is some new language there in the proviso, "*Provided*, That hereafter the extra-duty pay to the United States Disciplinary Barracks Guard shall be at the following rates per day: Battalion sergeants major, first sergeants, mess sergeants, supply sergeants, sergeants, and cooks, 35 cents; corporals and mechanics, 30 cents; privates, first class, privates, and buglers, 20 cents." All of those but sergeants, corporals, and privates are new. What is the reason for that new language?

Mr. KAHN. The law already applies to sergeants and gives them 35 cents a day; corporals receive 30 cents a day and privates 20 cents a day. You have included in these estimates a lot of other noncommissioned officers; and cooks are also to be included in that extra-duty pay provision. What is the reason for that?

Gen. SHARPE. Under date of September 2, our office addressed a communication to The Adjutant General of the Army on the subject of extra-duty pay, in which we said:

1. A communication has been received from the quartermaster, Alcatraz, Cal., as follows:

"1. L/A 647-1717, dated July 8, 1916, provides extra-duty pay for 16 sergeants, 20 corporals, and 148 privates of the Disciplinary Barracks Guard at this post. As the above-mentioned letter of apportionment does not include extra-duty pay for the battalion sergeant major of the guard, a decision is requested as to whether this office is authorized to pay same.

"2. In this connection information is requested as to whether this office is authorized to pay the cooks of the guard the extra-duty pay of a sergeant, inasmuch as they have all the pay and allowances of a sergeant of the guard."

The act approved August 29, 1916 (Public, No. 242—64th Cong.), making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, on page 15, reads as follows:

"\* \* \* *Provided*, That hereafter the extra-duty pay to the United States Disciplinary Barracks Guard shall be at the following rates per day: Sergeants, 35 cents; corporals, 30 cents; and privates, 20 cents; \* \* \*"

General Orders, No. 29, War Department, July 21, 1916, provides for new grades not included in the above-quoted law, namely, battalion sergeant major, first sergeant, mess sergeant, supply sergeant, cook, bugler, mechanic, and private, first class. It is recommended that the opinion of the Judge Advocate General be obtained whether enlisted men holding these grades in the Disciplinary Barracks Guards can be paid extra-duty pay under the provision of law above quoted. In this connection attention is invited to A. G. O. No. 2443637.

2. Steps have been taken to have the language of the law changed to include the grades referred to, effective July 1, 1917.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
Acting Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
September 7, 1916.

To The JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

For opinion, as desired by the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

G. W. READ,  
Adjutant General.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*September 11, 1916.*

## TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

1. The opinion of this office is requested whether all of the enlisted men of the Disciplinary Barracks Guard are entitled to extra duty pay under the provisions of the Army appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, or whether only those specifically described therein are entitled to such additional pay.

2. The Army appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, in the item for "Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps," provides extra duty pay "for the United States Disciplinary Barracks Guard: *Provided, That—* 'hereafter the extra duty pay of the United States Disciplinary Barracks Guard shall be at the following rates per day: Sergeants, 35 cents; corporals, 30 cents; and privates, 20 cents.'"

This language reads as if the guard consisted only of the grades mentioned, namely, sergeants, corporals and privates. In fact the estimates, it is understood, were based upon reports showing only these grades, notwithstanding the fact that by G. O. 21, W. D., April, 1915, it was directed that companies of the Disciplinary Barracks Guard "will be maintained at the following enlisted strength," consisting of first sergeants, quartermaster sergeants, corporals, cooks, artificers, musicians, and privates, in accordance with the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1085), providing that companies of the Disciplinary Barracks Guard be organized as infantry. Further additional grades for the Disciplinary Barracks Guard were specified in G. O. 29, W. D., July 21, 1916, in pursuance of section 17 of the National Defense Act, changing the organization of infantry companies. The grades specified in the latter order include the following: Battalion sergeant major, first sergeant, supply sergeant, sergeant, corporal, cook, bugler, mechanic, private, first class, and private.

3. The Court of Claims, in *Schwanz v. United States* (50 Ct. Cls., 276), held, in effect, that all members of a Disciplinary Barracks Guard Company were entitled to extra duty pay at the rate of 35 cents a day for all of the time they were on such duty, and that no special detail was required, "as the whole company to which the plaintiff belonged was on detail for this duty and no other." The purpose of the War Department in having the above proviso inserted in the Army appropriation act was to avoid payment of the full 35 cents a day to all members of the company, inasmuch as the court had held that orders purporting to make special details of the men for only a portion of the time, so as to limit their extra duty pay, were ineffective to accomplish that end.

4. It is clear, I think, that it was not the purpose of Congress to deprive any members of the Disciplinary Barracks Guard of extra duty pay. Neither was it contemplated by the War Department that the legislation should have that effect. The proviso under consideration should, therefore, be so resolved, if possible, as to give effect to the general purpose of Congress. This may be done if the proviso be viewed as recognizing only two general classes of enlisted men, namely, noncommissioned officers and privates. Of the noncommissioned officers there are specified two classes—sergeants and corporals. The grade of sergeant will include the several classes of sergeants, namely, battalion sergeant major, first sergeant, mess sergeant, supply sergeant, and sergeant, who are entitled to 35 cents a day. Corporals will receive 30 cents a day. The grade of private will include the various classes of privates designated as cooks, buglers, mechanics, privates, first class, and privates, who are entitled to 20 cents a day. It is recommended that the men be paid accordingly.

E. H. CROWDER,  
*Judge Advocate General.*

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*September 13, 1916.*

TO the CHIEF OF STAFF.  
2 inclosures.

APPROVED: By order of the Secretary of War.

H. L. SCOTT,  
*Major General, Chief of Staff.*

Mr. KAHN. Then, the Judge Advocate General holds that this is the law?

Gen. SHARPE. He holds it is the intent of the law.

Mr. ANTHONY. This language makes it explicit.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. What is the object of giving extra-duty pay to these men who are performing duty at disciplinary barracks?

Gen. SHARPE. I can not answer that question.

Mr. KAHN. Who would be able to answer it?

Gen. SHARPE. I think The Adjutant General can answer that; that comes under his department.

Mr. KAHN. So far as you know, the duty at the disciplinary barracks is not more difficult or more onerous than it is with troops in the field, is it?

Gen. SHARPE. I would not like to make comparisons.

Mr. ANTHONY. I am a little bit familiar with that. The extra duty at the disciplinary barracks is merely to guard the men in the institution. Aside from that, they have a number of industrial pursuits always going on there, and in cases where they assign these men to guard the prisoners who are working in these industries, where the guard works with the men, he gets pay for that labor, and I think that is the purpose of the provision for extra pay.

Mr. KAHN. They have vocational training at the disciplinary barracks and teach the men some trades.

Mr. ANTHONY. Where it involves labor for the guard, beyond the ordinary duties of a soldier the guards are given this extra-duty pay.

Mr. McKENZIE. What is the character of the labor which the guard performs at the shop?

Mr. ANTHONY. At the institution I am familiar with they burn all the brick they use, they have a sawmill, they make harness, and they are doing a number of things of that kind.

Mr. McKENZIE. The prisoners do that?

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes; and the work is superintended by members of the guard who work with the prisoners.

Mr. KAHN. The members of the guard act as overseers and foremen, do they?

Mr. ANTHONY. They have skilled foremen as well, but the guards work with them.

Mr. McKENZIE. In other words, the men who are in the guard have to work harder than if they were outside.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us the items for Incidental Expenses?

Gen. SHARPE. For current requirements for the fiscal year 1918 for the Regular Army at present strength, \$1,909,543.96.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I would like to ask you a question about the provision for hire of laborers in the Quartermaster Corps, including the care of officers' mounts when the same are furnished by the Government. Do they hire laborers for those officers?

Gen. SHARPE. When the mounts are furnished to officers below certain grades, owned by the Government.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Does the Government hire laborers to take care of those horses?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; to take care of Government-owned horses.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. An officer who receives a horse because of his rank has to take care of it himself?

Gen. SHARPE. If he buys it himself—if he owns it—he does.

The amount for current requirements is \$1,909,543.96. The amount required for the second increment, 25,146 officers and enlisted men, is \$272,876. The amount required for the officers Reserve Corps is \$11,000. The amount required for reserve stock to be placed in depots, in the way of issue outfits, etc., is \$6,000, making a total of \$2,199,419.96.

I submit tables showing the distribution of this for the United States and the Philippine Islands.

Mr. KAHN. Will there be any deficiency in the amount appropriated last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. How much?

Gen. SHARPE. The amount appropriated last year is \$2,000,000. There will be a deficiency in incidental expenses if the militia are kept in the service until July 1, amounting to \$171,000.

Mr. KAHN. If 75,000 men are kept in the service?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And the amount would decrease according to the number of men mustered out of the service?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; or it would increase, as there are now more than 75,000 men.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

#### Item I. E. 166. Postage.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,458.84	.....	\$3,458.84
Philippine Islands.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Total.....	\$3,858.84	.....	3,858.84

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,295.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,348.60

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,948.60	.....	\$2,948.60
Philippine Islands.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Total.....	3,348.60	.....	3,348.60
For authorized 2d increment:			
United States.....	887.77	.....	887.77
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of item.....	.....	.....	4,236.37

The amount appropriated, fiscal year 1917, under this item was \$510.24 less than the cost fiscal year 1916.

The increase of \$887.77 in this item over the appropriation, fiscal year 1917, is due to the increased strength of the Army, necessitating a greater use of registry stamps by the arsenals of the Ordnance Department for a greater number of small packages of parts and technical tools, etc., for the supply of the Army. The expense of registry stamps for such shipments is warranted because of the extra precaution exercised in the handling of registered mail.

Special-delivery stamps are purchased under this item when the urgency of the business which the correspondence concerns renders it necessary. Stamps are also required in correspondence with military attachés abroad and in correspondence with offices of the Army in China and Japan, upon which postage must be prepaid.

Since the estimate under this item was submitted the Postmaster General has informed the War Department (see correspondence below) that hereafter all articles exceeding 4 pounds in weight, mailed by the War Department, can not, with the exception of single books and books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress, be accepted unless postage is paid, in which case articles are acceptable up to 50 pounds if for delivery in the first and second zones and 20 pounds if for delivery in any of the other zones. All such official mail matter has heretofore been sent by mail under the War Department frank.

The ruling of the Post Office Department will materially increase the cost of postage estimated for under this item. It is estimated that approximately \$10,000 additional will be required under the item of postage.

It is contemplated to ship blank forms, of which large quantities are shipped monthly by freight, when the quantity destined to individual places exceeds the limit of weight allowed by parcel post. The cost by freight is much less than by parcel post.

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION,  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, October 7, 1916.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR,  
*Washington, D. C.*

SIR: With reference to the department's letter of September 14, 1916, concerning the act of May 18, 1916 (sec. 11, pub. 81), embodied in paragraph 1, amended section 499, Postal Laws and Regulations, a copy of which is inclosed, which provides with regard to the use of penalty envelopes and labels, that—

"No article or package exceeding four pounds in weight shall be admitted to the mails under the penalty privilege unless it comes within the exceptions named in the acts of June 8, 1896, chapter 370, Twenty-ninth Statutes, 262, and June 26, 1906, chapter 3546, Thirty-fourth Statutes, 477."

and to the exceptions referred to in the act, which

"embrace only single books, books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress, printed or written official matter emanating from any of the departments of the Government, or from the Smithsonian Institution mailed at Washington, D. C., and postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postal cards, and internal-revenue stamps,"

I have to say that it appears that in some instances matter exceeding 4 pounds in weight mailed by officers of the Government is being divided into a greater number of packages than formerly so as to bring the packages within the 4-pound limit for penalty matter, which, of course, makes a greater number of parcels which the postal service must handle and also increases the expense of handling the matter.

In bringing this feature to your attention, I have to say that the intent of the law is not that the various executive departments and officers of the Government when sending to one address matter exceeding 4 pounds in weight which does not come within the exceptions named in paragraph 2, amended section 499 of the regulations, will put such matter up in smaller parcels than previously was the case, in order to bring them within the 4-pound weight limit for matter mailable under the penalty privilege, thereby increasing the work and expense of the postal service, but that the matter will be sent in single packages conforming to the limit of weight prescribed by section 462 of the regulations, that is, in packages not exceeding 50 pounds in weight when for delivery within the first and second zones or not exceeding 20 pounds in weight when for delivery in the other zones, as was previously done, and that postage will be paid thereon. This department will be glad to have the cooperation of your department in this matter to the end that the intent of the law may be carried out.

In this connection I may add that is understood from the opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated January 29, 1913 (19 Decisions of the Comptroller, 479-480), that the appropriations for any department which are available for transportation purposes are available for the payment of postage on matter to which the penalty privilege is not applicable.

By direction of the Postmaster General.

Respectfully,

A. M. DOCKERY,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

DIVISION OF REGISTERED MAILS,  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, October 17, 1916.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In reply to an inquiry from the office of the Chief Signal Officer, dated September 23, 1916, addressed to the postmaster at Washington, D. C., and referred to this office for reply, you are informed that articles exceeding 4 pounds in weight, mailed by representatives of your department outside of Washington, D. C., can not, with the exception of single books and books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress, be accepted for registration unless postage as well as registry fee is paid, in which case the articles are acceptable up to 50 pounds if for delivery in the first or second zone and 20 pounds if for delivery in any of the other zones. In this connection attention is invited to the inclosed copies of orders Nos. 9886 and 9887 of the Postmaster General.

By direction of the Postmaster General.

Respectfully,

*Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

Order No. 9887.]

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, August 18, 1916.*

Inclosed.

Order No. 9886.]

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, August 18, 1916.*

Paragraph 1, section 462, Postal Laws and Regulations, is amended by adding the following as subparagraph (c).

(c) The limit of weight of mail matter of the first class shall be the same as is applicable to mail of the fourth class. (Act of May 18, 1916, sec. 11, Pub. 81.)

A. S. BURLESON,  
*Postmaster General.*

#### Item I. E. 167. Telegrams.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$37,900.00	.....	\$37,900.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,060.75	.....	7,060.75
Total.....	44,960.75	.....	44,960.75

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$43,450.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	38,500.00
Estimate fiscal year 1918.....	49,000.00

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$31,500.00		\$31,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,000.00		7,000.00
Total.....	38,500.00		38,500.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	10,500.00		10,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			
Grand total of items.....	49,000.00		49,000.00

The estimate under this item shows an increase of \$10,500 over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917. The amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 is \$8,460.75 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916. The increase is based on the per capita cost of telegraph service applied to the increased strength of the Army authorized for the fiscal year 1918 and on the increasing cost of this service as shown by the cost for the fiscal year 1916. Based on the large amount of telegraph business incident to troops now in the field and incident to movements of the National Guard and troops of the Regular Army it is estimated that the cost under this item for the fiscal year 1917 will materially exceed the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

#### Item I. E. 167a. Cablegrams.

##### *Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$12,000.00		\$12,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,127.30		8,127.30
Total.....	20,127.30		20,127.30

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$22,475.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	22,300.00

##### *Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$14,200.00		\$14,200.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
Total.....	22,200.00		22,200.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	6,300.00		6,300.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			
Grand total of item.....	28,500.00		28,500.00

This item covers cable service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Canal Zone, China, and Japan. The estimate for the fiscal year 1918 is \$6,300 greater than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917. This increase is based on the per capita cost of cable service applied to the second increment to the Army.

## Item I. E. 167b. Telephones, Rental of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States .....	\$23,000.00		\$23,000.00
Philippine Islands .....	7,811.95		7,811.95
Total .....	30,811.95		30,811.95

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$32,055.00
Fiscal year 1917 .....	36,200.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1918 .....	45,800.00

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States .....	\$30,200.00		\$30,200.00
Philippine Islands .....	6,000.00		6,000.00
Total .....	36,200.00		36,200.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States .....	9,600.00		9,600.00
Philippine Islands .....			
Total .....			
<b>Grand total of item .....</b>	<b>45,800.00</b>		<b>45,800.00</b>

This item shows an increase of \$9,600, based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

Under authority of General Orders No. 5, War Department, 1913, there are rented under contract with commercial companies, approximately 854 telephones to connect offices at posts with near-by towns, at depots, department headquarters and recruiting offices.

The following is a list of telephones rented by the Quartermaster Corps:

*A.—Telephones rented under contracts with commercial companies (trunks, direct lines, extensions).*

Ancon, Canal Zone .....	1	Missoula, Fort .....	1
Balboa Heights, Canal Zone .....	1	McIntosh, Fort .....	3
Benjamin Harrison, Fort .....	1	Myer, Fort .....	4
Brady, Fort .....	1	Niagara, Fort .....	1
Bliss, Fort .....	1	Oglethorpe, Fort .....	1
Corozal, Canal Zone .....	1	Ontario, Fort .....	1
Crook, Fort .....	1	Omaha, Fort .....	1
Columbus Barracks .....	2	Presidio of Monterey .....	1
Clark, Fort .....	1	Plattsburg Barracks .....	2
D. A. Russell, Fort .....	1	Porter, Fort .....	1
Des Moines, Fort .....	1	Riley, Fort .....	4
Davis, Fort .....	1	Robinson, Fort .....	3
Douglas, Fort .....	2	Sheridan, Fort .....	1
Ethan Allen, Fort .....	2	Snelling, Fort .....	1
Empire, Camp, Canal Zone .....	10	Sill, Fort .....	1
E. S. Otis, Camp, Canal Zone .....	1	Schofield Barracks .....	5
George Wright, Fort .....	4	Shafter, Fort .....	11
Gallard, Camp, Canal Zone .....	6	Slocum, Fort .....	4
Jefferson Barracks .....	4	San Juan .....	4
Leavenworth, Fort .....	7	Vancouver Barracks .....	2
Logan, Fort .....	5	Thomas, Fort .....	1
Lawton, Fort .....	2	Wood, Fort .....	1
Liscum, Fort .....	1	W. H. Harrison, Fort .....	1
Logan H. Roots, Fort .....	1	Walter Reed Hospital .....	12
McDowell, Fort .....	1	Washington Barracks .....	5
McPherson, Fort .....	2	Wayne, Fort .....	1
Madison Barracks .....	1		
Mackenzie, Fort .....	1		
Meade, Fort .....	1		
		<b>Total .....</b>	<b>137</b>



*B.—Telephones.*

Headquarters, Eastern Department.....	68	Pittsburgh S. and S. depot.....	2
Headquarters, Western Department.....	43	Philadelphia, attending surgeon.....	1
Headquarters, Southern Department.....	12	Recruiting stations.....	98
Headquarters, Central Department.....	20	Portland, Oreg.....	5
Headquarters, Hawaiian Department.....	40	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....	3
Albany, N. Y. (brigade headquarters).....	4	Reno, Fort.....	2
Atlanta, Ga. (brigade headquarters).....	1	San Francisco depot.....	58
Boston depot.....	8	Seattle depot.....	17
Boise Barracks (caretaker).....	1	St. Louis depot.....	13
Chicago depot.....	11	Skagway, Alaska.....	1
Depots and stations on Mexican border.....	106	San Diego Aviation School.....	2
Front Royal remount depot.....	2	Valdez, Alaska.....	1
Hot Springs General Hospital.....	2	Walla Walla, Fort (caretaker).....	1
Juneau and Douglas, Alaska.....	2	Whipple Barracks (caretaker).....	1
Jeffersonville depot.....	15	Washington depot.....	57
Keogh, Fort, remount depot.....	2	Watervliet Arsenal.....	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	4		
Ketchikan, Alaska.....	1	Total.....	717
Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks.....	16		
New York depot.....	42	Total, posts.....	137
New Orleans, La.....	2	Total, others.....	717
Newport News, Va.....	1		
Omaha depot.....	2	Grand total.....	854
Philadelphia depot.....	49		

Telephone rates average from \$2.50 to \$5 per month for party lines and from \$5 to \$7 per month for trunk lines. Rates on the Mexican border are from \$3 to \$6 per month for party lines.

HEADQUARTERS EL PASO DISTRICT,  
OFFICE OF DISTRICT SIGNAL OFFICER,  
*El Paso, Tex., August 19, 1916.*

From: District signal officer.

To: Department signal officer, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Subject: Military telephone service.

1. It is recommended that steps be taken by the War Department to include in all subsequent estimates all funds for exchange telephone service for the Army of the United States to be expended under the Chief Signal Officer.

2. As the situation now stands, the Signal Corps is charged by law with providing telephone lines of information for the Army, and does install lines and complete telephone systems where they are required. The Quartermaster Corps pays for "exchange service," and the practice has grown up for the Quartermaster Corps to also contract with commercial telephone companies for individual line telephone service connecting the camps of organizations of troops with local city systems when camps are so situated that such city service is practicable. That kind of service is obviously the most efficient and useful and most economical for the Government.

3. The dual responsibility is, however, believed to be unbusinesslike and actually does obstruct the work of the Signal Corps in making plans and arrangements for proper and adequate telephone service for troops in camp and garrison, and even in campaign.

4. Attention is invited to the inclosed letter. It is understood that the request will be approved, but I can not be sure until it is in writing. In order to get the service required it was necessary for me to go over the ground with the officials of the telephone company and be prepared to make prompt decisions. I assumed this responsibility, and acted accordingly, but took the chance of being turned down by the Quartermaster.

5. It is not clear in my mind that the "exchange service," which by regulation is to be paid for by the Quartermaster Corps, includes more than trunk lines to Government telephone exchange switchboards, or that it does include all telephone service in general that is rented from commercial companies. The practice has drifted in that direction.

GEO. S. GIBBS, *Captain, Signal Corps.*

[First indorsement.]

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICER, SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT,  
*Fort Sam Houston, Tex., August 23, 1916.*

To the CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY:

1. This office heartily concurs in the recommendation made in the foregoing communication.

2. Situations have arisen similar to that mentioned in Capt. Gibbs's communication where other large camps were to be connected with adjacent commercial telephone

service. The failure of another corps to cooperate, by furnishing exchange service, due to unwillingness or lack of funds, may deprive the camp system established by the Signal Corps of a large part of its usefulness. Heretofore the Quartermaster Corps has furnished exchange service, but delays at least are bound to ensue by dual control of this important service.

3. In the case of Coast Artillery posts existing arrangements whereby the Signal Corps provides for the entire telephone service, including connection with the commercial systems, have, so far as known, operated satisfactorily to all concerned. It is thought that now is an excellent time to urge making this the uniform practice in regard to all military telephone service.

E. RUSSEL, *Major, Signal Corps.*

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
September 7, 1916.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY:

1. In the interest of increasing the efficiency of the telephone service of the Army, it is recommended that consideration be given to the following change of policy:

2. (a) At present, telephone systems within posts and camps are constructed and maintained by the Signal Corps.

(b) These camp and post systems are operated by enlisted men of the line detailed away from their organizations as "switchboard operators" and paid extra-duty pay by the Quartermaster Corps.

(c) The trunk line service necessary to connect these systems with that of commercial companies outside the limits of military posts and camps is contracted for by the Quartermaster Corps.

3. No technical service like the telephone service can be thoroughly efficient under such a system of divided responsibility. One department should construct, maintain, and operate the telephone service. To detail enlisted men of the line from their organizations to operate a Signal Corps telephone system at a post or camp has always been very unsatisfactory to line commanders, who want these men for duty with their own organizations. It is quite generally believed by line commanders that the Signal Corps should operate these telephone systems by trained Signal Corps operators, and not impose the duty on line troops.

4. It is therefore recommended (a) that the Signal Corps be charged with the duty of contracting for all commercial trunk-line service needed in conjunction with the telephone service of the Army posts or camps; that paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 5, War Department, 1913, be amended accordingly, and that the Chief Signal Officer of the Army be directed to submit estimates for the fiscal year 1918 for the funds necessary to carry this change into effect, such estimates previously having been submitted by the Quartermaster General. (b) It is further recommended that a sufficient number of enlisted men be authorized the Signal Corps under the provisions of section 13, national defense act approved June 3, 1916, to provide three switchboard operators for each military post for the purpose of relieving from that duty the enlisted men of the line now performing that duty.

C. McK. SALTZMAN,  
*Major, Signal Corps, Acting Chief Signal Officer.*

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
September 14, 1916.

To the Quartermaster General for remark.  
By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,  
September 19, 1916.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

1. At present this office contracts for the commercial telephone service required for the Army, except at Coast Artillery posts, which is contracted for by the Signal Corps. The Signal Corps also installs telephone systems at posts which are connected with commercial telephones by trunk lines. The switchboards at posts are usually operated by enlisted men, detailed for the purpose.

2. It is recommended that the recommendations of the Chief Signal Officer contained in the fourth paragraph of second indorsement hereon be concurred in, as these recommendations are considered to the interest of the service, and that he submit estimate to Congress for the necessary funds to provide for all commercial telephone service for the Army during the fiscal year 1918.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps, Acting Quartermaster General.*

[Fifth Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*September 22, 1916.*

To the Chief of Staff.

[Sixth Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*October 3, 1916.*

To the CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER:

Who will submit a draft of an order modifying General Orders, No. 5, War Department, 1913, and of such changes in Army Regulations as may be necessary to carry out the transfer of duty above recommended, and a statement of the number and grade of additional men required for the Signal Corps to perform these duties at posts now occupied by troops and the stations where they will be employed. Due consideration will be given to the utilization of men of that corps now authorized as far as practicable. The return of this paper is desired.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,  
*Adjutant General.*

[Seventh Indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
*October 12, 1916.*

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

1. Drafts of order modifying General Orders, No. 5, War Department, 1913; of changes to paragraph 1194, Army Regulations; and changes to Signal Corps Manual No. 7, are inclosed herewith.

2. As the present Army appropriation prohibits the use of Signal Corps funds for telephone exchange service, except at Coast Artillery posts, these changes should not be issued until Congress shall have made an appropriation expendable by the Signal Corps. It is therefore recommended that in the next Army appropriation bill to be submitted to Congress, a provision be inserted to cover this additional expenditure out of Signal Corps funds. This office has no means of knowing what the estimate should be to cover trunk-line service at posts and commercial telephone service at department headquarters, and other offices pertaining to the Army elsewhere. It is recommended that the amount expended for this purpose be obtained from the Quartermaster General.

3. At present there are 165 enlisted men of the line employed on extra duty as switchboard operators. This number is not sufficient, as at most posts special duty men are used in order to give the service required by the garrison. It is estimated that the number of men required for this duty will be 265. At least one man is required at ungarrisoned posts, to maintain the system and care for the installation.

4. The scheme for organization of the Signal Corps, as recommended in letter from this office dated July 28, 1916 (A. G. O. file 2405728), provides for 56 more enlisted men than were authorized under the present increment. It is therefore recommended that the enlisted personnel be increased by 321 men and that the proportion of non-commissioned officers be maintained as provided in the national defense act of June 3, 1916.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN,  
*Brigadier General, Chief Signal Officer.*

[Eighth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*October 17, 1916.*

To the CHIEF OF STAFF:

Additional copies of 2405728, General Staff Memorandums of September 22 and 28, 1916, and three drafts of Changes and General Orders accompanying.

(Ninth indorsement.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
November 10, 1916.

Through the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL to the CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

With the information that from paragraph 2, seventh indorsement, it appears that the desired changes can not be effected until a new appropriation bill is passed providing for the expenditure of funds for commercial telephone service from appropriations for the Signal Corps. The only action now required is a change in the estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1918, so that this item will appear in the estimates for the Signal Corps instead of those for the Quartermaster Corps. The Quartermaster General will furnish the Chief Signal Officer with the necessary information on which to base his estimate. The latter officer will submit a supplementary estimate for this purpose with a draft of such change in the language of existing appropriations as may be necessary. The Quartermaster General will then submit a request for a reduction of the proper amount from the estimates already submitted by him.

When the new appropriation bill is passed the Chief Signal Officer will submit drafts of such changes in orders, manuals, and Army Regulations as may be necessary to comply with the law.

No change in the status of the personnel of switchboard operators is deemed necessary until the control of commercial service is transferred to the Signal Corps. The Chief Signal Officer will then submit an estimate of the increase in the Signal Corps required for this purpose, taking into consideration the increment that will be made in the Signal Corps July 1, 1917. In making this estimate the instructions in the sixth indorsement will be followed; i. e., a statement of the number of additional men required to perform these duties and the stations where they will be employed. It is not believed that enlisted men of the higher grades of the Signal Corps are needed to replace the men of the line now on extra duty as switchboard operators.

By order of the Secretary of War.

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,  
*Adjutant General.*

(Tenth indorsement.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
November 18, 1916.

To the CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER:

The funds estimated for by this office for the rental of commercial telephones and for the payment of telephone tolls for long distance messages and service in excess of fixed rates, fiscal year 1918, is as follows:

- (a) Rental of commercial telephones..... \$45,800.00  
This amount includes \$9,000, estimated as required in connection with the second increment. The actual amount required for rental of telephones in use is \$36,200.  
(b) Telephone tolls..... 3,261.21

A list of commercial telephones rented by the Quartermaster Corps is herewith inclosed.

In connection with the instructions contained in the first paragraph, ninth indorsement, it is recommended that the reduction in the estimate submitted by this office, amounting to \$49,061.21, be made at the time hearings are had by the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, on the estimates for support of the Army for 1918, and then only provided the committee approve of the transfer of the items in question to Signal Corps appropriation.

H. G. SHARPE,  
*Quartermaster General, United States Army.*

#### Item I. E. 167c. Telephone Tolls.

Cost, fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,000.00	.....	\$3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$2,895.00  
 Fiscal year 1917..... 2,901.35

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$2,901.35		\$2,901.35
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,901.35		2,901.35
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	359.86		359.86
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	359.86		359.86
Grand total of item.....			3,261.21

Increase of \$359.86 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

This item covers official conversations over the long-distance telephone when the urgency of the public business renders it necessary.

A large portion of this long-distance service is used at Washington, D. C.; New York City; Philadelphia, Pa.; Governors Island, N. Y.; Fort Totten, N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Portland, Oreg.

**Item I. E. 168. Extra Duty Pay, Barracks and Quarters.**

Extra-duty men formerly paid under this item have been replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, as provided for in section 4 of the Army appropriation act approved August 24, 1912.

Note.—Approximately 410 extra-duty men have been replaced by Quartermaster Corps men.

**Item I. E. 168½. Extra Duty Pay, School Teachers.***Appropriation.*

Fiscal year 1917..... \$6,809.25

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$6,809.25		\$6,809.25
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	6,809.25		6,809.25
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	690.75		690.75
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	690.75		690.75
Grand total of item.....			7,500.00

Increase of \$690.75 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

For the payment of extra-duty pay to enlisted men (150 men, at 50 cents per day for 100 days each) of the line detailed on extra duty as school teachers during the school term for post schools, except Alaska and Philippine Islands.

Estimated for in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War of July 24, 1915 (A. G. O., No. 2281116; O. Q. M. G., No. 242.13-P).

[Eighth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 July 24, 1915.

To the Quartermaster General, who will include in the estimates for the fiscal year 1917 and thereafter an item under "Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps," for the payment of extra-duty pay to enlisted men of the line detailed on extra duty as school teachers during the school term for posts schools \* \* \*.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. C. BENNETT,  
*Adjutant General.*

**Item I. E. 169. Extra-Duty Pay to Soldiers as Clerks.**

Extra-duty men formerly paid under this item have been replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, as provided for in section 4 of the Army appropriation act approved August 24, 1912.

NOTE.—Approximately 117 extra-duty men have been replaced by Quartermaster Corps men.

**Item I. E. 170. Extra-Duty Pay to Soldiers as Prison Overseers at Posts Where General Prisoners are Confined.**

Extra-duty men formerly paid under this item have been replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, as provided in section 4 of the Army appropriation act approved August 24, 1915.

NOTE.—Approximately 85 extra-duty men have been replaced by Quartermaster Corps men.

**Item I. E. 171. Extra-Duty Pay to Soldiers of the United States Disciplinary Barracks Guard.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$28,940.00	.....	\$28,940.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	28,940.00	.....	28,940.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$14,546.89
Fiscal year 1917.....	34,793.40

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$51,957.75	.....	\$51,957.75
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	51,957.75	.....	51,957.75

Increase of \$17,164.35 is due to following increased strength of the United States Disciplinary Guards (see G. O. 29, W. D., July 21, 1916, and third indorsement, A. G. O., Aug. 23, 1916, No. 2443637), \$4,389.35, and to detail of 100 sergeants from the line, etc., to these guards, who are entitled to 35 cents per day extra-duty pay (see sec. 36, act of June 3, 1916), \$12,775; total, \$17,164.35.

NOTE.—Public—No. 242, Sixty-fourth Congress, "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1917, and for other purposes," provides, on page 15, under "Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps," the following:

"That hereafter the extra-duty pay of the United States Disciplinary Barracks Guard shall be at the following rates per day: Sergeant, 35 cents; corporals, 30 cents; and privates, 20 cents."

The estimate contemplates the detail on extra duty of the following number of men of the Disciplinary Barracks Guards in accordance with General Orders, No. 29, War Department, July 21, 1916, the rates of pay as recommended by third indorsement, No. 2443637, Adjutant Generals Office, August 23, 1916, copy herewith.

Station.	Number of men.	Grade.	Rate per day.	Number of days.	Amount.
			<i>Cents.</i>		
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	19	Sergeants.....	35	365	\$3,427.25
	4	Cooks.....	35	365	511.00
	22	Corporals.....	30	365	2,409.00
	2	Mechanics.....	30	365	219.00
	154	Privates.....	20	365	11,242.00
Alcatraz, Cal.....	19	Sergeants.....	35	365	2,427.25
	4	Cooks.....	35	365	511.00
	22	Corporals.....	30	365	2,409.00
	2	Mechanics.....	30	365	219.00
	154	Privates.....	20	365	11,242.00
Fort Jay, N. Y.....	7	Sergeants.....	35	365	894.25
	2	Cooks.....	35	365	255.50
	6	Corporals.....	30	365	657.00
	1	Mechanic.....	30	365	109.50
	50	Privates.....	20	365	3,650.00
	468				39,182.75

Refers to guards at Leavenworth, Kans., Alcatraz, Cal., and Fort Jay, N. Y., which it is not thought advisable to replace by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.

[Third indorsement.]

2443637.

ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE,  
August 23, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. It is the opinion of this office that the extra-duty pay of the battalion sergeant major, first sergeant, supply sergeant, sergeant, and cook should be 35 cents per day; that the extra-duty pay of each corporal and mechanic should be 30 cents per day; and that the extra-duty pay of each first-class private, private, and bugler should be 20 cents per day.

2. A cook receives the pay of a sergeant and a mechanic the pay of a corporal. The rates as above, therefore, appear to conform strictly, in principle, to the memorandum approved August 24, 1915 (2293571).

H. P. MCCAIN, *The Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 29.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, July 21, 1916.

Paragraphs I and II, General Orders, No. 21, War Department, 1915, and any other orders or instructions in conflict with the provisions of this order, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Enlisted men assigned to duty as guards or with disciplinary organizations at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, or a branch thereof, whether originally detached from another organization or enlisted for the purpose, shall be carried only on the rolls of the organization at the barracks to which they pertain. Hereafter, enlisted men detailed from other organizations for duty at a disciplinary barracks will be dropped, by the organization from which detailed, as transferred. The commandant shall appoint and issue warrants to such noncommissioned officers as are authorized for the guard and disciplinary organizations duly maintained at the barracks. One guard at each barracks shall be appointed and shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a battalion sergeant major. An additional battalion sergeant major is authorized for each disciplinary battalion.

The existing companies of United States Disciplinary Barracks Guards, the first, second, third, and fourth companies, will each be maintained at the enlisted strength

and with the enlisted organization provided for a company of Infantry in battalion. (Sec. 17, act approved June 3, 1916.)

2. In lieu of the guards and overseers heretofore authorized for the Atlantic Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N. Y., the following guard company, to be designated Fifth Company, United States Disciplinary Barracks Guards, is authorized and will be maintained:

First sergeant.....	1	Mechanic.....	1
Supply sergeant.....	1	Privates, first-class.....	12
Sergeants.....	4	Privates.....	36
Corporals.....	6		
Cooks.....	2	Total.....	65
Buglers.....	2		

Medical attendance will be furnished as heretofore from the post of Fort Jay.

3. (a) General prisoners confined in the United States Disciplinary Barracks and branches thereof under sentence for purely military offenses alone, whose record and conduct are such as to entitle them to the privilege, will be afforded an opportunity to receive a special course in military training during a portion of the time that otherwise would be devoted to hard labor. To that end the following disciplinary organizations at these barracks are hereby authorized:

At the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: First Disciplinary Band; First, Second, Third, and Fourth Disciplinary Companies.

At the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.: Second Disciplinary Band; Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eight Disciplinary Companies.

At the Atlantic Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N. Y.: Third Disciplinary Band; Ninth Disciplinary Company.

(b) Except in particular cases in which the commandant of the barracks deems such enrollment unwise, all general prisoners of the first conduct class confined therein under sentence for purely military offenses alone will be enrolled in disciplinary organizations, but no such general prisoner shall in any case be excluded from enrollment in a disciplinary organization, or from regular participation in the course in military instruction, because his services may be regarded as desirable or necessary elsewhere.

(c) Details of organization:

#### DISCIPLINARY BAND.

*Enlisted men.*—One band leader, one assistant band leader, two band sergeants, and two band corporals.

*General prisoners.*—Twenty-one under instruction as privates.

#### DISCIPLINARY COMPANY.

*Officers.*—One captain or first lieutenant detailed as company commander and one lieutenant detailed for duty with the company.

*Enlisted men.*—One first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, and six sergeants.

*General prisoners.*—Under instruction: Eleven as squad leaders, 2 as cooks, 2 as buglers, 1 as mechanic, 19 as privates first-class, and 56 as privates.

#### DISCIPLINARY BATTALION.

One major or captain detailed as battalion commander.

One lieutenant detailed as battalion adjutant.

One battalion sergeant major.

Not less than two nor more than four disciplinary companies.

(d) The officers required for duty with disciplinary organizations will be detailed in orders from the War Department and the enlisted men required for duty as non-commissioned officers of such organizations will be appointed and assigned thereto by the commandant of the barracks from enlisted men assigned to duty at such barracks for that purpose.

(e) General prisoners enrolled in disciplinary organizations will be placed under military training and instruction during one-half of each working-day, but will be required to work during the other half. Exceptions to this requirement may be made by the commandant in cases of individual skilled workmen and locally paroled prisoners whose services he deems absolutely necessary for the performance of especially important work, but this discretion will not be exercised in such a way as to deprive these men of a fair amount of military training and instruction.



(f) When under instruction as members of a disciplinary organization, and during periods of leisure, general prisoners will be dressed in such uniform, without facings or ornaments, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. For this purpose obsolete service uniforms will be utilized. When at work, general prisoners enrolled in disciplinary organizations will be dressed in fatigue clothing.

(g) Disciplinary organizations will be armed and equipped as Infantry, with such exceptions as to equipment as may be directed by the War Department.

(h) General prisoners enrolled in disciplinary companies will be designated by name and not by number; will not be required to work in the same party with general prisoners not enrolled in disciplinary companies; will be quartered in a separate section of the barracks; will be seated at separate tables in the dining room and in a separate section in the chapel; will be permitted the privilege of rendering the prescribed military salute; and when under arms, at work, or at meals, will be permitted to converse with each other under the restrictions that govern enlisted men while similarly engaged.

(i) The course of military training and instruction for general prisoners enrolled in disciplinary organizations will include: Physical training; personal hygiene, including care of the uniform; the school of the soldier, squad, company, and (when practicable) the battalion; dismounted Cavalry and Field Artillery drill; elementary signaling; care of arms and equipment; aiming and sighting drill; gallery practice, rifle and revolver; saber drill; estimating distances; pitching and striking tents; hasty shelter—use of trenching tools; knots and lashings; duties of enlisted men in military bridge construction; and lectures and such other instruction as may be practicable on the duties of enlisted men in the service of security and information—outposts, advance, rear and flank guards, and scouting.

(j) The control of the United States Disciplinary Barracks and its branches, and of all offenders sent thereto for confinement and detention, is by law vested in The Adjutant General of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War. Direct correspondence with chiefs of staff corps and departments as now prescribed or authorized will continue.

(k) It is the policy of the War Department to separate, so far as practicable, general prisoners convicted of offenses punishable by penitentiary confinement from general prisoners convicted of purely military offenses or of misdemeanors in connection with purely military offenses. In furtherance of this policy reviewing authorities will designate a penitentiary as the place of confinement of general prisoners sentenced to be confined for more than one year upon conviction of offenses punishable by confinement in a penitentiary under some statute of the United States or under some statute or other law in force in the locality in which the offense was committed (see 97th Article of War and sec. 2 of the Army appropriation act of Mar. 4, 1915, amending chap. 6, Title XIV, of the Revised Statutes), except in individual cases in which the proved circumstances show that the holding of the prisoners so convicted in barracks associations with misdemeanants and military offenders will not be to the detriment of the latter. For general prisoners to be confined in penitentiaries under the foregoing rule, reviewing authorities in the United States, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands will designate the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., as the place of confinement, except that such prisoners as are residents of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone may be confined in local penitentiaries and reviewing authorities in the Philippine Islands will designate the penitentiary at Bilibid, Manila, P. I., as the place of confinement for prisoners who are residents of the Philippine Islands.

[2409843, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT,  
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. McCAIN, *The Adjutant General.*

**Item I. E. 172. Extra-Duty Pay for Mess Stewards at Recruit Depots.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,198.00	.....	\$1,198.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,198.00	.....	1,198.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,408.80
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,659.20

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,659.20		\$1,659.20
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	165.80		165.80
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			
Grand total of item.....			1,825.00

Increase of \$165.80 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

This estimate is for extra-duty pay for four mess stewards at recruit depots—Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort McDowell, Cal., and Fort Slocum, N. Y., and one additional mess steward due to increase in Army.

Paragraph 329, Army Regulations, reads as follows: "In case the mess stewards and cooks at recruit depots are graduates of the schools for bakers and cooks, extra-duty pay will be paid them by the Quartermaster Corps at the following rates, approved by the Secretary of War: To mess stewards \$1 a day and to cooks 50 cents a day, and they will receive no further extra compensation."

Mess stewards are authorized under paragraph 1346, Army Regulations, when organizations or detachments are merged into a general mess.

**Item I. E. 173. Extra-Duty Pay for Cooks at Recruit Depots.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,310.00		\$7,310.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	7,310.00		7,310.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$8,805.62
Fiscal year 1917.....	10,357.55

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$10,357.55		\$10,357.55
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	1,322.45		1,322.45
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			
Grand total of item.....			11,680.00

Increase of \$1,322.45 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

This estimate is for extra-duty pay to 64 cooks for 365 days each, at 50 cents per day each (see quotation from A. R. 329, under item No. 172), at the following recruit depots: Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort Logan, Colo., Fort McDowell, Cal., and Fort Slocum, N. Y.

**Item I. E. 174. Extra-Duty Pay for Instructors at Schools for Bakers and Cooks.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,386.00		\$7,386.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	7,386.00		7,386.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1918.....	\$7,394.72
Fiscal year 1917.....	8,212.50

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$8,212.50		\$8,212.50
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,212.50		8,212.50

This estimate is for extra-duty pay to 15 men at \$1 per day and 15 at 50 cents per day for 365 days each.

NOTE.—Under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1909, as published in General Orders No. 49, W. D., 1909 (p. 15), and General Orders No. 60, W. D., 1915, the following rates of extra-duty pay are authorized for instructors at the schools for bakers and cooks: Senior and chief instructors, \$1 per day; instructors, \$0.50 per day.

Station.	Number.	Rate per day.	Amount.
Fort Riley, Kans.....	3	\$1.00	\$1,095.00
	3	.50	547.50
Washington Barracks, D. C.....	3	1.00	1,095.00
	3	.50	547.50
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.....	3	1.00	1,095.00
	3	.50	547.50
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.....	3	1.00	1,095.00
	3	.50	547.50
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	3	1.00	1,095.00
	3	.50	547.50

**Item I. E. 175. Expresses, Expenses of, to and from Frontier Posts and Armies in the Field.**

To date no demands have been made for payments under this item during the fiscal year 1917; therefore none are anticipated for 1917, and no amount is estimated.

**Item I. E. 176. Expenses of Escorts to Quartermasters and Other Disbursing Officers, and to Trains, where Military Escorts can not be Furnished.**

To date no demands have been made for payments under this item during the fiscal year 1917; therefore none are anticipated for 1918, and no amount is estimated.

**Item I. E. 177. Office Furniture Authorized.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$14,111.82	.....	\$14,111.82
Philippine Islands.....	2,975.00	.....	2,975.00
Total.....	17,086.82	.....	17,086.82

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$19,406.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	21,153.85

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$18,153.85	.....	\$18,153.85
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Total.....	21,153.85	.....	21,153.85
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	5,611.96	.....	5,611.96
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,611.96	.....	5,611.96
Grand total of items.....	26,765.81	.....	26,765.81

Increase of \$5,611.96 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

**Supplies.**—The supplies to be purchased under this item to meet current requirements are such articles as office tables, desks, chairs, file boxes and cases, copy presses, water coolers, cuspidors and mats, clocks, rugs, linoleum, desk and waste-paper baskets, shears, etc., and such other Class A and Class D supplies as may be required to replace unserviceable articles at all posts.

**Services.**—The services to be procured under this item are such repairs as may be required from time to time for placing office furniture in serviceable condition.

The following statement shows the offices and the number of rooms for which office furniture has to be supplied:

	Offices.	Rooms.		Offices.	Rooms.
United States:			Philippine Islands:		
5 department headquarters.....	25	200	At posts (22).....	142	340
3 Artillery district headquar- ters.....	3	15	At department headquarters.....	4	36
29 coast-defense headquarters.....	116	348	At depots, etc.....	7	42
4 division headquarters.....	16	.....	Total.....	153	418
11 brigade headquarters.....	11	.....			
170 posts and stations.....	894	2,619	Total United States and Philippine Islands.....	1,331	4,173
15 military attachés.....	24	72			
60 recruiting stations.....	58	290			
21 depots, etc.....	21	211			
Total.....	1,168	3,755			

## Item I. E. 178, Towels, Issue of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,000.00	.....	\$2,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	350.00	.....	350.00
Total.....	2,350.00	.....	2,350.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,230.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,585.95

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,235.95	.....	\$2,235.95
Philippine Islands.....	350.00	.....	350.00
Total.....	2,585.95	.....	2,585.95
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	919.47	.....	919.47
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	919.47	.....	919.47
Grand total of item.....	3,505.42	.....	3,505.42

Increase of \$919.47 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

*Supplies.*—The supplies estimated for under this item are towels in amount of approximately 17,527, at an average cost of about 20 cents each.

The following extract from Army Regulations, 1913, paragraph 1215, as amended by C. A. R. 17, governs the issue of towels:

“9. Towels, huck: For use in the offices of regimental headquarters, when adjuncts of post headquarters, and in the offices of post and coast defense staff officers, in bakeries, and in offices of department and depot quartermasters when the necessity for the issue is certified to by the commanding officer: For each person whose employment therein is authorized, not to exceed two towels a year.”

## Item I. E. 178a. Towels, Laundering of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,100.00	.....	\$1,100.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,015.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	950.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$950.00		\$950.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	950.00		950.00

The average contract price for laundering towels is 1½ cents each.

**Item I. E. 179. Laborers, Hire of, in the Quartermaster Corps.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$70,000.00		\$70,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,825.00		7,825.00
Total.....	77,825.00		77,825.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$75,050.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	74,725.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$67,225.00		\$67,225.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,500.00		7,500.00
Total.....	74,725.00		74,725.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	11,000.00		11,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	11,000.00		11,000.00
For Officers' Reserve Corps:			
United States.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Grand total of item.....	90,725.00		90,725.00

The increase of \$16,000 is due to the following:

Based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.....	\$11,000.00
For Officers' Reserve Corps, for pay of approximately 3 laborers at \$2 per day each, at each of 10 camps of 3 months' duration.....	5,000.00
Total.....	16,000.00

This amount covers the hire of laborers at salaries ranging from \$120 to \$1,200 per annum. (For list of laborers see Book of Estimates, 1918.)

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,  
PANAMA CANAL ZONE,  
Ancon, Canal Zone, October 3, 1916.

From: Commanding General.

To: Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, New York Harbor.

Subject: Hire of laborers, Canal Zone.

1. With reference to tenth indorsement, War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, September 9, 1916, No. 2416910, stating that estimates will be submitted to Congress for fiscal year 1918 for funds for payment of laborers to be engaged for police work at posts ordinarily performed on the Canal Zone by Jamaican laborers, I desire to submit the following estimate in lieu of ninth indorsement, Office Quartermaster General, in said communication. I am considering the increase in the garrison to be made under the national-defense act, and also including the Medical Department and Quartermaster Corps detachments at each post, which, combined, have the strength of an organization as one organization:

5 regiments of Infantry.....	80	2 aero companies, Signal Corps.....	2
1 regiment of Cavalry.....	16	Medical detachments and Quartermaster de-	
1 regiment of Field Artillery.....	9	tachments attached to technical troops.....	2
20 companies of Coast Artillery and band.....	24	1 ambulance company.....	1
1 battalion of Engineers.....	4		
2 field companies, Signal Corps.....	2		
1 telegraph company, Signal Corps.....	1		
			141

2. Total amount, 141 laborers at \$25 per month for 12 months, \$42,300.

C. R. EDWARDS,  
*Brigadier General, United States Army, Commanding.*

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT,  
October 19, 1916.

To The Adjutant General of the Army, recommending that the amount indicated in paragraph 2, letter, page 1 hereof, be included in the estimates submitted to Congress for fiscal year 1918.

GEO. H. BARTLETT,  
*Colonel, General Staff,*  
*Chief of Staff in absence of the Department Commander.*

[Second indorsement.]

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
October 24, 1916.

To the Quartermaster General, with reference to 231.47-142-P, Camp Gaillard, office Quartermaster Master General.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,  
October 27, 1916.

To The ADJUTANT GENERAL United States Army:

1. Requesting to be informed whether the garrison in the Canal Zone during the fiscal year 1918 will be increased to the numbers shown in paragraph 1, this communication.

2. There has been included in the estimates for 1918 an item for \$25,200 to cover 84 civilian laborers, as per ninth indorsement of this office, dated August 29, 1916 (231.47-142-P, Camp Gaillard).

By authority of the Quartermaster General:

A. E. SAXTON,  
*Major, Quartermaster Corps.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
October 30, 1916.

To the CHIEF OF STAFF.

General Staff memorandum of September 8, 1916, accompanying. One inclosure.

[Fifth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
November 13, 1916.

To the Quartermaster General, with the information that the strength of the garrison of the Canal Zone after July 1, 1917, is correctly stated in the body of this letter, being in accordance with the approved policy as furnished to the Quartermaster General in a table showing the increments of all garrisons of the Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, and Panama Canal Zone up to July 1, 1920. The estimates for 1918 for this purpose will be increased to \$42,300, to cover the employment of 141 laborers. The return of this paper with the view to its transmission to the commanding general, Eastern Department, is desired.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,  
Adjutant General.

**Item I. E. 180. Interpreters, Hire of, for the Army.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$15,924.40	.....	\$15,924.40
Philippine Islands.....	8,467.33	.....	8,467.33
Total.....	24,391.73	.....	24,391.73

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$24,333.59
Fiscal year 1917.....	28,006.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$20,006.00	.....	\$20,006.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
Total.....	28,006.00	.....	28,006.00

For list of interpreters see Book of Estimates, 1918.

**Item I. E. 181. Spies, Hire of, for the Army.**

To date no demands have been made for payments under this item in the United States during the fiscal year 1917; therefore none are anticipated for 1918.

**Item I. E. 182. Guides, Hire of, for the Army.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....	\$532.67	.....	\$532.67
Total.....	532.67	.....	532.67



*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	929.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$129.00		\$129.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>929.00</b>		<b>929.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	285.35		285.35
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>285.35</b>		<b>285.35</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>1,214.35</b>		<b>1,214.35</b>

Increase of \$285.35 based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

For hire of guides as their services may be required for duty with officers on progressive map work; also Mexico.

**Item I. E. 183. Clerks, Compensation of, to Officers of the Quartermaster Corps.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$678,856.40		\$678,856.44
Philippine Islands.....	118,050.00		118,050.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>796,906.40</b>		<b>796,906.40</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$789,450.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	775,000.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$657,000.00		\$657,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	118,000.00		118,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>775,000.00</b>		<b>775,000.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>		<b>3,000.00</b>
<b>For officers' Reserve Corps:</b>			
United States.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>		<b>3,000.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>781,000.00</b>		<b>781,000.00</b>

Increase of \$6,000 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment... \$3,000  
**For Officers' Reserve Corps, for pay of one clerk at \$100 per month at each of 10 camps of 3 months' duration.....** 3,000

**Total.....** 6,000

Under this item are paid such employees as chief clerks, clerks employed in keeping accounts of money and property, preparing vouchers, contracts, etc., records and correspondence clerks, stenographers and typewriters, and similar clerical assistance.

This amount covers the hire of the actual number of clerks authorized, at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$2,500 per annum.

(For list of employees see Book of Estimates, 1918.)

**Item I. E. 184. Other Employees, Compensation of, to the Officers of the Quartermaster Corps.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$265,728.37	.....	\$265,728.37
Philippine Islands.....	37,410.00	.....	37,410.00
Total.....	303,138.37	.....	303,138.37

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$280,900.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	300,562.50

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$263,062.50	.....	\$263,062.00
Philippine Islands.....	37,500.00	.....	37,500.00
Total.....	300,562.50	.....	300,562.50
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Grand total of item.....	315,562.50	.....	315,562.50

Increase of \$15,000 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

Under this item are paid such employees as civil engineers, superintendents of construction, inspectors of construction, electrical and mechanical engineers, draftsmen, rodmen, custodians, caretakers, storekeepers, watchmen, gardeners, messengers, janitors, scrubbers, horsehoers and farriers, elevator conductors, foremen, foresters, inspectors, packers, superintendents, telephone operators, etc. It covers the hire of employees at salaries ranging from \$12 to \$2,500 per annum in the United States and possessions.

(For list of employees see Book of Estimates, 1918.)

**Item I. E. 185. Clerks, United States Disciplinary Barracks.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$9,266.66	.....	\$9,266.66
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,266.66	.....	9,266.66

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$10,223.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	9,000.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$3,800.00		\$3,800.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	3,800.00		3,800.00

Under this item are employed five clerks for the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and one clerk for the Pacific branch at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

**Item I. E. 186. Foreman, United States Disciplinary Barracks.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,306.66		\$4,306.66
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4,306.66		4,306.66

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,763.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,900.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,300.00		\$5,300.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	5,300.00		5,300.00

There are authorized for the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth three foremen and one superintendent of brickmaking plant. The pay of these employees ranges from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum.

Increase is due to transfer of blacksmith to foreman mechanic (blacksmith), at \$1,200 per annum, and increase of pay of foreman of shoe and harness shop from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum.

**Item I. E. 187. Watchmen, United States Disciplinary Barracks.**

No estimate for the fiscal year 1918.

The two watchmen at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., have been replaced by enlisted men.

## Item I. E. 188. Organist, United States Disciplinary Barracks.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$60.00		\$60.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	60.00		60.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$100.36
Fiscal year 1917.....	104.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$104.00		\$104.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	104.00		104.00

This item represents payment to organist at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for 52 Sundays at \$2 per Sunday.

## Item I. E. 189. Recruiting, Incidental Expenses of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$63,500.00		\$63,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,050.00		1,050.00
Total.....	64,550.00		64,550.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$67,810.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	41,800.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$40,800.00		\$40,800.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total.....	41,800.00		41,800.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	4,561.96		4,561.96
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4,561.96		4,561.96
Grand total of item.....	46,361.96		46,361.96

Increase of \$4,561.96 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item are such articles as chairs, desks, recruiting scales, signs, linoleum, water coolers, multigraphs, sweeping compound, tape measures, bookcases for blanks, etc.

*Services.*—The services to be procured are painting signs, erection of flagstuffs, repairs to furniture, and such other services not included in the subitems hereafter mentioned as may be required for the recruiting service.

### Item 189a. Recruiting Baths

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,000.00	.....	\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,930.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,400.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,400.00	.....	\$2,400.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	400.00	.....	400.00
Grand total of item.....	.....	.....	2,800.00

Increase of \$400 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

### Item I. E. 189b. Recruiting, Bill Posting.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$125,000.00	.....	\$125,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	125,000.00	.....	125,000.00

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$130,471.30
Fiscal year 1917.....	79,720.35

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$79,720.35		\$79,720.35
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	79,720.35		79,720.35
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	6,979.65		6,979.65
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	6,979.65		6,979.65
Grand total of item.....			86,700.00

Increase of \$6,979.65 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

This item includes all bill posting throughout the United States, as per contract entered into with a bill-posting company, display signs, and lithograph posters.

**Item I. E. 189c. Recruiting, Advertising.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$15,000.00		\$15,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	15,000.00		15,000.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$15,720.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	9,600.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$9,600.00		\$9,600.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	9,600.00		9,600.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2,100.00		2,100.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,100.00		2,100.00
Grand total of item.....	11,700.00		11,700.00

Increase of \$2,100 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

This item includes newspaper and periodical advertising and theater-curtain advertising.

## Item I. E. 189d. Recruiting, Drayage.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,200.00		\$1,200.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,200.00		1,200.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,179.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	720.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$720.00		\$720.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	720.00		720.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	220.00		220.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	220.00		220.00
Grand total of item.....	940.00		940.00

Increase of \$220 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

## Item I. E. 189e. Recruiting, Ice.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,500.00		\$1,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,500.00		1,500.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,572.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	960.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$960.00		\$960.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	960.00		960.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	460.00		460.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	460.00		460.00
Grand total of item.....	1,420.00		1,420.00

Increase of \$460 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

Ice under this item is only furnished to recruit depots.

**Item I. E. 189f. Recruiting, Laundry.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$15,000.00		\$15,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	15,000.00		15,000.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$15,720.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	9,600.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918,.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$9,600.00		\$9,600.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	9,600.00		9,600.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2,100.00		2,100.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,100.00		2,100.00
Grand total of item.....	11,700.00		11,700.00

Increase of \$2,100 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

For laundering towels and flags for recruiting stations, also clothing and equipage for applicants for enlistment at recruiting stations, recruit depots, and recruit-depot posts.

**Item I. E. 189g. Recruiting, Telephone Service.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	5,500.00		5,500.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$5,895.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,600.00



*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$3,600.00		\$3,600.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	3,600.00		3,600.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	600.00		600.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	600.00		600.00
Grand total of item.....	4,200.00		4,200.00

Increase of \$600 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment

**Item I. E. 189h. Recruiting—Removal of Garbage and Ashes.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$400.00		\$400.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	400.00		400.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$393.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	240.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$240.00		\$240.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	240.00		240.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	90.00		90.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	90.00		90.00
Grand total of item.....	330.00		330.00

Increase of \$90 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

**Item I. E. 189i. Recruiting—Altering White Clothing for Recruiting Parties.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$410.00		\$410.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	410.00		410.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$393.00  
 Fiscal year 1917..... 240.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$240.00		\$240.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>240.00</b>		<b>240.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	90.00		90.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>90.00</b>		<b>90.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>330.00</b>		<b>330.00</b>

Increase of \$90 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

**Item I. E. 189j. Recruiting—Printing.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$600.00		\$600.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>600.00</b>		<b>600.00</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$700.00  
 Fiscal year 1917..... 840.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$840.00		\$840.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>840.00</b>		<b>840.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	240.00		240.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>240.00</b>		<b>240.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>1,080.00</b>		<b>1,080.00</b>

Increase of \$240 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

## Item I. E. 189k (new) Recruiting, Payment of \$5 to Postmasters.

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	\$125,000.00		\$125,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	125,000.00		125,000.00
Grand total of item.....	125,000.00		125,000.00

This amount (new) is required to cover payment of \$5 to postmasters for each recruit obtained under provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, as follows:

"Section 27. \* \* \*

"And provided further, That the President is authorized in his discretion to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Army, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the Army the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of \$5."

## Items 189 to 189k.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, August 30, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for estimates, fiscal year 1918.

1. The following statement shows the cost of incidental expenses of recruiting \* \* \*, for the fiscal years 1914, 1915, and 1916, viz:

*Recruiting.*

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$123,075.65
Fiscal year 1915.....	124,158.39
Fiscal year 1916.....	121,662.40
* * * * *	*

2. Information is requested as to the amounts which should be estimated for these purposes for the fiscal year 1918.

\* \* \* \* \*

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps,  
Acting Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
September 8, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Estimates for incidental expenses of recruiting \* \* \* should be made as follows:

For recruiting.....	\$497,000.00
* * * * *	*

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY,  
Adjutant General.

NOTE.—Refers to item 189 and subitems.

\$50,000 of above amount (\$497,000) was included in special estimate for recruiting the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

## Item I. E. 190. Deserters, Apprehension of, etc.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$65,000.00		\$65,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,500.00		2,500.00
Total.....	67,500.00		67,500.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$67,500.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	117,846.40

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$115,846.40		\$115,846.40
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
Total.....	117,846.40		117,846.40
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	2,153.60		2,153.60
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,153.60		2,153.60
Grand total of item.....	120,000.00		120,000.00

Increase of \$2,153.60 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, August 30, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Data for estimates, fiscal year 1918.

1. The following statement shows the cost of \* \* \* apprehension of deserters  
\* \* \* for the fiscal years 1914, 1915, and 1916, viz:

\* \* \* \* \*

*Apprehension of deserters.*

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$74,948.03
Fiscal year 1915.....	90,076.56
Fiscal year 1916.....	83,287.97

\* \* \* \* \*

2. Information is requested as to the amounts which should be estimated for these purposes for the fiscal year 1918.

\* \* \* \* \*

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps, Acting Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
September 8, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Estimates for \* \* \* apprehension of deserters, \* \* \* should be made as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

For apprehension of deserters..... \$120,000

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, November 6, 1916.

No. 111.03 (incidental expenses, fiscal year 1918) E-AD.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Donations to prisoners and apprehension of deserters.

For use in connection with notes explaining estimates submitted by this office for the fiscal year 1918, it is requested that if practicable this office be furnished with the following information:

(a) The number of dishonorably discharged prisoners, fiscal year 1916.

(b) The number of deserters apprehended, fiscal year 1916.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
Quartermaster General.

(Received A. G. O., Nov. 7, 1916.)

[First indorsement.]

2488101.

A. G. O., November 9, 1916.—To the Quartermaster General of the Army.

1. During the fiscal year 1916, 3,011 general prisoners were committed to confinement. In the cases of some of these prisoners, so much of the sentences as imposed dishonorably discharge was suspended until their release from confinement unless sooner ordered by competent authority, with the result that they were not actually dishonorably discharged during the fiscal year 1916. However, the number of such men is so small as not to affect materially the number given above, especially in view of the fact that there were probably about an equal number of such suspended sentence men, sentenced during the fiscal year 1915, who were discharged in the fiscal year 1916.

2. The records of this office show that 2,501 deserters and escaped general prisoners were returned to military control during the fiscal year 1916. Of these, 997 surrendered themselves and 1,504 were apprehended by the civil or the military authorities.

G. W. READ,  
Adjutant General.

(Received Q. M. O., Nov. 10, 1916.)

**Item I. E. 191. Escaped Military Prisoners, Apprehension of.**

To date no demands have been made for payments under this item during the fiscal year 1917; therefore none are anticipated for 1918 and no amount is estimated.

**Item I. E. 192. Donation of \$5 to Discharged Prisoners.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$13,390.00		\$13,390.00
Philippine Islands.....	450.00		450.00
Total.....	13,840.00		13,840.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$14,589.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	21,777.55

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$18,000.00		18,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	18,500.00		18,500.00

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, August 30, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.  
To: The Adjutant General of the Army.  
Subject: Data for estimates, fiscal year 1918.

1. The following statement shows the cost of \* \* \* donations to discharged prisoners, for the fiscal years 1914, 1915, and 1916, viz:

\* \* \* \* \*

*Donations to discharged prisoners.*

Fiscal year 1914.....	\$13,703.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	16,845.00
Fiscal year 1916.....	15,325.00

2. Information is requested as to the amounts which should be estimated for these purposes for the fiscal year 1918.

\* \* \* \* \*

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps,  
Acting Quartermaster General.

[First indorsement.]

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
September 8, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Estimates for \* \* \* donations to discharged prisoners should be made as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

For donations to discharged prisoners..... \$18,500.00

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY,  
Adjutant General.

**Item I. E. 193. Hire of Veterinary Surgeons for Duty in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,611.69		\$10,611.69
Philippine Islands.....	9,540.00		9,540.00
Total.....	20,151.69		20,151.69

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$21,201.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	23,056.65

No estimate is made under this item in view of section 16 of act of June 3, 1916, which reads in part as follows:

"*Veterinarians.*—The President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint veterinarians and assistant veterinarians in the Army, not to exceed, including veterinarians now in service, two such officers for each regiment of Cavalry, one for every three batteries of Field Artillery, one for each mounted battalion of Engineers, seventeen as inspectors of horses and mules and as veterinarians in the Quartermaster Corps, and seven as inspectors of meats for the Quartermaster Corps; and said veterinarians and assistant veterinarians shall be citizens of the United States and shall constitute the Veterinary Corps and shall be a part of the Medical Department of the Army. \* \* \*

## Item I. E. 194. Purchase of Medicines for Horses and Mules.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$31,386.56		\$31,386.56
Philippine Islands.....	8,826.27		8,826.27
Total.....	40,212.83		40,212.83

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$41,806.90
Fiscal year 1917.....	47,581.60

No estimate is made under this item in view of the following correspondence.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
(OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL,  
*August 24, 1916.*

From: Acting Surgeon General.  
To: The Adjutant General, United States Army.  
Subject: Estimates, fiscal year 1918.

1. The appropriation, "Incidental expenses Quartermaster Corps," for 1916 (act Mar. 4, 1915) and for many prior years, contained provisions for the "hire of veterinary surgeons" and the "purchase of medicines for horses and mules."

2. Inasmuch as the national defense law of June 3, 1916, provides in section 16 for the establishment of a Veterinary Corps, to be a part of the Medical Department, which is to include 17 members for assignment as inspectors of horses and mules and veterinarians in (for) the Quartermaster Corps, and 7 as inspectors of meats for the Quartermaster Corps, and to include also reserve veterinarians in such number as may be necessary to attend public animals pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps, it is presumed the provision for "hire of veterinary surgeons" heretofore appearing under "Incidental expense" will hereafter be omitted.

3. In respect to the item "Purchase of medicines for horses and mules." Some years ago an informal arrangement was effected, with the sanction of the Secretary of War, between the Quartermaster Corps and the Medical Department, under which the instrumentalities of the latter were largely availed of to purchase and inspect veterinary supplies for and on account of the Quartermaster Corps. This was based in part upon the supposition that the Medical Department has some advantages over the Quartermaster Corps in the way of testing the merits of veterinary medicines and appliances, and of procuring better prices for the same, also in part upon the fact that a portion of the veterinary supplies required are identical in character with medical supplies which are purchased in quantity and carried in stock by the Medical Department. So far as I am advised, the arrangement referred to has worked well, and promoted the interests of the service. It has, however, been attended with some circumlocution and routine in the adjustment of money and property accounts between the Quartermaster Corps and the Medical Department, which could profitably be avoided. When under the old law the veterinary service of the Army was in part regimental and in part civilian (hired by the Quartermaster Corps), for which the Medical Department had no responsibility, and with which it was charged with no duty, there was no good reason why the quartermaster appropriations should not carry this charge. Now, however, that veterinary service has become one of the functions of the Medical Department, it would seem the part of wisdom to charge this department not only with the duty, but also to invest it with the power, to procure at first hand the necessary medicines and appliances for the care of animals in the Army. I recommend, therefore, that the item quoted be omitted from the quartermaster estimates for 1918, and that I be authorized to include in the text of the medical and hospital estimates for 1918 a provision "for the purchase of veterinary supplies."

4. Such authority being given, information is requested in order to enable this office to calculate the estimates accordingly as to the approximate annual expenditures of the Quartermaster Corps for veterinary medicines, instruments, etc., during say the last five years.

HENRY P. BIRMINGHAM,  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Acting Surgeon General.

## [First indorsement.]

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, August 28, 1916. To the Quartermaster General for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War.

T. O. MURPHY, *Adjutant General.*

## [Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 1, 1916.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

1. Approval of the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army that this office omit from quartermaster estimates for the fiscal year 1918 the amount required for purchase of medicines for horses and mules for the Army, and that this amount be included in the estimate of the Surgeon General of the Army, is recommended.

2. The allowance of veterinary supplies is included in General Orders 115, War Department, 1911, which fixes the money value of veterinary medicines at 25 cents per animal per quarter. The allowance of animals for the Regular Army for the fiscal year 1918 is approximately 44,163 horses and mules. This includes animals in the island possessions and the Panama Canal Zone, but does not include animals with militia organizations which are now in the Federal service.

3. Following are the approximate annual expenditures of the Quartermaster Corps for veterinary medicines, instruments, etc., during the last five years:

Fiscal year 1913.....	\$38,100.00
Fiscal year 1914.....	38,600.00
Fiscal year 1915.....	39,000.00
Fiscal year 1916.....	39,810.00
Fiscal year 1917 (estimates).....	47,581.00

H. G. SHARPE,  
*Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps,  
Acting Quartermaster General.*

Approved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. L. SCOTT,  
*Major General, Chief of Staff.*

## Item I. E. 195. Picket Ropes.

Cost, fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,196.62		\$1,196.62
Philippine Islands.....	725.80		725.80
Total.....	1,922.42		1,922.42

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$5,247.74
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,149.60

## Estimate, fiscal year 1918.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$399.60		\$399.60
Philippine Islands.....	750.00		750.00
Total.....	1,149.60		1,149.60
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	317.06		317.06
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	317.06		317.06
Grand total of item.....	1,466.66		1,466.66



Increase of \$317.06 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

This item covers supply of manila rope in field service, and wire rope, posts, and erection of permanent picket lines in connection with Artillery stables. The cost of one picket rope for each battery of Field Artillery is over \$15, at 4 cents per foot. In addition there is chargeable to this item the erection of cedar or other posts for the support of permanent picket lines at Light Artillery posts. Estimate is therefore based on the following: One picket rope for each battery, cost, approximately, \$15. (See also General Orders, No. 78, War Department, Oct. 17, 1914.)

#### Item I. E. 196. Blacksmith's Tools and Materials.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$11,680.38		\$11,680.38
Philippine Islands.....	4,622.86		4,622.86
Total.....	16,303.24		16,303.24

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$16,545.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	24,290.80

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$20,290.80		\$20,290.80
Philippine Islands.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
Total.....	24,290.80		24,290.80
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	6,468.02		6,468.02
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	6,468.02		6,468.02
Grand total of item.....	30,758.82		30,758.82

Increase of \$6,468.02 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

This item covers supply of anvils, leather aprons, chisels, cinch cutters, dividers, files, hammers, hardies, nippers, rasps, stock and dies, tongs, vises, wrenches, etc., for blacksmith shops, and smithing coal. Blacksmiths' tools, including forges for the Cavalry, Field Artillery regiments, and machine gun platoons required for field service are furnished by the Ordnance Department.

#### Item I. E. 197. Horseshoes.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$45,218.42		\$45,218.42
Philippine Islands.....	10,040.60		10,040.60
Total.....	55,259.02		55,259.02

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$59,918.92
Fiscal year 1917.....	63,063.15

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$53,063.15		\$53,063.15
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63,063.15</b>		<b>63,063.15</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	11,765.65		11,765.65
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,765.65</b>		<b>11,765.65</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>74,828.80</b>		<b>74,828.80</b>

Increase of \$11,765.65 is based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.

*United States.*—Based upon the allowance for 45,975 animals at 48 pounds of shoes per animal per year, at \$3.30 per hundredweight, \$72,824.40, adding 10 per cent for weight of shoes, for nails, \$8 per hundredweight, \$17,654.40, and approximately \$2,350 for calks, etc., it would require a total of \$92,828.80 under this item. In view of the horseshoes and nails it is anticipated will be in stock at depots, the estimate as submitted, \$64,828.80, is thought to be sufficient. Twenty-five hundred animals at remount depots do not require shoeing.

**Item I. E. 198. Blacksmiths' Tools for the Cavalry Service.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....	\$592.00		\$592.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>592.00</b>		<b>592.00</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,465.00
-----------------------	------------

No amount is estimated for the fiscal year 1918, in view of the fact that blacksmiths' tools, including forges for the Cavalry, Field Artillery regiments, and machine-gun platoons, required for field service are furnished by the Ordnance Department.

**Item I. E. 199. Shoeing Horses and Mules.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,978.03		10,978.03
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35,978.03</b>		<b>35,978.03</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$36,125.00
Fiscal year 1917 .....	37,701.65

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$26,701.65		\$26,701.65
Philippine Islands.....	11,000.00		11,000.00
Total.....	37,701.65		37,701.65
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	8,304.45		8,304.45
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,304.45		8,304.45
<b>For officers' reserve corps:</b>			
United States.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>48,006.10</b>		<b>48,006.10</b>

Increase of \$10,304.35 is due to the following:

Based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the—

Second increment.....	\$8,304.35
For officers' reserve corps, for pay of an average of one blacksmith at each camp, 10 camps of 3 months' duration.....	2,000.00
Total.....	10,304.35

**Item I. E. 200. Chests and Issue Outfits.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,736.28		\$1,736.28
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,736.28		1,736.28

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$4,632.00
Fiscal year 1917 .....	3,635.75

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$3,635.75		\$3,635.75
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	3,635.75		3,635.75
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	951.18		951.18
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	951.18		951.18
<b>Reserve stock:</b>			
United States—			
For Regular Army.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
For Organized Militia.....			
Over-sea possessions.....			
Total.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>10,586.93</b>		<b>10,586.93</b>

Increase as follows:

Based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.....	\$951.18
Reserve stock.....	6,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,951.18</b>

Issuance of commissary chests is provided for by G. O. No. 105, W. D., 1911, amending paragraph 343, Manual for the Subsistence Department, making an allowance of four commissary chests to each division headquarters.

Commissary chests are described in paragraph 268, Manual for the Subsistence Department; they contain among other articles the following: One ax; one bag, canvas, for nails; bags, cotton and gunny; blades, meat saw; scoops; screw drivers; candlesticks; cleaver; clothesline; faucets; hatchet; twine; lanterns, folding; nails; opener, box; pencils, lumber; saws; scales.

#### Item I. E. 201. Additional Expenditures Not Expressly Assigned to Any Other Department.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$121,416.76		\$121,416.76
Philippine Islands.....	24,116.44		24,116.44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>145,533.20</b>		<b>145,533.20</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$149,112.02
Fiscal year 1917.....	111,938.11

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$86,938.11		\$86,938.11
Philippine Islands.....	25,000.00		25,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>111,938.11</b>		<b>111,938.11</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	15,866.67		15,866.67
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,866.67</b>		<b>15,866.67</b>
<b>For Officers' Reserve Corps:</b>			
United States.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>		<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>128,804.78</b>		<b>128,804.78</b>

The increase of \$16,866.67 is due to the following:

Based on a per capita cost which takes into consideration the second increment.....	\$15,866.67
For Officers' Reserve Corps, for the purchase of lime and for camp sanitation, etc.....	1,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,866.67</b>

Purchases under this item comprise such supplies as crude oil, acids, etc., for the destruction of mosquitoes and other vermin, disinfectants, soaps, lye, polishes, dictionaries, books, maps, mail boxes, ladders, paints, oils, brushes, mops, numbering machines, coffins, adding machines, flagstuffs, drafting and surveying instruments and materials and repairs for the instruments, office signs, door numbers, sentry boxes, etc.

Services are procured for the care and maintenance of post cemeteries, erection and repair of flagstuffs, repair of surveying and drafting instruments, preparation of reservation maps, setting boundary stones, recording deeds, and other necessary expenses authorized by law and not otherwise expressly provided for.



195	Tools, Cavalry.....	37,701.65	37,701.65	8,304.45	2,000.00	48,006.10	284
199	Shooting horses and mules.....	3,633.75	3,633.75	951.18	6,000.00	10,586.93	063
200	Chests and issue outfits.....	111,938.11	111,938.11	15,866.67	1,000.00	128,804.78	702
201	Additional expenses.....	15,740.24					
	<b>General.....</b>						
	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,909,543.96</b>	<b>272,876.00</b>	<b>11,000.00</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>	<b>13,012</b>

1 Second increment, 25,146 officers and enlisted men.

## UNITED STATES.

Item numbers.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.				Total.
			Current requirements.	Second increment. <sup>1</sup>	Officers' Reserve Corps.	Reserve stock.	
196	Postage.....	\$2,948.60	\$2,948.60	\$887.77			\$3,836.37
197	Telegrams and telephones.....	75,801.35	75,801.35	26,759.86			105,561.21
198	Extra duty:						
198a	Barracks and quarters.....	6,809.25	6,809.25	690.75			7,500.00
199	School-teachers.....						
199a	Clerks.....						
170	Overseers.....						
171	Disciplinary barracks guard.....	34,793.40	34,793.40	17,164.35			51,957.75
172	Mess stewards.....	1,659.20	1,659.20	165.90			1,825.00
173	Cooks.....	10,357.55	10,357.55	1,322.45			11,680.00
174	Instructors, Schools for Bakers and Cooks.....	8,212.50	8,212.50				8,212.50
175	Expresses.....						
176	Escorts.....	18,153.85	18,153.85				
177	Office furniture.....	3,235.95	3,185.95	5,611.91			23,765.81
178	Towels.....	66,725.00	67,225.00	919.47			4,106.42
179	Laborers.....	18,006.00	20,006.00	11,000.00	\$5,000.00		83,226.00
180	Interpreters.....						20,006.00
181	Spies.....						
182	Guides.....	300.00	429.00	285.35			714.35
183	Clerks, Quartermaster Corps.....	665,000.00	657,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00		663,000.00
184	Other employees.....	270,562.50	263,062.50	15,000.00			278,062.50
185	Clerks, United States Disciplinary Barracks.....	9,600.00	8,800.00				8,800.00
186	Foremen, United States Disciplinary Barracks.....	3,900.00	3,900.00	1,400.00			5,300.00
187	Watchmen, United States Disciplinary Barracks.....						
188	Organist, United States Disciplinary Barracks.....	104.00	104.00				104.00

1 Second increment, 25,146 officers and enlisted men.

*Appropriation "Incidental expenses," fiscal year 1918—Continued.*  
UNITED STATES—Continued.

Item num- bers.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.			
			Current re- quirements.	Second in- crement.	Officers' Re- serve Corps.	Reserve stock.
189	Recruiting.....	\$148,720.35	\$148,720.35	\$142,841.61		\$291,561.96
190	Deserters, apprehension of.....	116,846.40	115,846.40	2,153.60		118,000.00
191	Escaped military prisoners.....					
192	Donations of \$5.....	21,637.55	18,000.00			18,000.00
193	Veterinary surgeons.....	12,256.65				
194	Medicines, horses, and mules.....	38,881.60				
195	Picket rope.....	399.60	399.60	317.06		716.66
196	Blacksmith's tools.....	19,200.80	20,200.80	6,468.02		26,768.82
197	Horsehoes.....	51,063.15	53,063.15	11,765.65		64,828.80
198	Tools, Cavalry.....	22,701.65	26,701.65	8,304.45	\$2,000.00	37,006.10
199	Shoeing horses and mules.....	3,635.75	3,635.75	951.18		10,586.93
200	Chests and issue outfits.....	81,938.11	86,938.11	15,866.67	1,000.00	103,804.78
201	Additional expenses.....	15,740.24				
	General.....					
	Total.....	1,729,431.00	1,659,043.96	272,876.00	11,000.00	1,948,919.96

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

166	Postage.....	\$400.00	\$400.00			\$400.00
167	Telegrams and telephones.....	24,000.00	21,000.00			21,000.00
168	Extra duty:.....					
168a	Barracks and quarters.....					
169	School teachers.....					
170	Clerks.....					
171	Overseers.....					
172	Disciplinary Barracks guards.....					
173	Dees stewards.....					
174	Cooks.....					
175	Instructors, Schools for Bakers and Cooks.....					
176	Expenses.....					
177	Forage.....	3,000.00	3,000.00			3,000.00
178	Office furniture.....	300.00	300.00			300.00
179	Tobacco.....	8,000.00	7,500.00			7,500.00
179	Laborers.....					

180	Interpreters.....	10,000.00	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
181	Spies.....	.....	.....	.....	800.00
182	Guides.....	629.00	500.00	.....	118,000.00
183	Clerks, Quartermaster Corps.....	110,000.00	118,000.00	.....	37,500.00
184	Clerks, United States Disciplinary Barracks.....	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
185	Cookmen, United States Disciplinary Barracks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186	Watchmen, United States Disciplinary Barracks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	Organist, United States Disciplinary Barracks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
188	Recruiting.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
189	Deserters, apprehension of.....	1,000.00	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
190	Escaped military prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
191	Donations of \$5.....	140.00	800.00	.....	.....
192	Veterinary surgeons.....	10,800.00	.....	.....	.....
193	Medicines, horses and mules.....	9,000.00	.....	.....	750.00
194	Picket rope.....	300.00	750.00	.....	4,000.00
195	Blacksmiths' tools.....	5,000.00	4,000.00	.....	10,000.00
196	Horseshoes.....	12,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
197	Tools, Cavalry.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000.00
198	Shoeing horses and mules.....	15,000.00	11,000.00	.....	.....
199	Chests and issue outfits.....	30,000.00	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
200	Additional expenses.....	15,740.24	.....	.....	.....
201	General.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	270,599.00	250,500.00	.....	250,500.00



## TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Transportation of the Army and its supplies":

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, including transportation of the troops when moving either by land or water, and of their baggage, including the cost of packing and crating; for transportation of recruits and recruiting parties; of applicants for enlistment between recruiting stations and recruiting depots; for travel allowance to *officers* and enlisted men on discharge; [and members of the National Guard who have been mustered into the service of the United States and are discharged for physical disabilities: *Provided*, That hereafter when an enlisted man having ten or more years' service in the Army is discharged on account of disability incurred in the line of duty, transportation of his authorized change of station allowance of baggage from his last duty station to his home in addition to other travel allowances fixed by law may be authorized by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That when members of the National Guard who have been mustered into the service of the United States have been discharged under the order of the War Department which provides that members of the National Guard with dependent families may be mustered out, transportation from their position on the Mexican border to their homes may be authorized by the Secretary of War:] of persons on their discharge from the United States disciplinary barracks or from any place in which they have been held under a sentence of dishonorable discharge and confinement for more than six months, or from the Government Hospital for the Insane after transfer thereto from such barracks or place, to their homes (or elsewhere as they may elect), provided the cost in each case shall not be greater than to the place of last enlistment; of supplies furnished to the militia for the permanent equipment thereof; of the necessary agents and other employees, including per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence not exceeding \$4 for those authorized to receive the per diem allowance; of clothing and equipage and other quartermaster stores from Army depots or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and Army depots and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipment; of ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; for payment of wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for transportation of funds of the Army; for the hire of employees; for the payment of Army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant Acts), but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of full amount of service be paid: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff or lower special rate for like transportation performed for the public at large and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *Provided further*, That in expending the money appropriated by this Act a railroad company which has not received aid in bonds of the United States, and which obtained a grant of public land to aid in the construction of its railroad on condition that such railroad should be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charge for such Government transportation, having claims against the United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property over such aided railroads, shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the foregoing provision only on the basis of such rate for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable under the foregoing provision, such rate not to exceed fifty per centum of the compensation for such Government transportation as shall at that time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation; and the amount so fixed to be paid shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *And provided further*, That nothing in the preceding provisos shall be construed to prevent the accounting officers of the Government from making full payment to land-grant railroads for transportation of property or persons where the courts of the United States have held that such property or persons do not come within the scope of the deductions provided for in the land-grant Acts; for the purchase and hire of draft and pack animals in such numbers as are actually required for the service, including reasonable provision for replacing unserviceable animals; for the purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of such harness, wagons, carts, drays, other vehicles, and motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, as are required for the transportation of troops and supplies, and for official, military, and garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several depots; for the hire of teamsters and other employees; for the purchase

and repair of ships, boats, and other vessels required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for official, military, and garrison purposes; for expenses of sailing public transports and other vessels on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, \$16,373,780.

Appropriated last year..... \$23,000,000

*Provided further*, That \$75,000 of the appropriation hereby made shall be available for additional pay of employees on harbor boats, quartermaster service, in lieu of subsistence.

Mr. CALDWELL. I see you suggest striking out the provision on pages 34 and 35 for members of the National Guard.

Mr. KAHN. Just before that there are some new words, "For travel allowance to officers and enlisted men on discharge." The words "officers and" being new language. What is the reason for that? Under the present law are you not allowed to pay officers travel allowance when they are discharged?

Capt. DALY. Those words are inserted because the law made no provision for travel allowance for officers of the National Guard.

Mr. KAHN. But before you come to the National Guard provision there is an item for travel allowance to officers and enlisted men on discharge. The words "officers and" is new language.

Capt. DALY. The law has provided funds for the payment of travel allowance to an enlisted man, but there has been no provision for the payment to an officer when he is discharged.

Mr. KAHN. Have you been paying officers?

Capt. DALY. That refers only to National Guard officers or volunteer officers who are discharged from the service. It also has reference to Regular Army officers.

Gen. SHARPE. It is for discharged officers.

Mr. CRAIG. Officers discharged from the service in Texas had to pay their own way home.

Gen. SHARPE. The next following clause in the committee print of the bill has been put in brackets, and it is the opinion of our office that the language should go out. That is the language beginning with the words "and members of the National Guard who have been mustered into the service of the United States and are discharged for physical disabilities," and ending with the words "may be authorized by the Secretary of War" on page 35.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do regular Army officers receive travel pay when they are discharged?

Gen. SHARPE. The act of March 2, 1901, provides that they shall receive 4 cents per mile on discharge, except for sea travel.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then this would not apply to the Regular Army?

Gen. SHARPE. The change in the language will make it apply to all officers who are discharged.

Mr. MCKENZIE. If this language remains as it is here, you would strike out the part included in brackets?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. But it looks to me as if this would clearly make it apply to officers in the Regular Army—that is, the new language.

Capt. DALY. It does make it do so, if you strike out the matter that is in brackets.

Mr. MCKENZIE. It seems to me if the language remains as it is here, it would clearly apply to officers in the Regular Army.

Mr. ANTHONY. Why not say "to officers and enlisted men of the National Guard on discharge"?

Gen. SHARPE. That provision was inserted in the bill in the Senate. The National Guard is protected by the law which gives it the same allowances as the Regular Army.

Mr. MCKENZIE. If the purpose is to give travel allowance to an officer in the Regular Army who has been discharged, the language ought to remain in, but if that is not the purpose it ought to come out.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Why should a man in the National Guard be given travel allowance and not a Regular Army officer?

Gen. SHARPE. That condition does not obtain.

Mr. GORDON. That language is very awkward, if that is the intention.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. McKenzie makes a suggestion which would clarify the language. He suggests that it be made to read "for travel allowance to officers and enlisted men in the National Guard on discharge."

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the intention to limit it?

Gen. SHARPE. The provision for "travel allowance to officers and enlisted men on discharge" is intended to cover both the Regular Army and National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we ought to change the language.

Mr. TILSON. Is there any travel allowance to an enlisted man in the Regular Army if he is discharged?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; section 126 of the act of June 3, 1916——

Mr. TILSON (interposing). But suppose he is discharged at the end of his enlistment, when he is far from home. How would he be furnished transportation unless there was something like this to authorize it?

Mr. ANTHONY. The law already gives them mileage to the place of enlistment.

Gen. SHARPE. That is correct.

Mr. ANTHONY. But an enlisted man of the Regular Army, at the expiration of his enlistment, is furnished transportation back to the place of his enlistment under the present law, is he not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; he is paid travel pay at 3½ cents per mile.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If a Regular Army officer is discharged when he is in the Philippines, he has no travel pay home?

Mr. ANTHONY. If he stays in the Army.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Suppose he is honorably discharged in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. TILSON. That does not happen.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. For instance, would not a man be discharged if his hearing was defective?

Mr. TILSON. He would be put on the retired list.

Gen. SHARPE. We have an explanation in regard to this matter, taken from my hearing before the Appropriations Committee on the general deficiency act, approved September 8, 1916, as follows:

The Army appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1917, under the heading "Transportation of the Army and its supplies," provides "for travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge." This provision is immediately followed by language reading:

"And members of the National Guard who have been mustered into the service of the United States and are discharged for physical disabilities: \* \* \* *Provided further*, That when members of the National Guard, who have been mustered into the service of the United States, have been discharged under the order of the War

Department which provides that members of the National Guard with dependent families may be mustered out, transportation from their position on the Mexican border to their homes may be authorized by the Secretary of War."

A reference to the Congressional Records of July 25 and 26, 1916, pages 13432 and 13364-13365, shows that the above quoted language following the item "for travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge" was inserted as Senate amendments to the Army appropriation bill and that these amendments were proposed in the thought that the enlisted men of the National Guard discharged under the circumstances mentioned in the amendments would not in the absence of legislation be entitled to travel allowance on their discharge.

It has uniformly been held that enlisted men discharged on account of having dependent families or discharged on account of physical disability are entitled to travel allowance, so that no legislation was necessary to protect the rights of men of the National Guard discharged from the service of the United States for these two reasons.

While not so intended, the effect of the amendments may be to restrict the use of the appropriation, with respect to the enlisted men of the National Guard, to those discharged from the service (a) on account of physical disability, and (b) on account of having dependent families, giving to the men of class (a) travel allowance at the rate of 3½ cents per mile as provided in section 126 of the act of June 3, 1916, and to the men of class (b) transportation only.

Under this construction of the amendments the appropriation would not be available to pay travel allowance to men of the National Guard discharged from the service of the United States for reasons other than those mentioned under (a) and (b) of the preceding paragraph hereof.

It is desired to have this proviso added to the bill in order to provide transportation to any enlisted men of the National Guard who are discharged honorably from the service.

The laws contemplate that on their discharge from service in the United States enlisted men of the National Guard shall be entitled to the travel allowance prescribed in section 126 of the act of June 3, 1916, which provides:

"Sec. 126. On and after July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, an enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive three and one-half cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his acceptance for enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service, at his option: *Provided*, That for sea travel on discharge transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men."

And in order to make the appropriation available for this purpose it is suggested that the following provision be inserted in the deficiency measure under consideration:

"*Provided*, That nothing contained in the act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seventeen shall be construed as precluding the payment of travel allowance as provided in section one hundred and twenty-six of the act of Congress approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, to enlisted men of the National Guard on their discharge from the service of the United States and the appropriation for the transportation of the Army and its supplies for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seventeen shall be available for this purpose and also for the purpose of paying travel pay to officers of the National Guard on their discharge from the United States as prescribed in the act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and one."

With respect to so much of the suggested provision which relates to travel pay of officers of the National Guard on their discharge from the service of the United States, no item to cover this was included in the Army appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1917. The act of March 2, 1901, mentioned in the proposed provision reads:

"When an officer shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall receive for travel allowances from the place of his discharge to the place of his residence at the time of his appointment, or to the place of his original muster into the service, four cents per mile."

And "for sea travel on discharge, actual expenses only shall be paid to officers." (Act Mar. 2, 1901, 31 Stat., 902.)

NOTE.—There are but few cases where officers of the Regular Army have been discharged, the records showing but five such cases in the last four years. The few cases that occur are those of officers who fail in their second examination for promotion. They receive travel allowance of four cents a mile only under the act of Congress of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 902).

Mr. TILSON. We have to appropriate something under that law?

Gen. SHARPE. There is nothing in the present appropriation bill for it.

Mr. CRAGO. Suppose we change this appropriation now, would you be able to pay the men who have come home from the border?

Gen. SHARPE. They have been brought home with the organizations.

Mr. CRAGO. I have a case in mind of a captain of a company who was asked by the colonel of the regiment to tender his resignation. He was discharged and had to pay his own way home, and has not been able to get the money back. If we make this appropriation, would he get his money back?

Mr. KAHN. Why was he asked to tender his resignation?

Mr. CRAGO. The colonel did not think he was doing as well as he should have been doing with his company.

Capt. DALY. The law does not contemplate travel allowance in case of resignation. The law does not cover cases of resignation, nor does the appropriation.

Gen. SHARPE. May I ask that Col. Baker, who has charge of transportation, explain the details?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Col. BAKER. The total of the items we ask for for current requirements of the Regular Army at its present strength is \$14,977,737. For new construction for the present Army there is asked \$56,500. For current requirements for the second increment of 25,146 officers and men we are asking for \$1,238,043. For new construction under the second increment item we do not ask anything.

Mr. KAHN. What do you mean by new construction?

Col. BAKER. New projects. The amount of \$6,500 is for some items of railroad equipment, which are fully explained in the notes. The \$50,000 is asked for for the creation of a reasonable surplus of Army wagons, for the equipment of division trains to be in store for sudden requirements, so that we will not be caught in a situation where we will not be able to equip any Army which the Government may indicate its desire to bring into existence.

For the Regular Army Reserve we are asking for an appropriation under Army transportation of \$90,500. For the Officers' Reserve Corps we are asking for an appropriation of \$11,000, making a total that is being asked for under the heading "Transportation of the Army and its supplies" of \$16,373,780, the per capita cost being \$96.887.

Mr. KAHN. Based on an Army of how many men?

Col. BAKER. Based on an Army of the present authorized strength, with the increment of 25,146 officers and men.

Mr. KAHN. That is the Regular Army?

Col. BAKER. That is the Regular Army, which amounts to a total of 168,999 officers and men with the second increment added.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You also estimated for authorized strength prior to the second increment, but you have not that many men.

Col. BAKER. That includes the authorized strength of the Regular Army after the 30th day of June next.

Mr. KAHN. Is it your idea that the language on page 34 of the committee print "for travel allowance to officers and enlisted men on discharge" applies only to the National Guard?

Col. BAKER. Travel pay and allowances for enlisted men in the regular service who are discharged is already provided for.

Mr. KAHN. In what item?

Col. BAKER. Under the item "Transportation of the Army and its supplies." There is a separate item, which is explained in detail, which applies to that. Officers of the Army on discharge receive 4 cents per mile for travel allowances. This is intended to take care of officers who may be discharged.

Mr. GORDON. Then it is not correctly worded.

Col. BAKER. No; it is not, unless you leave out the language in brackets.

Mr. KAHN. What does travel allowance cover? What would it cost?

Col. BAKER. For the officers it is at the rate of 4 cents a mile from the place where they are discharged to their homes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is all there is to it?

Col. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKELLAR. You mentioned as one of the items "Officers' Reserve Corps, \$11,000." What is contemplated in that item?

Col. BAKER. That is made up of five different items; \$3,000 of it will be for transportation of baggage to the place where they will be called for service and required to perform duty; \$500 will be for the cost of packing and crating such baggage for necessary transportation; \$4,000 will be for transportation of clothing and equipage for this corps; \$3,000 will be for the transportation of such other quartermaster stores as will be required by these men in the performance of their duties.

Mr. ANTHONY. For how many officers are you figuring?

Col. BAKER. We are figuring on 5,000 officers.

Mr. ANTHONY. Of the Reserve Corps?

Col. BAKER. Of the Officers' Reserve Corps. Five hundred dollars is suggested for the purpose of providing means of transportation at the points where they will be performing duty.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You stated there was appropriated last year \$23,000,000, and that included the National Guard as well as the Regular Army.

Col. BAKER. That includes an extraordinary amount of \$10,279,-973.52, which was appropriated for the transportation of militia, purchase of motor trucks, and other general purposes in connection with the mobilization of the Organized Militia.

Mr. MCKELLAR. On the Texas border?

Col. BAKER. On the Texas border and at the mobilization camps in the States.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many of those trucks have you on the border which were bought out of this money?

Col. BAKER. There is a total of 2,046.

Mr. KAHN. If you had not bought those trucks, how many thousand mules and wagons would you have had to have bought for the transportation of supplies to Gen. Pershing's troops?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Those trucks were not all used for that purpose?

Col. BAKER. No; not all of them. We can safely say that Gen. Pershing's command could never have reached so far into the interior of Mexico without the trucks, because if they had been confined to animal-drawn transportation the animals would have consumed all of the freight they could carry before reaching Gen. Pershing.

Mr. ANTHONY. On the other hand, would it not have been more efficient to have used the line of railroad there?

Col. BAKER. Very much more, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. You were not allowed to use the railroad, by order of the commander in chief of the Army?

Col. BAKER. We had no authority for the use of the railroad.

Mr. ANTHONY. It was not permitted by the Government that we are ostensibly aiding down there?

Col. BAKER. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is it not a fact that you used the railroad as far as Casas Grandes, and shipped supplies there in the names of individuals?

Col. BAKER. There is an arrangement by which goods are shipped there to civilians, which are ostensibly their own property, and of which the Army stands in need. Those products are shipped over that road.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. So you got the use of the railroad in an indirect manner?

Col. BAKER. In an indirect manner; but, of course, ammunition and many other Army supplies could not appropriately be shipped to individuals.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It did not take very many trucks to haul the ammunition.

Mr. ANTHONY. We have been allowing the Mexican Government the use of railroads in the United States, have we not?

Col. BAKER. That is a question which I am not in a position to answer.

Mr. ANTHONY. It is a fact, is it not, that Mexican troops have been transported on American railroads?

Col. BAKER. I have seen it so stated in the press.

Mr. ANTHONY. But the Mexican Government has not reciprocated in kind?

Col. BAKER. Not for the movement of troops.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many of these trucks were purchased?

Col. BAKER. The figures are: Purchased, 2,600; on hand previously, 31; total now on Mexican border, 2,631.

Mr. ANTHONY. Of the total number of trucks that we purchased, how many of them are now in operation, in good condition for future use, and how many of them have been condemned, if any?

Col. BAKER. They are practically all either in operation or in repairable condition.

Mr. ANTHONY. What has been the percentage of depreciation on these trucks after a year's use, such as they received?

Col. BAKER. We have figured about 20 per cent depreciation.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is a remarkably low percentage of depreciation.

Col. BAKER. It is not high.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many more trucks do you contemplate purchasing out of the money we appropriate in this bill?

Col. BAKER. We ask nothing for purchase of trucks, with the exception of four for use by the Engineer Corps in certain map work that we are especially providing for in the coming year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Has not the use of trucks been successful over the rough roads in that country?

Col. BAKER. I would say yes. The roads have been rough, but the Government has undertaken to put them in as good shape as practicable, and they have succeeded in getting the supplies through.

Mr. McKELLAR. Better than they could have done with horses and mules?

Col. BAKER. Yes. As I said before, horses and mules would have consumed the amount of freight they were carrying without carrying anything forward.

Mr. QUIN. How far did they go into the interior?

Col. BAKER. Between 400 and 500 miles, at the extreme, I am told.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Have you gone over those roads?

Col. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are they well maintained, from an engineering point of view?

Col. BAKER. You would not call them good roads.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The Engineer Corps had charge of the construction of them?

Col. BAKER. The construction and maintenance of them.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How have they performed that service?

Col. BAKER. They have performed that work as well as the material available would permit.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was that work done by the soldiers themselves?

Col. BAKER. It was done by the enlisted men of the Engineer Corps with the assistance of some hired civilian employees.

Mr. McKELLAR. Can you tell us about how much extra hired service there was?

Col. BAKER. I would have to get that information from the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. TILSON. This is what happened, is it not, that we have done more than would have been possible with animal-drawn transportation, and we have accomplished things that would have been impossible of accomplishment had we not had motor trucks?

Col. BAKER. That is true. The maximum radius of a 4-mule team, which is the best class of animal-drawn transportation, will be 32 days before the team consumes the entire load it hauls. In other words, a 4-mule team could have gone into Mexico for a period of 16 days.

Mr. TILSON. If it had hauled enough to provide its own food?

Col. BAKER. Yes, sir. In order to make sure of returning, it must turn back at the end of 16 days, and then continue for 16 days longer until it reaches its base of supplies and save its own life.

Mr. FIELD. What would be the average amount of travel every day?

Col. BAKER. In a continuous passage like that, the average would be about 14 miles a day. These are all hypothetical figures. The average normal rate when every condition is favorable for the movement of a 4-mule team would be 18 miles a day.

Mr. KAHN. How far can one of these trucks travel in a day?

Col. BAKER. We contemplate an average for the trucks of 60 miles a day, and some of them have made as much as double that distance.

Mr. KAHN. How many kinds of trucks have you?



Col. BAKER. We have eight different types which are extensively used. We have 30 different makes that have been tried out, in a measure.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put into the hearings the names of the makers of the eight types you have?

Col. BAKER. The names of the makers of every truck the Army owns are in the notes, and also the number of trucks purchased and supplied not only on the border but at every other point, with the cost of each truck and the total cost of all trucks.

*Statement showing motor trucks on hand Oct. 10, 1916.*

Name.	Num-ber.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost each.
Mack.....	2	Southern Department and expedition into Mexico.	Transportation for troops and supplies.	\$2,600.00
Lippard-Stewart...	3	do.	do.	2,200.00
Mais.....	1	do.	do.	(1)
Velle.....	38	do.	do.	2,025.00
Do.....	33	do.	do.	2,680.00
Federal.....	3	do.	do.	1,800.00
Kelly-Springfield...	82	do.	do.	2,148.67
Do.....	171	do.	do.	2,765.00
White.....	34	do.	do.	3,185.00
Do.....	632	do.	do.	2,629.36
Republic.....	4	do.	do.	1,875.00
Denby.....	1	do.	do.	500.00
Ford.....	2	do.	do.	508.55
Reo.....	16	do.	do.	860.00
Jeffery.....	143	do.	do.	2,714.26
Peerless.....	337	do.	do.	2,970.00
Locomobile.....	199	do.	do.	3,018.20
Clintonville.....	97	do.	do.	3,202.06
C. M. C.....	32	do.	do.	2,735.00
Packard.....	490	do.	do.	2,587.16
Do.....	221	do.	do.	3,259.00
Moreland.....	6	do.	do.	1,975.00
Ford.....	1	Fort Barrancas.	Quartermaster Corps.	450.00
Kelly-Springfield...	1	Fort Bayard.	Hospital Corps.	1,750.00
Duplex.....	1	Fort Barry.	Quartermaster Corps.	2,200.00
Kelly-Springfield...	1	Chicago depot.	do.	1,000.00
Ford.....	6	Eastern Department.	Engineer Corps.	496.80
Do.....	1	Fort Hamilton.	do.	501.65
White.....	15	Hawaiian Department.	Quartermaster Corps.	2,666.22
Peerless.....	11	do.	do.	3,120.00
Mais.....	1	Fort Leavenworth.	do.	(1)
Packard.....	1	New York depot.	do.	3,060.00
Do.....	2	Panama Canal Zone.	do.	2,495.24
Clintonville.....	1	do.	do.	3,881.52
Ford.....	1	do.	do.	501.65
Jeffery.....	7	do.	do.	2,500.00
Garford.....	1	do.	do.	1,634.26
Electric.....	1	Philadelphia depot.	do.	4,500.00
Do.....	1	do.	do.	1,250.00
Do.....	2	do.	do.	1,575.00
Packard.....	2	do.	do.	3,155.00
Couple Gear.....	1	Philippines.	do.	6,100.00
De Dion.....	1	do.	do.	4,163.62
Delahaye.....	1	do.	do.	3,875.00
Ford.....	2	do.	do.	532.50
Hewitt-Ludlow.....	6	do.	do.	2,000.00
Jeffery.....	2	do.	do.	3,336.00
Packard.....	9	do.	do.	2,485.00
Peerless.....	4	do.	do.	4,187.50
White.....	3	do.	do.	3,295.00
Do.....	8	do.	do.	2,789.00
Do.....	1	do.	do.	2,700.00
R. C. H.....	1	do.	do.	1,000.00
Duplex.....	1	Presidio of San Francisco.	do.	3,200.00
Studebaker.....	2	Fort Rosecrans.	do.	2,125.00
Ford.....	2	San Francisco depot.	do.	569.90
Gramm.....	1	do.	do.	(1)
Jeffery.....	1	do.	do.	1,250.00
Packard.....	2	do.	do.	3,744.90
White.....	1	do.	do.	2,635.00
White.....	1	do.	do.	4,450.00
Do.....	1	do.	do.	3,870.00
Lord Baltimore.....	1	San Juan, P. R.	do.	2,500.00
Peerless.....	1	do.	do.	3,173.23
Mais.....	1	Fort Sheridan.	do.	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Received from Medical Department.

<sup>2</sup> Received from Commissary Department.

Statement showing motor trucks on hand Oct. 10, 1916—Continued.

Name.	Number.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost each.
Clintonville.....	1	Fort Sill.....	School of fire.....	\$3,500.00
Jeffery.....	1	do.....	do.....	2,500.00
White.....	1	do.....	do.....	2,835.00
Ford.....	1	Walter Reed Hospital.....	Medical Corps.....	508.50
Do.....	1	Washington depot.....	Army War College.....	600.00
White.....	1	do.....	do.....	1,867.50
Do.....	4	do.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	2,400.00
Do.....	1	Washington Barracks.....	do.....	2,849.00
Alco.....	1	West Point.....	do.....	3,102.50
Do.....	1	do.....	do.....	3,282.50
Buick.....	2	do.....	do.....	1,290.00
White.....	1	do.....	do.....	3,650.00
Jeffery.....	1	Fort Williams.....	do.....	2,500.00
Kelly-Springfield.....	1	Fort Worden.....	do.....	2,800.00
Total.....	2,678			
<b>TANK TRUCKS.</b>				
Federal.....	2	Southern Department and expedition into Mexico.	Transportation for supplies....	3,350.00
Clintonville.....	20	do.....	do.....	3,415.00
Locomobile.....	2	do.....	do.....	3,352.50
Packard.....	4	do.....	do.....	3,825.00
Peerless.....	15	do.....	do.....	3,450.00
White.....	18	do.....	do.....	3,194.91
Total.....	61			
<b>REPAIR TRUCKS.</b>				
Jeffery.....	2	Southern Department and expedition into Mexico.	Transportation repairs for trucks.....	3,528.00
Packard.....	2	do.....	do.....	6,641.08
White.....	1	do.....	do.....	2,550.00
Total.....	5			
<b>MACHINE-SHOP TRUCKS.</b>				
Clintonville.....	2	Southern Department and expedition into Mexico.	For field repairs to motor vehicles.....	6,457.00
Jeffery.....	5	do.....	do.....	6,037.88
Kelly-Springfield.....	1	do.....	do.....	7,400.00
Locomobile.....	2	do.....	do.....	8,000.00
Packard.....	5	do.....	do.....	7,438.83
Peerless.....	4	do.....	do.....	7,462.00
White.....	3	do.....	do.....	6,260.08
Total.....	22			
Grand total.....	2,760			

Total cost, \$7,709,330.16.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the Government contract price for gasoline at the present time?

Col. BAKER. It varies at different points. The Quartermaster General sent instructions to the depot quartermasters and all purchasing quartermasters in regard to gasoline, instructing them to limit their contracts which were made on the 1st of July to a period of three months, unless the price quoted should be so low as to warrant the making of a contract for a longer period. In practically every instance the contract was limited to that period, and then contracts are made from that time on, from time to time.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the price on the border now, say, at El Paso?

Gen. SHARPE. In the Southern Department the price is 24.8 cents. Last year it was 12.9.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the price in Washington?

Gen. SHARPE. In the Eastern Department the price is 25.25 cents per gallon.

Mr. ANTHONY. You are paying more for it now than the private consumer?

Gen. SHARPE. These prices I have mentioned are the average.

Mr. ANTHONY. You said the contract price in the Eastern Department is 25.25 cents?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Since that contract price was made the price of gasoline has fallen, so that the Government is paying more in the Eastern Department for its gasoline than the private consumer?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Last year you paid much less?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Will you tell us what the cost of maintenance of the trucks was?

Col. BAKER. It is shown in the figures we will put in the hearings. The average is repairs, \$213.80; operation, exclusive of chauffeur, \$313.62.

Mr. KAHN. Do you consider that the truck is an economy?

Col. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And do you contemplate in the future, as the policy of your department, to put in trucks wherever you can, in place of the mule-drawn vehicle?

Col. BAKER. Not wherever we can, for the reason that there is a certain amount of transportation which goes with the Army that must be animal drawn. That is what we classify as the regimental field transportation.

Mr. TILSON. There would be no object in sending a truck along with infantry, because animal-drawn vehicles would go fast enough. Therefore there would be no object in sending out a lot of trucks which could only go as fast as the men could walk.

Col. BAKER. That is true.

Mr. KAHN. In Europe at the present time they are transporting infantry on trucks, getting them to the front as fast as they can.

Mr. TILSON. They are doing that on the border.

Mr. KAHN. I recognize that fact, but your question would indicate that perhaps it would be the policy of the Army to do something different.

As I understand it, you could take the Infantry that you now have on the border and the trucks you now have on the border, and if the occasion required you could put probably 50,000 troops into Chihuahua in two days. Is that your understanding?

Col. BAKER. Not that many men with full equipment.

Mr. KAHN. As I recall that is what Gen. Bell told me when I was on the border.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I would like to ask you a few questions, Colonel, in regard to the trucks and the estimates you have made for them. Do you consider the Pershing expedition into Mexico a fair basis on which to estimate the number of trucks for which we ought to appropriate for use in the Army?

Col. BAKER. No, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. Is not the Pershing expedition something unusual and unheard of as far as military expeditions go?

Col. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. In other words, the hauling of supplies in trucks and on wagons on a route paralleled by a railroad would not be heard of in case of actual hostilities?

Col. BAKER. No, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. Therefore the number of trucks required for the Pershing expedition in Mexico has been out of all proportion with the number which would be required in case of actual warfare?

Col. BAKER. The number of trucks which have been used in supplying Gen. Pershing; yes. But there is a certain amount of transportation which accompanies organized troops, or which supplies organized troops, which will be required in the form of motor transportation, no matter whether the railroads exist or not.

Mr. McKENZIE. I understand that.

Col. BAKER. Troops will be located at such distances from the railroad that it will be necessary to lay down their supplies within the reach of their field transportation, and that is the object in providing the large number of trucks which have been supplied. They are not all by any means unusual, nor have they all been in use in connection with Gen. Pershing's column.

Mr. McKENZIE. I think that is true; and I am very much in favor of making liberal appropriations for trucks. I will not ask you the question, but I would like to have some one explain the Pershing expedition, which, it seems to me, resulted simply in the useless waste of public money in pounding over those sandhills with hundreds of trucks hauling supplies to thosuands and thousands of men located in the interior of the country, and all that when there was a railroad at hand. Why did we not grab that railroad and use it.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is connected with the futility of the whole expedition.

Mr. McKENZIE. How much of the money in this item are you going to expend for the purchase of new trucks?

Gen. SHARPE. While Col. Baker is looking for that information, I may say that I have a table here in reference to the question of road construction in Mexico, showing that the amount of money turned over to the Engineer Corps was \$303,000. We expended out of that \$51,033 for the necessary road apparatus. With the exception of that \$51,000 the money was largely expended for the hire of labor and teams.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I would like to ask if these roads are in better condition than they were six months ago. Have they deteriorated under the service to which they have been subjected?

Gen. SHARPE. They necessarily must have, unless there was some surface dressing on them.

Col. BAKER. When I passed over them less than a month ago, I was told they were in better condition than they had ever been before.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are they as good roads as the European armies have?

Col. BAKER. Nothing like as good.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Why not?

Col. BAKER. The material for making good roads was not at hand.

Mr. GREENE. May I ask this question in regard to the use of these trucks for the regular Military Establishment under ordinary peace conditions: Is it not a part of the experience of the armies in the European war that while trucks are greatly to be desired for bringing up supplies from a base to the scene of field operations, intercommunication between the lines on the field is better handled by animal transportation because of the character of the terrain?

Col. BAKER. As far as I can learn, the universal practice is to maintain the field allowance of transportation with the armies, in addition to the trucks, which serve the purpose of what we call the division supply and ammunition train.

Mr. GREENE. That is, to reserve the field service for animal transportation?

Col. BAKER. For distribution.

Mr. GREENE. In other words, the character of the roads leading up to the scene of operations may be permanent, but the terrain of conflict is more suitable for animal transportation?

Col. BAKER. The trucks can not operate as well as the animals after the supplies reach the field.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I was asking about the cost of the maintenance of roads. I think this is the first time the Army has estimated for that. Is it a fact that the roads were so rough that a great many of the truck drivers had to go to the hospital because of the shaking up they received?

Col. BAKER. I was told by one of the medical officers that men who persisted too long in driving a truck without relief were troubled in that way. They did not describe the details to me; but where the service is such as you describe, the Government has provided a change driver, and that has afforded the relief necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Anthony asked you a while ago how much you propose to spend for new trucks.

Col. BAKER. The total amount estimated for is \$8,800.

Mr. KAHN. That would not buy many trucks.

Col. BAKER. I will read the note I have on that:

ITEM 229G.—Estimate is made for \$8,800 under this item, which covers the purchase of two motor trucks, 1-ton capacity, and two of 3-ton capacity for use in connection with military map work, the estimate being submitted in compliance with the request of the Chief of Engineers of August 23, 1916.

All other requirements for this class of transportation will be filled from motor trucks which will become surplus upon withdrawal of troops from the Mexican border.

Mr. KAHN. To revert to the new language at the beginning of the paragraph for travel allowance to officers and enlisted men. It seems to me that we had better change that language.

The CHAIRMAN. Make it apply to officers and enlisted men on their discharge from the National Guard?

Mr. KAHN. You had better leave the language as it is, so far as it applies to enlisted men of the Regular Army, "and for travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge." Then "for travel allowance to officers and enlisted men of the National Guard." Otherwise you would cut out the allowance to enlisted men on their discharge from the Regular Army.

The CHAIRMAN. That proviso which is at the end of the item has been carried for some time, has it not? Will you explain it?

Col. BAKER. That is the sum of money which was appropriated several years ago in order to pay the subsistence of civilian employees on various harbor boats, and the object of it was to indicate plainly that it was not intended to be an increase of their pay, but to be paid them because of the fact that the Government did not subsist these men. It has been carried in the law for several years.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are these enlisted men of the Army?

Col. BAKER. They are civilian employees. The enlisted men of the Army are all provided with the Army ration.

(Thereupon, at 12.30 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Tuesday, December 12, 1916, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item 202 Consolidated. Transportation of the Army.**

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,047,867.24		\$2,047,867.24
Philippine Islands.....	21,498.47	\$29,500.00	50,998.47
Total.....	2,069,365.71	29,500.00	2,098,865.71

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,188,468.31
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,568,291.40

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,407,898.00	\$6,500.00	\$1,414,398.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,900.00		20,900.00
Total.....	1,428,798.00	6,500.00	1,435,298.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	240,152.00		240,152.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,750.00		3,750.00
Total.....	243,902.00		243,902.00
<b>For Regular Army reserve:</b>			
United States.....	80,000.00		80,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	80,000.00		80,000.00
Grand total of item.....	1,752,700.00	6,500.00	1,759,200.00

The estimate under this item provides for transportation of troops and their impediments and animals; purchase, operation, and maintenance of railroad equipment; and reimbursement of travel expenses of cadets, as shown by subitems following under which are shown explanations of increases or decreases.

No.	Item.	Appropriation, 1917.	Estimate, 1918.
202a	Transportation of troops.....	\$1, 146, 513. 40	\$1, 414, 200. 00
202b	Transportation of impediments accompanying troops.....	125, 000. 00	153, 000. 00
202c	Public animals with troops changing station.....	70, 000. 00	85, 000. 00
202d	Horses of officers changing station.....	46, 000. 00	55, 300. 00
202e	Procurement of street-car tickets.....	13, 448. 00	16, 200. 00
202f	Purchase of railroad equipment.....	82, 300. 00	6, 500. 00
202g	Operation, etc., of railroad equipment.....	76, 200. 00	12, 000. 00
202h	Reimbursement travel expenses, cadets.....	8, 750. 00	10, 000. 00
	Total.....	1, 565, 291. 40	1, 759, 200. 00

### Item 202a. Transportation of the Army: Transportation of Troops.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1, 573, 861. 40		\$1, 573, 861. 40
Philippine Islands.....	9, 242. 82		9, 242. 82
Total.....	1, 583, 104. 22		1, 583, 104. 22

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$923, 863. 31
Fiscal year 1917.....	1, 146, 513. 40

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1, 138, 000. 00		\$1, 138, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	8, 600. 00		8, 600. 00
Total.....	1, 146, 600. 00		1, 146, 600. 00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	185, 000. 00		185, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	2, 600. 00		2, 600. 00
Total.....	187, 600. 00		187, 600. 00
<b>For Regular Army reserve:</b>			
United States.....	80, 000. 00		80, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	80, 000. 00		80, 000. 00
Grand total of item.....	1, 414, 200. 00		1, 414, 200. 00

The estimate under this item is for the cost of passenger transportation (including sleeping-car accommodations) for the Army, exclusive of civilian employees, which are estimated for under separate items of this estimate.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for 1918 for present strength is approximately the same as the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917, and it is not believed any decrease should be made.

*Second increment.*—The average annual expenditure under this item is \$10.26, and the increase under the second increment, \$32,498 officers and men, would indicate a probable expenditure of \$333,000, but as the full strength of the increment will be in

the service during the latter part of the year only, it is believed the amount shown will be sufficient.

*Regular Army Reserve.*—The amount shown, \$80,000, is based on the approximate cost of transportation of 5,000 men from their homes to camps, and return at an average cost of \$16 each.

**Item 202b. Transportation of the Army: Impedimenta and Organization Property Accompanying Troops Changing Station.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$249,623.93	.....	\$249,623.93
Philippine Islands.....	263.89	.....	263.89
Total.....	249,887.82	.....	249,887.82

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$98,726.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	125,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$124,500.00	.....	\$124,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Total.....	125,000.00	.....	125,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	27,800.00	.....	27,800.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Total.....	28,000.00	.....	28,000.00
Grand total of item.....	153,000.00	.....	153,000.00

The estimate under this item is for cost of transportation of impedimenta and organization property accompanying troops changing station. Under this head is included tentage, bedding, hardware, rope, lockers, mess chests, kitchen utensils, rations for use in transit and upon arrival, ranges, chinaware, tableware, clothing, horse equipment, office records, small-arms ammunition, wagons and spare parts, harness saddlery, tools, forage for use in transit and upon arrival destination.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for 1918 at present strength under this subitem is the same as the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917. As it is less than the average per capita cost would indicate as the amount necessary, no decrease can be made.

*Second increment.*—The average annual expenditure under this subitem is approximately 14 cents per capita, which would indicate a probable expenditure of \$45,000 on account of the second increment, but the amount shown will probably prove sufficient, as the full strength of the second increment will not be in the service for the full fiscal year.



**Item 202c. Transportation of the Army: Public Animals with Troops Changing Station.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$150,876.42		\$150,876.42
Philippine Islands.....	1,020.32		1,020.32
Total.....	151,896.74		151,896.74

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$58,290
Fiscal year 1917.....	70,000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$69,000.00		\$69,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total.....	70,000.00		70,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	14,500.00		14,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	15,000.00		15,000.00
Grand total of item.....	85,000.00		85,000.00

This item covers cost of transportation of all public animals accompanying troops changing station. The cost of transportation of these animals from place of purchase is paid from items 215b and 215c.

*Present strength.*—Estimate for 1918 at present strength is the same as the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917. No reduction is deemed advisable.

*Second increment.*—Estimate of amount required for second increment is approximately 60 per cent of the indicated amount on a per capita basis but, for the reasons shown under item 202a, is believed sufficient.

**Item 202d. Transportation of the Army: Horses of Officers Changing Station.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$45,865.07		\$45,865.07
Philippine Islands.....	149.94		149.94
Total.....	46,015.01		46,015.01

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$38,595
Fiscal year 1917.....	46,000

**Item 202d. Transportation of the Army: Horses of Officers Changing Station—Continued.***Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$45,800.00		\$45,800.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00		200.00
Total.....	46,000.00		46,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	9,250.00		9,250.00
Philippine Islands.....	50.00		50.00
Total.....	9,300.00		9,300.00
Grand total of item.....	55,300.00		55,300.00

This item covers cost of transportation of the horses of mounted officers on authorized changes of station of such officers.

*Present strength.*—Estimate for 1918 is the same as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1917.

*Second increment.*—Estimate is based on 60 per centum of the probable requirements on a per capita basis, but is believed sufficient for the reasons shown under item 201a.

**Item 202e. Transportation of the Army: Procurement of Street Car Tickets.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$11,417.00		\$11,417.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,821.50		1,821.50
Total.....	13,238.50		13,238.50

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$11,244
Fiscal year 1917.....	13,448

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$11,848.00		\$11,848.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,600.00		1,600.00
Total.....	13,448.00		13,448.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2,352.00		2,352.00
Philippine Islands.....	400.00		400.00
Total.....	2,752.00		2,752.00
Grand total of item.....	16,200.00		16,200.00

Under the provisions of paragraph 1127, Army Regulations, 1913, street car tickets are furnished for the transportation of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees in the transaction of public business when this form of transportation is preferable

in convenience and cost to the supply of other transportation. They are not furnished to an officer traveling under mileage orders or to officers or others for travel between their homes and offices.

From this item is also paid the cost of street car transportation of funeral escorts, when the distance is considered too great for marching, and also of movements of troops between railroad depots and posts under similar conditions.

*Present strength.*—Estimate for fiscal year 1918 same as appropriation fiscal year 1917, and the amount shown will be required.

*Second increment.*—Amount shown is only 60 per cent of the requirements on a per capita basis, but is believed sufficient for reasons shown under item 202a.

#### Item 202f. Transportation of the Army: Purchase of Railroad Equipment.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$29,500.00	\$29,500.00
Total.....		29,500.00	29,500.00

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$23,981.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	82,300.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....		\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		6,500.00	6,500.00

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is required for the purchase of a locomotive for use at Fort Levett, Me.; for purchase of freight cars for use at Forts Levett, Monroe, Barrancas, Morgan, Du Pont, and Hancock.

The estimate is \$6,500 greater than the cost for 1916 and \$2,300 less than apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The department authorities estimated \$23,000 as being required for the fiscal year 1918. No details were submitted, and the amount has not been included in this estimate.

#### Item 202g. Transportation of the Army: Operation, Maintenance, and Repair of Railroad Equipment.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$9,999.26		\$9,999.26
Philippine Islands.....	9,000.00		9,000.00
Total.....	18,999.26		18,999.26

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$24,148.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	76,280.00

**Item 202g. Transportation of the Army: Operation, Maintenance, and Repair of Railroad Equipment—Continued.***Estimate fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	9,000.00		9,000.00
Total.....	19,000.00		19,000.00

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is required for repairs to the equipment at Forts Leavenworth, Levett, Hancock, Du Pont, Monroe, Morgan, etc.. There are 80 locomotives, flat cars, box cars, dump cars, etc., on hand at the various posts to be kept in repair.

The estimate is about the same as the cost for 1916 and \$2,500 less than the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by department authorities, is the same as the cost for 1916, and \$3,000 more than the apportionment for 1917. No details have been submitted as to expenditure of the amount called for.

The following railroad equipment is owned and operated by the Government at posts in the United States and Philippine Islands:

	Locomo- tives.	Passen- ger cars.	Flat cars.	Box cars.	Gondola cars.	Dump cars.	Hand cars.	Total.
United States.....	7	5	38			25	5	80
Philippine Islands.....	6	7	53	6	3	46	6	127
Grand total.....	13	12	91	6	3	71	11	207

A statement of Government-owned railroads and their equipment in the United States is shown on page 401 of hearings on Army appropriation, 1916, and of those in the Philippines on page 507 of the 1915 hearings.

**Item 202h. Transportation of the Army: Reimbursement of Travel Expenses of Newly Appointed Cadets to the United States Military Academy.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$6,224.16		\$6,224.16
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	6,224.16		6,224.16

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$9,630
Fiscal year 1917.....	8,750

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$8,750.00		\$8,750.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,750.00		8,750.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	1,250.00		1,250.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,250.00		1,250.00
Grand total of item.....	10,000.00		10,000.00

The estimate under this item is for reimbursement of cadets for traveling expenses from their homes to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and includes railroad fares, sleeping-car accommodations, meals en route, and transfer of baggage, the expenditures for subsistence being limited to \$3 per diem.

Under the act approved June 28, 1902, it is provided that: "Hereafter the actual and necessary traveling expenses of candidates while proceeding from their homes to the Military Academy for qualification as cadets shall, if admitted, be credited to their accounts and paid, after admission, from the appropriation 'Transportation of the Army and its supplies.'" (32 Stat L., 409.)

*Present strength.*—The amount estimated as required for the fiscal year 1918 is the same as the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1917, and will be required.

*Second increment.*—The amount shown will be required on account of the increase in number of cadets at West Point.

### Item 203 (Consolidated). And its (the Army's) Supplies.

#### Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$160,193.03		\$160,193.03
Philippine Islands.....	1,756.80		1,756.80
Total.....	161,949.83		161,949.83

#### Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$100,276
Fiscal year 1917.....	135,264

#### Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$251,900.00		\$251,900.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,100.00		3,100.00
Total.....	255,000.00		255,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	44,300.00		44,300.00
Philippine Islands.....	700.00		700.00
Total.....	45,000.00		45,000.00
Grand total of item.....	300,000.00		300,000.00

This item covers cost of transportation of signal, engineer, and medical stores for the Army.

The cost of transportation of quartermaster stores being shown under items 214 and 215 and of ordnance stores under item 217.

This item is subdivided under items 203 a, b, and c, as shown below:

No.	Item.	Appropriation, 1917.	Estimate, 1918.
203a	Transportation of signal stores.....	\$53,264.00	\$164,000.00
203b	Transportation of engineering stores.....	42,000.00	77,000.00
203c	Transportation of medical stores.....	40,000.00	59,000.00
	Total.....	135,264.00	300,000.00

**Item 203a. And its Supplies: Transportation of Signal Stores.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$62,285.03	.....	\$62,285.03
Philippine Islands.....	64.38	.....	64.38
Total.....	62,349.41	.....	62,349.41

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$44,498.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	53,264.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$139,000.00	.....	\$139,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total.....	140,000.00	.....	140,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	23,800.00	.....	23,800.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Total.....	24,000.00	.....	24,000.00
Grand total of item.....	164,000.00	.....	164,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of all Signal Corps stores and supplies, including aeroplanes and other supplies for the Aviation Section.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for 1918 for present strength is \$86,736 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1917 under this subitem, but is made necessary by the increase in the Signal Corps with the resulting larger shipments of Signal Corps supplies and the increased appropriation for aeronautics from \$300,000 in 1915, to \$13,281,000 in 1917. This necessitates largely increased shipments of supplies for the Aviation Section on which the freight rates are extremely high, the average cost of transportation of one aeroplane from Buffalo, N. Y., to points on the Mexican border being approximately \$700.

*Second increment.*—The estimate for the second increment is based on a pro rata per capita of the above figures on the strength of the second increment.

The Chief Signal Officer estimates that the cost of transportation under this subitem for the fiscal year 1918 will be \$200,000, but this amount has been reduced, as shown, to \$164,000.

**Item 203b. And its Supplies: Transportation of Engineering Stores.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$51,717.47	.....	\$51,717.47
Philippine Islands.....	27.80	.....	27.80
Total.....	51,745.27	.....	51,745.27

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$34,125.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	42,000.00

**Item 203b. And its supplies: Transportation of Engineering Stores—Continued.***Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$64,600.00		\$64,600.00
Philippine Islands.....	400.00		400.00
Total.....	65,000.00		65,000.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	11,800.00		11,800.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00		200.00
Total.....	12,000.00		12,000.00
Grand total of item.....	77,000.00		77,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of engineer material, supplies, and stores for use in connection with the Army. It does not include cost of transportation of material and supplies used in connection with river and harbor work and other public improvements.

*Present strength.*—The estimate is \$23,000 more than the appropriation for 1917, but is based on figures submitted by the Chief of Engineers, who states that the increase is based on prospective largely increased expenditures for engineer equipment with resulting increase in the cost of transportation of same.

*Second increment.*—The amount shown for the second increment is based on a pro rata per capita of the above figures and the strength of the second increment.

The total amount estimated by the Chief of Engineers as required under this sub-item is \$100,000, but this has been reduced to \$77,000.

**Item 203c. And its Supplies: Transportation of Medical Stores.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$46,190.53		\$46,190.53
Philippine Islands.....	1,664.62		1,664.62
Total.....	47,755.15		47,755.15

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$31,653.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	40,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$48,300.00		\$48,300.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,700.00		1,700.00
Total.....	50,000.00		50,000.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	8,700.00		8,700.00
Philippine Islands.....	300.00		300.00
Total.....	9,000.00		9,000.00
Grand total of item.....	59,000.00		59,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of medical stores and supplies, except certain express shipments which are paid direct by the Medical Department under authority of a clause carried in the annual Army appropriation acts under "Medical Department" reading: "For payment of express companies and local transfers employed directly in the Medical Department for the transportation of medical and hospital supplies, including bidder's samples and water for analysis."

*Present strength.*—Estimates for fiscal year 1918 is \$10,000 more than appropriation 1917, but is necessary on account of the larger shipments of medical stores to take care of the increase in the Army, the appropriation for 1917 being but little larger than that for 1916.

*Second increment.*—Based on prorata per capita of the above figures and the strength of the second increment.

The total amount estimated by the Surgeon General, as required under this subitem for the fiscal year 1918, is \$72,000, but this amount has been reduced to \$59,000.

### Item 204 (Consolidated). Transportation of Baggage on Change of Station.

#### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$198,761.38		\$198,761.38
Philippine Islands.....	1,804.73		1,804.73
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>200,566.11</b>		<b>200,566.11</b>

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$203,968.90
Fiscal year 1917.....	248,682.00

#### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$246,350.00		\$246,350.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,400.00		2,400.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>248,750.00</b>		<b>248,750.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	32,410.00		32,410.00
Philippine Islands.....	840.00		840.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,250.00</b>		<b>32,250.00</b>
<b>For Officers' Reserve Corps:</b>			
United States.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>		<b>3,000.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>285,000.00</b>		<b>285,000.00</b>



This item is for the transportation of baggage and household goods of officers, non-commissioned officers, and civilian employees on change of station. The maximum allowance for each grade, as authorized by paragraph 1136, Army Regulations, 1913, is as follows:

Rank.	In the field or temporary change of station.	Permanent change of station.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Lieutenant general.....	1,500	15,000
Major general.....	1,000	10,000
Brigadier general.....	700	8,400
Field officer.....	400	7,200
Captain.....	200	6,000
First lieutenant, contract wagon, and acting dental surgeon.....	150	5,100
Second lieutenant.....	150	4,500
Noncommissioned officers above grade 17, paragraph 9.....		3,000
Noncommissioned officers, grade 17, paragraph 9, upon change of station without troops.....		1,500
Civilian employees of the classified service transferred for the good of the service.....		3,000

This item is subdivided under items 204a to 204j, inclusive, as follows:

No.	Transportation of baggage.	Appropriation, 1917.	Estimate, 1918.
204a	Of officers.....	\$211,432.00	\$243,000.00
204b	Of enlisted men.....	30,000.00	33,500.00
204c	Of civilian employees, Adjutant General's Department.....	600.00	700.00
204d	Of civilian employees, Inspector General's Department.....	100.00	100.00
204e	Of civilian employees, Judge Advocate General's Department.....	100.00	100.00
204f	Of civilian employees, Quartermaster Corps.....	5,000.00	5,950.00
204g	Of civilian employees, Medical Department.....	700.00	800.00
204h	Of civilian employees, Engineer Department.....	300.00	350.00
204i	Of civilian employees, Ordnance Department.....	150.00	150.00
204j	Of civilian employees, Signal Corps.....	300.00	350.00
Total.....		248,682.00	285,000.00

*Present strength.*—The estimate for fiscal year 1918 at present strength is the same as the appropriation for 1917, and it is believed this amount will be required.

*Second increment.*—The average annual expenditure per capita under this item would indicate an amount of \$45,800 as being required for the second increment, but as the total increment will only be in the service during a part of the year it is believed the amount shown will prove sufficient.

*Officers' Reserve Corps.*—The amount shown, \$3,000, is based on the approximate cost of transporting the baggage of 2,000 officers to and from training camps.

#### Item 204a. Transportation of Baggage of Officers.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$165,441.35		\$165,441.35
Philippine Islands.....	1,115.78		1,115.78
Total.....	166,557.13		166,557.13

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$173,740.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	211,432.00

**Item 204a. Transportation of Baggage of Officers—Continued.***Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$210,000.00	.....	\$210,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>211,500.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>211,500.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	28,000.00	.....	28,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,500.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>28,500.00</b>
<b>For officers' reserve corps:</b>			
United States.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>243,000.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>243,000.00</b>

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of baggage and household effects of officers changing station under orders, the amount transported for each grade varying, as shown under item 204 (consolidated).

**Item 204b. Transportation of Baggage of enlisted men.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$27,333.17	.....	\$27,333.17
Philippine Islands.....	381.26	.....	381.26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27,714.43</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>27,714.43</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$24,083.50  
 Fiscal year 1917..... 30,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$29,500.00	.....	\$29,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	3,300.00	.....	3,300.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00	.....	200.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,500.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3,500.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>33,500.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>33,500.00</b>

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of baggage and household effects of noncommissioned officers changing station, and also the transportation charges on personal effects shipped for other enlisted men, the weight of shipments being limited to 150 pounds per capita for enlisted men below grade 17.

**Item 204c. Transportation of Baggage of Civilian Employees, Adjutant General's Department.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$432.27		\$432.27
Philippine Islands.....	24.82		24.82
Total.....	457.09		457.09

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$579.65
Fiscal year 1917.....	600.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$580.00		\$580.00
Philippine Islands.....	20.00		20.00
Total.....	600.00		600.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	80.00		80.00
Philippine Islands.....	20.00		20.00
Total.....	100.00		100.00
Grand total of item.....	700.00		700.00

The civilian employees for whom baggage is transported under this item are clerks in the classified civil service.

**Item 204d. Transportation of Baggage of Civilian Employees, Inspector General's Department.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$467.25		\$467.25
Philippine Islands.....	11.16		11.16
Total.....	478.41		478.41

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$98.15
Fiscal year 1917.....	100.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$90.00		\$90.00
Philippine Islands.....	10.00		10.00
Total.....	100.00		100.00

Civilian employees for whom baggage and household effects are transported under this item are clerks under classified civil service.

**Item 204e. Transportation of Baggage of Civilian Employees, Judge Advocate General's Department.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1. 00		\$1. 00
Philippine Islands.....	18. 40		18. 40
Total.....	19. 40		19. 40

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$98. 15
Fiscal year 1917.....	100. 00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$80. 00		\$80. 00
Philippine Islands.....	20. 00		20. 00
Total.....	100. 00		100. 00

Civilian employees for whom baggage and household goods are transported under this item are clerks under classified civil service.

**Item 204f. Transportation of Baggage of Civilian Employees, Quartermaster Corps.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,995. 36		\$3,995. 36
Philippine Islands.....	160. 87		160. 87
Total.....	4,156. 23		4,156. 23

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$4,052. 00
Fiscal year 1917.....	5,000. 00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$4,750. 00		\$4,750. 00
Philippine Islands.....	250. 00		250. 00
Total.....	5,000. 00		5,000. 00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	850. 00		850. 00
Philippine Islands.....	100. 00		100. 00
Total.....	950. 00		950. 00
Grand total of item.....	5,950. 00		5,950. 00

The civilian employees and agents for whom transportation of baggage and household effects are provided under this item are clerks, inspectors of clothing, supplies, etc., civil engineers, superintendents of construction, electrical and mechanical engineers, mechanics, and packers of the Quartermaster Corps.

**Item 204g. Transportation of Baggage of Civilian Employees, Medical Department.**  
*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$583.52		\$583.52
Philippine Islands.....	40.10		40.10
Total.....	632.62		623.62

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$627.80
Fiscal year 1917.....	700.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$660.00		\$660.00
Philippine Islands.....	40.00		40.00
Total.....	700.00		700.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	90.00		90.00
Philippine Islands.....	10.00		10.00
Total.....	100.00		100.00
Grand total of item.....	800.00		800.00

Civilian employees under this item are clerks, classified service, and Army nurses.

**Item 204h. Transportation of Baggage of Civilian Employees, Corps of Engineers.**  
*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$198.93		\$198.93
Philippine Islands.....	17.40		17.40
Total.....	216.33		216.33

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$290.75
Fiscal year 1917.....	300.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$280.00		\$280.00
Philippine Islands.....	20.00		20.00
Total.....	300.00		300.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	50.00		50.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	50.00		50.00
Grand total of item.....	350.00		350.00

Civilian employees for whom transportation of baggage and household goods is provided under this item are clerks, surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, and master laborers of the Engineer Corps on duty with the Army.

**Item 204i. Transportation of Baggage of Civilian Employees, Ordnance Department.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$100.88		\$100.88
Philippine Islands.....	16.70		16.70
Total.....	117.58		117.58

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$146.30
Fiscal year 1917.....	150.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$130.00		\$130.00
Philippine Islands.....	20.00		20.00
Total.....	150.00		150.00

Civilian employees for whom transportation of baggage is provided under this item are clerks, foremen, and machinists of the Ordnance Department.

**Item 204j. Transportation of Baggage of Civilian Employees, Signal Corps.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$207.65		\$207.65
Philippine Islands.....	18.24		18.24
Total.....	225.89		225.89

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$242.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	300.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$280.00		\$280.00
Philippine Islands.....	20.00		20.00
Total.....	300.00		300.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	40.00		40.00
Philippine Islands.....	10.00		10.00
Total.....	50.00		50.00
Grand total of item.....	350.00		350.00

The civilian employees for whom transportation of baggage is provided under this item are clerks, electrical engineers, electricians, mechanics, and laborers of the Signal Corps.

**Item 205. Including the Cost of Packing and Crating.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$83,946.80		\$83,946.80
Philippine Islands.....	11,602.80		11,602.80
Total.....	95,549.60		95,549.60

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$87,788.10
Fiscal year 1917.....	103,270.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$112,000.00		\$112,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	11,500.00		11,500.00
Total.....	123,500.00		123,500.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	9,500.00		9,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Total.....	11,000.00		11,000.00
<b>For Officers' Reserve Corps:</b>			
United States.....	500.00		500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	500.00		500.00
Grand total of item.....	135,000.00		135,000.00

This item covers cost of packing and crating supplies and baggage. The allowance for packing and crating baggage is based on 60 cents per hundred pounds on the authorized weight of each grade as shown under item 204.

*Present strength.*—The annual average cost under this item, based on four years' expenditures, is 87.6 cents per capita, which would indicate the amount required for the fiscal year 1918, at present strength, as \$128,000, but it is believed the amount shown will prove sufficient.

*Second increment.*—Based on the per capita cost shown above, the amount required for the second increment would be \$22,000, but as the full strength will only be in the service part of the year the amount shown will probably prove sufficient.

*Officers' Reserve Corps.*—An amount of \$500 is included to provide for the packing and crating of baggage of officers of the Reserve Corps attending training camps.

The total amount shown, \$135,000, is subdivided under packing and crating supplies, \$45,000, and packing and crating baggage, \$90,000.

**Item 206. Transportation of Recruits.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$434,496.43		\$434,496.43
Philippine Islands.....	872.00		872.00
Total.....	435,368.43		435,368.43

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$434,950.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,130,965.00

**Item 206. Transportation of Recruits—Continued.***Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$882,000.00		\$882,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total.....	883,000.00		883,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	340,820.00		340,820.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	340,820.00		340,820.00
Grand total of item.....	1,223,820.00		1,223,820.00

Applicants for enlistment accepted at recruiting stations are sent to recruit depots and depot posts for final physical examination and enlistment if found qualified. The recruit depots, depot posts, and main recruiting stations on October 1, 1916, were as follows:

**RECRUIT DEPOTS.**

Fort Slocum, N. Y.	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Fort McDowell, Cal.
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	Fort Logan, Colo.	

**RECRUIT DEPOT POSTS.**

Fort Bliss, Tex.	Jackson Barracks, La.	United States Disciplinary
Fort Douglas, Utah.	Fort Lawton, Wash.	Barracks, Fort Leaven-
Fort George Wright, Wash.	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	worth, Kans.
		Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

**MAIN RECRUITING STATIONS.**

Albany, N. Y.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Atlanta, Ga.	Joplin, Mo.	Portland, Me.
Baltimore, Md.	Kansas City, Mo.	Portland, Oreg.
Boston, Mass.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Providence, R. I.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Lexington, Ky.	Richmond, Va.
Charlotte, N. C.	Little Rock, Ark.	Roanoke, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	Los Angeles, Cal.	St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Louisville, Ky.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Memphis, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Savannah, Ga.
Dallas, Tex.	Nashville, Tenn.	Scranton, Pa.
Davenport, Iowa.	Newark, N. J.	Seattle, Wash.
Denver, Colo.	New Haven, Conn.	Spokane, Wash.
Detroit, Mich.	New Orleans, La.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Evansville, Ind.	New York, N. Y.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Oklahoma, Okla.	Toledo, Ohio.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Omaha, Nebr.	Wichita, Kans.
Houston, Tex.	Peoria, Ill.	
Huntington, W. Va.	Philadelphia, Pa.	

A complete list of both main and auxiliary recruiting stations will be found in the monthly Army List and Directory.

*Present strength.*—The estimate under this item is for the cost of transportation of accepted recruits from recruit depots to stations of organizations to which assigned. It will be noted from following statement that the number of recruits enlisted and the cost of their transportation varies from year to year, depending upon the number of recruits enlisted, which in turn depends largely upon the number of discharges and reenlistments and also deaths and other causes which can not be anticipated.



Fiscal year.	Number of enlistments.	Cost.	Appropriation.
1912.....	38,907	\$679,292.83	\$294,000.00
1913.....	24,468	408,338.47	495,325.00
1914.....	35,533	690,655.50	590,230.00
1915.....	41,388	967,955.56	411,800.00
1916.....	26,754	434,368.43	434,950.00
1917.....			1,130,965.00

The average cost of transportation of recruits is \$19.60 per capita. The number enlisted during the fiscal year 1915, who must be replaced in 1918 is 41,388, added to which is an indefinite number who must be replaced on account of death, discharge, by purchase, and other reasons, making a total of approximately 45,000 men. Using the average per capita cost of \$19.60, the amount required for this purpose will be \$882,000, as shown in the estimate.

Of the amount shown for the United States, \$2,000 is required for the purchase of street-car tickets.

The street car tickets purchased under this item are for travel to and from railroad depots at points of departure and destination in connection with transportation of recruits enroute from general recruit depots to stations of organizations to which assigned.

*Second increment.*—The number of men called for in the second increment is 24,350, and using the average per capita cost of \$19.60 would indicate an expenditure of \$467,000, but it is believed the amount shown, \$340,820, will prove sufficient.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount shown for the Philippine Islands is required for the transportation of recruits for the Philippine Scouts from places in the Iloilo, Macabebe, Visayan, and Moro Provinces. There were 714 enlistments for the Philippine Scouts during the fiscal year 1916.

#### Item 207. Transportation of Recruiting Parties.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$25,596.75		\$25,596.75
Philippine Islands.....	408.44		408.44
Total.....	26,005.19		26,005.19

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$20,237.80
Fiscal year 1917.....	27,656.70

##### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$28,800.00		\$28,800.00
Philippine Islands.....	400.00		400.00
Total.....	29,000.00		29,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	4,700.00		4,700.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4,700.00		4,700.00
Grand total of item.....	33,700.00		33,700.00

This item is for the cost of transportation of recruiting parties that are sent from general recruiting stations to substations and other points for the purpose of securing recruits.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for present strength is based on the average per capita expenditure for this purpose, 20.1 cents, on a strength of 143,853.

*Second increment.*—Based on average per capita expenditure on strength of 25,146. As the effort to secure recruits for the increased strength will necessitate a large number of recruiting parties, the amount shown will undoubtedly be required for this purpose.

#### Item 208. Transportation of Applicants for Enlistment.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$161,121.89		\$161,121.89
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	161,121.89		161,121.89

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$183,020.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	335,740.10

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$224,500.00		\$224,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	224,500.00		224,500.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	118,200.00		118,200.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	118,200.00		118,200.00
Grand total of item.....	342,700.00		342,700.00

This estimate is for the travel expenses of applicants between recruiting stations and recruit depots and depot posts, and of rejected applicants from recruit depots and depot posts to place of enlistment. The number of applicants accepted and rejected after arrival at recruit depots and depot posts, the total number of applicants, and the total cost of transportation for both accepted and rejected applicants are shown by following statement:

Fiscal year.	Number of applicants.			Cost.	Appropriation.
	Accepted.	Rejected.	Total.		
1912.....	38,907	4,640	43,547	\$190,510.84	\$112,400.00
1913.....	24,468	3,691	28,159	193,912.37	146,000.00
1914.....	35,533	5,308	40,841	197,021.11	186,868.00
1915.....	39,523	5,869	45,392	244,597.81	193,900.00
1916.....	26,085	4,194	30,279	161,121.89	183,020.00
1917.....					335,740.10

The number shown as "rejected" does not include those rejected at the recruiting stations for whom no transportation is furnished.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for 1918 at present strength is based on the transportation of 45,000 applicants for enlistment at an average cost of \$4.90 per capita,

plus \$3,000 for street car tickets. The number of applicants is determined as shown under item 206. Included in the estimate for 1918 is an amount of \$3,000 for purchase of street car tickets. These tickets are for the use of applicants for enlistment and rejected applicants in connection with their travel between recruit depots and recruiting stations. They are furnished under the conditions and limitations shown under item 202e.

*Second increment.*—Based on the transportation of 24,350, the number of men in the second increment, at an average cost of \$4.90 per capita.

### Item 209. Travel Allowance to Enlisted Men on Discharge.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$520,532.20		\$520,532.20
Philippine Islands.....	35,377.38		35,377.38
Total.....	555,911.58		555,911.58

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$810,400
Fiscal year 1917.....	874,000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,555,000.00		\$1,555,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	45,000.00		45,000.00
Total.....	1,600,000.00		1,600,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge as authorized by the act of June 3, 1916, which provides as follows:

"On and after July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen, an enlisted man when, discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive 3½ cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his acceptance for enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service, at his option: *Provided*. That for sea travel on discharge, transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men."

The number of enlisted men discharged in each of the last five fiscal years who were entitled to travel allowance, with the amount of travel allowance paid, is as follows:

Fiscal year.	Number dis- charged.	Cost.
1912.....	23,553	\$1,282,192.22
1913.....	14,109	1,386,300.00
1914.....	29,968	923,713.29
1915.....	28,188	875,815.41
1916.....	17,092	555,911.58

<sup>1</sup> Includes amount paid for transportation only, and not amounts paid for commutation of subsistence or amounts paid covering mileage at 2 cents per mile to place of enlistment in lieu of transportation in kind.

*Present strength.*—Based on the cost of travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge for the past four years and adding the percentage of increase provided by the act of June 3, 1916, supra, the average expenditure for this purpose will be \$42.67 per capita. The number of men enlisted during the fiscal year 1915 who would be eligible for discharge in 1918 is 41,388, of these an indefinite number will be discharged under

circumstances not entitling them to travel allowance, and it is estimated that the number to whom travel allowance will be paid will be approximately 38,000, which would indicate an expenditure as estimated of \$1,600,000.

For the four years prior to the act of June 3, 1916, quoted above, enlisted men on discharge were furnished transportation in kind and subsistence, or, in lieu thereof, 2 cents per mile. The act of June 3, 1916, authorizes a straight travel pay on discharge of 3½ cents per mile, which results in an increase of 75 per cent in the case of men who would have taken travel pay and an increase of approximately 16½ per cent in the case of those who would have taken transportation in kind and subsistence. This increase in the travel allowance, together with the large number of men due for discharge during the fiscal year 1918, accounts for this increase in the estimate.

**Item 210. Transportation of Persons, on Their Discharge from the United States Disciplinary Barracks or from Any Place in Which They Have Been Held Under a Sentence of Dishonorable Discharge and Confinement for More Than Six Months or from the Government Hospital for the Insane After Transfer Thereto from Such Barracks or Place, to Their Homes (or Elsewhere as They May Elect), Provided the Cost in Each Case Shall not be Greater Than to the Place of Last Enlistment.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$24, 284. 65		\$24, 284. 65
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	24, 284. 65		24, 284. 65

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$23, 312
Fiscal year 1917.....	26, 000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$26, 000. 00		\$26, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	26, 000. 00		26, 000. 00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2, 000. 00		2, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2, 000. 00		2, 000. 00
Grand total of item.....	28, 000. 00		28, 000. 00

The records of the War Department show that 2,021 military prisoners were discharged from the military prisons during the fiscal year 1912, 2,357 during 1913, 2,591 during 1914, 2,204 during 1915, and 2,600 during 1916.

No enlisted men are discharged in the Philippine Islands from confinement, as all enlisted men under sentence for dishonorable discharge are sent to the United States by transport before discharge. Cost of transportation of these prisoners from the port at which they arrive in the United States is included in the estimate under United States.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for fiscal year 1918 at present strength is the same as the appropriation for 1917 and is believed necessary for this purpose.

*Second increment.*—An arbitrary amount of \$2,000 has been added to take care of any additional expenditures necessary on account of increase in the Army.

**Item 211. Transportation of Supplies Furnished to the Militia: For the Permanent Equipment Thereof.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$48,004. 40		\$48,004. 40
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	48,004. 40		48,004. 40

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$39,686. 70
Fiscal year 1917.....	

From this item has heretofore been paid the cost of transportation of supplies furnished for the permanent equipment of the militia.

No estimate is made for this purpose for the fiscal year 1918, as such expenditures will hereafter be paid from funds provided under the militia appropriations and that estimate will be submitted by the Militia Bureau.

**Item 212 (Consolidated). Transportation of the Necessary Agents and Other Employees.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$82,575. 85		\$82,575. 85
Philippine Islands.....	2,100. 43		2,100. 43
Total.....	84,676. 28		84,676. 28

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$68,993. 70
Fiscal year 1917.....	47,361. 80

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$48,000. 00		\$48,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	2,000. 00		2,000. 00
Total.....	50,000. 00		50,000. 00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of civilian employees of the War Department when traveling on duty under competent orders. Included in this cost is railroad or steamer fare and sleeping car or parlor car accommodations.

This item is subdivided under items 212a to 212h, inclusive, showing each bureau of the War Department, as follows:

Item.	Bureau.	Appropriation, 1917.	Estimate, 1918.
212a	Adjutant General's Department.....	\$1,520. 00	\$1,600. 00
212b	Inspector General's Department.....	670. 00	700. 00
212c	Judge Advocate General's Department.....	250. 00	300. 00
212d	Quartermaster Corps.....	38,700. 00	38,500. 00
212e	Medical Department.....	5,100. 00	5,400. 00
212f	Engineer Corps.....	310. 00	300. 00
212g	Ordnance Department.....	320. 00	600. 00
212h	Signal Corps.....	2,491. 80	2,600. 00
	Total.....	47,361. 80	50,000. 00

*Present strength.*—The average annual expenditure under this item has been 40.9 cents per capita, which would indicate a requirement of \$59,000 for the fiscal year 1918. It is not believed the travel of civilian employees will increase in proportion to the increase in the Army, and it is thought the amount shown will prove sufficient.

*Second increment.*—No increase is believed necessary on account of the second increment.

**Item 212a. Transportation of the Necessary Agents and Other Employees of The Adjutant General's Department.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,118.85		\$4,118.85
Philippine Islands.....	228.50		228.50
Total.....	4,347.35		4,347.35

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$8,335.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,520.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,450.00		\$1,450.00
Philippine Islands.....	150.00		150.00
Total.....	1,600.00		1,600.00

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, classified civil service.

**Item 212b. Transportation of the Necessary Agents and Other Employees of the Inspector General's Department.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,369.24		\$1,369.24
Philippine Islands.....	164.35		164.35
Total.....	1,533.59		1,533.59

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$774.10
Fiscal year 1917.....	670.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$600.00		\$600.00
Philippine Islands.....	100.00		100.00
Total.....	700.00		700.00

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, classified civil service.

**Item 212c. Transportation of the Necessary Agents and Other Employees of the Judge Advocate General's Department.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$219.95	.....	\$219.95
Philippine Islands.....	60.00	.....	60.00
Total.....	279.95	.....	279.95

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$485.20
Fiscal year 1917.....	250.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$240.00	.....	\$240.00
Philippine Islands.....	60.00	.....	60.00
Total.....	300.00	.....	300.00

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, classified civil service.

**Item 212d. Transportation of the Necessary Agents and Other Employees of the Quartermaster Corps.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$68,223.08	.....	\$68,223.08
Philippine Islands.....	1,453.82	.....	1,453.82
Total.....	69,676.85	.....	69,676.85

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$45,335
Fiscal year 1917.....	36,700

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$37,000.00	.....	\$37,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Total.....	38,500.00	.....	38,500.00

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, inspectors of clothing, supplies, etc., civil engineers, superintendents of construction, electrical and mechanical engineers, mechanics, packers, and veterinarians of the Quartermaster Corps.

**Item 212e. Transportation of the Necessary Agents and Other Employees of the Medical Department.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,256.28	.....	\$5,256.28
Philippine Islands.....	75.00	.....	75.00
Total.....	5,331.28	.....	5,331.28

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$9,223.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	5,100.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,325.00	.....	\$5,325.00
Philippine Islands.....	75.00	.....	75.00
Total.....	5,400.00	.....	5,400.00

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, classified civil service, and Army nurses.

**Item 212f. Transportation of the Necessary Agents and Other Employees of the Corps of Engineers.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$217.40	.....	\$217.40
Philippine Islands.....	55.00	.....	55.00
Total.....	272.40	.....	272.40

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$267.60
Fiscal year 1917.....	310.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$250.00	.....	\$250.00
Philippine Islands.....	50.00	.....	50.00
Total.....	300.00	.....	300.00

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, and master laborers of the Engineer Corps when traveling on duty for the Army.

The cost of transportation for employees of the Corps of Engineers engaged in river and harbor work or other public improvements is paid from the appropriations made for such projects.



**Item 212g. Transportation of the Necessary Agents and Other Employees of the Ordnance Department.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$566.25		\$566.25
Philippine Islands.....	18.76		18.76
Total.....	585.01		585.01

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$652.80
Fiscal year 1917 .....	320.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$580.00		\$580.00
Philippine Islands.....	20.00		20.00
Total.....	600.00		600.00

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, foremen, and machinists of the Ordnance Department.

**Item 212h. Transportation of the Necessary Agents and Other Employees of the Signal Corps.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,604.85		\$2,604.85
Philippine Islands.....	45.00		45.00
Total.....	2,649.85		2,649.85

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,922.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,491.80

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,555.00		\$2,555.00
Philippine Islands.....	45.00		45.00
Total.....	2,600.00		2,600.00

The civilian employees for whom transportation is provided under this item are clerks, electrical engineers, electricians, mechanics, and laborers of the Signal Corps.

**Item 213. Reimbursement of Travel Expenses, Civil Employees—Per Diem Allowances in Lieu of Subsistence not Exceeding \$4 for Those Authorized to Receive the Per Diem Allowance.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$52,658.03	.....	\$52,658.03
Philippine Islands.....	846.00	.....	846.00
Total.....	53,504.03	.....	53,504.03

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$49,270.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$59,200.00	.....	\$59,200.00
Philippine Islands.....	980.00	.....	980.00
Total.....	60,180.00	.....	60,180.00

Prior to fiscal year 1917 the estimate for this purpose was included in item 212, "Transportation of the necessary agents and other employees."

From this item is paid reimbursement of actual expenses, incurred for meals, lodging, bath and laundry, not exceeding \$4.50 per day, while in transit or at temporary stations for less than 30 days, or a flat per diem allowance of \$4 in lieu of subsistence. Reimbursement is limited to \$1 per day after the first 30 days at any one place.

The laws governing the payment of expenses incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty are as follows:

"On and after July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, no officer or employee of the United States shall be allowed or paid any sum in excess of expenses actually incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty outside of the District of Columbia and away from his designated post of duty, nor any sum for such expenses actually incurred in excess of \$5 per day; nor shall any allowance or reimbursement for subsistence be paid to any officer or employee in any branch of the public service of the United States in the District of Columbia unless absent from his designated post of duty outside of the District of Columbia, and then only for the period of time actually engaged in the discharge of official duties." (Act of Apr. 6, 1914, 38 Stat., 318.)

"That the heads of executive departments and other Government establishments are authorized to prescribe per diem rates of allowance not exceeding \$4 in lieu of subsistence to persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty when not otherwise fixed by law. For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen and annually thereafter estimates of appropriations from which per diem allowances are to be paid shall specifically state the rates of such allowances." (Act of Aug. 1, 1914, 38 Stat., 680.)

Under Army Regulations, paragraph 733, reimbursement of the following expenses are allowed when traveling under orders:

- (a) Cost of transportation when transportation requests are not furnished.
- (b) Cost of transfers to and from railroad stations not to exceed 50 cents for each transfer.
- (c) Cost of necessary sleeping, parlor car or stateroom accommodations.
- (d) Fees to station and hotel porters for carrying baggage, not to exceed 10 cents in each case and fees to sleeping car and parlor car porters, not to exceed 25 cents per day when night journey is involved, and not to exceed 10 cents when car is used in daytime only.
- (e) Cost of meals, including tips, while en route, not exceeding \$4.50 per day.
- (f) Cost of meals and lodgings, including baths, tips, and laundry work, not to exceed \$4.50 per day for the first 30 days, while on duty at places designated in the

orders for performance of temporary duty, and a flat per diem allowance of \$1 a day after the first 30 days of temporary duty at any one place.

(g) In lieu of reimbursement for actual expenses shown in paragraphs (e) and (f): civilian employees, when their orders so prescribed, may be allowed a flat per diem allowance not exceeding \$4 when traveling, and when on duty for the first 30 days at places designated in their orders for the performance of temporary duty.

*Present strength.*—The annual average expenditure under this item has been 46.5 cents per capita, which would indicate a requirement of \$67,000 for the fiscal year 1918, but as the travel of civilian employees will probably not increase in the same ratio as the increase in the Army, it is thought the amount shown will prove sufficient.

*Second increment.*—No increase believed necessary on account of the second increment.

**Item 214. Transportation of Clothing and Equipage from Army Depots, or Places of Purchase or Delivery, to the Several Posts and Army Depots, and from These Depots to the Troops in the Field.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$291, 105. 59		\$291, 105. 59
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	291, 105. 59		291, 105. 59

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$168, 525. 00
Fiscal year 1917.....	211, 411. 00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$267, 000. 00		\$267, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	267, 000. 00		267, 000. 00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	23, 000. 00		23, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	23, 000. 00		23, 000. 00
For Regular Army Reserve:			
United States.....	6, 000. 00		6, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	6, 000. 00		6, 000. 00
For Officers' Reserve Corps:			
United States.....	4, 000. 00		4, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4, 000. 00		4, 000. 00
Grand total of item.....	300, 000. 00		300, 000. 00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of clothing and also of camp and garrison equipage, such as barrack bags, barrack chairs, iron bedsteads, blankets, cots, flaps, lockers, poles, tents, etc.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for fiscal year 1918 is based on a strength of 143,853 at the average annual expenditure under this item of \$1.861 per capita.

*Second increment.*—The strength of the second increment is 25,146 which, based on the annual average expenditure under this item for four years, \$1.861 per capita, would indicate a probable expenditure of \$47,000; but as the total strength will only be in the service during a part of the year the amount shown, \$23,000, is believed sufficient.

*Regular Army Reserve.*—The amount shown, \$6,000, will be required for transportation of clothing and equipage for the Regular Army Reserve from depots to camps and return.

*Officers' Reserve Corps.*—The amount shown, \$4,000, will be required for transportation of tentage and other camp equipage to and from the training camps.

**Item 215 (Consolidated). Transportation of Other Quartermaster's Stores: From Army Depots, or Places of Purchase or Delivery, to the Several Posts and Army Depots, and from These Depots to the Troops in the Field.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,388,364.60	.....	\$1,388,364.60
Philippine Islands.....	145,034.44	.....	145,034.44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,533,399.04</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,533,399.04</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,036,145
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,218,530

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,300,000	.....	\$1,300,000
Philippine Islands.....	150,000	.....	150,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	146,000	.....	146,000
Philippine Islands.....	10,000	.....	10,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>156,000</b>
<b>For Regular Army Reserve:</b>			
United States.....	4,000	.....	4,000
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>For Officers' Reserve Corps:</b>			
United States.....	3,000	.....	3,000
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>1,613,000</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,613,000</b>

This item provides for cost of transportation of all supplies of the Quartermaster Corps, exclusive of clothing and equipage shown under item 214, from places of purchase or delivery to the several Army posts and depots, and from these depots to posts or troops in the field. Transportation of supplies for other bureaus of the War Department is provided for under items 203, 216, and 217.

This item is subdivided under items 215a to 215d, inclusive, as follows:

Item.	Quartermaster stores.	Appropriation 1917.	Estimate 1918.
215a	Transportation of subsistence stores.....	\$324,000	\$449,600
215b	Transportation of horses for Cavalry, Artillery, etc.....	56,400	74,200
215c	Transportation of draft and pack animals.....	18,000	22,100
215d	Transportation of miscellaneous quartermaster stores.....	820,130	1,067,100
	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,218,530</b>	<b>1,613,000</b>

Explanations of estimate is shown under subitems.

**Item 215a. Transportation of Other Quartermaster's Stores: Transportation of Subsistence Stores.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$374,614.23	.....	\$374,614.23
Philippine Islands.....	18,548.54	.....	18,548.54
Total.....	393,162.77	.....	393,162.77

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$280,750.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	324,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$383,000.00	.....	\$383,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Total.....	403,000.00	.....	403,000.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	43,600.00	.....	43,600.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	43,600.00	.....	43,600.00
For Regular Army Reserve:			
United States.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Grand total of item.....	449,600.00	.....	449,600.00

From this subitem is paid the cost of transportation of all subsistence stores and supplies for the Army.

*Present strength.*—The average annual expenditure under this subitem for four years, 1912-1915, is \$2.976 per capita. Based on the present strength of the Army this would indicate an expenditure of \$428,000, and this has been reduced to \$403,000.

*Second increment.*—Based on the per capita shown above, the strength of the second increment, 25,146, would indicate a requirement of \$75,000, but as the total strength will only be in service part of the year, the amount shown, \$43,600, is believed sufficient.

*Regular Army Reserve.*—An amount of \$3,000 is included for transportation of subsistence supplies to camps.

**Item 215b. Transportation of Other Quartermaster's Stores: Transportation of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer, Signal Corps, etc., Horses from Place of Purchase.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$103,518.76	.....	\$103,518.76
Philippine Islands.....	7,415.30	.....	7,415.30
Total.....	110,934.06	.....	110,934.06

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$48,150.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$6,400.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$80,000.00		\$80,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,000.00		7,000.00
Total.....	67,000.00		67,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	7,200.00		7,200.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	7,200.00		7,200.00
Grand total of item.....	74,200.00		74,200.00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of horses for mounted organizations from place of purchase to remount depots or to organizations and from remount depots to organizations, the cost of transportation in connection with changes of station of organizations being paid from item 202c.

*Present strength.*—The average annual expenditure under this item for four years is 49.5 cents per capita, which would indicate a probable expenditure of \$71,000. This has been reduced to \$67,000.

*Second increment.*—Based on the per capita cost above the requirement for the second increment would be \$12,400, but as the total strength will not be in service the entire fiscal year, the amount shown is believed sufficient.

**Item 215c. Transportation of Other Quartermaster's Stores: Transportation of Draft and Pack Animals from Place of Purchase.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$33,367.38		\$33,367.38
Philippine Islands.....	2,894.80		2,894.80
Total.....	36,262.18		36,262.18

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$14,445
Fiscal year 1917.....	18,000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$17,000.00		\$17,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Total.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2,100.00		2,100.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,100.00		2,100.00
Grand total of item.....	22,100.00		22,100.00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of draft and pack animals from place of purchase to remount depots or organizations and from remount depots to

organizations, the cost of transportation in connection with changes of station or organizations being paid from item 202c.

*Present strength.*—Estimate for 1918 is based on average annual per capita expenditure for four years, 14.6 cents, and the present strength of the Army, 143,853.

*Second increment.*—Per capita basis shown above would indicate an expenditure of \$3,600, but as the total increment will only be in service part of the year, the amount estimated, \$2,100, is believed sufficient.

**Item 215d. Transportation of Other Quartermaster's Stores: Transportation of Miscellaneous Quartermaster Stores.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$876,864.23	.....	\$876,864.23
Philippine Islands.....	116,175.80	.....	116,175.80
Total.....	993,040.03	.....	993,040.03

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$712,800
Fiscal year 1917.....	820,130

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$840,000.00	.....	\$840,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	120,000.00	.....	120,000.00
Total.....	960,000.00	.....	960,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	93,100.00	.....	93,100.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Total.....	103,100.00	.....	103,100.00
<b>For Regular Army Reserve:</b>			
United States.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
<b>For Officers' Reserve Corps:</b>			
United States.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Grand total of item.....	1,067,100.00	.....	1,067,100.00

This subitem covers the cost of transportation of fuel, forage, and all other quartermaster stores and supplies other than clothing and equipage, subsistence stores, and animals, which are estimated for under other items or subitems of this appropriation.

*Present strength.*—The average annual expenditure under this subitem for four years (1912-1915) is \$7.434 per capita. Based on a strength of 143,853 this would indicate an expenditure of \$1,070,000, but it is thought the per capita expenditure may be reduced and estimate is made for \$960,000.

*Second increment.*—Per capita basis shown above would indicate a requirement of \$187,000 for the second increment under this subitem, but as the total increment will only be in service a part of the year, the amount shown, \$103,100, is believed sufficient.

*Regular Army Reserve.*—An amount of \$1,000 is included for transportation of miscellaneous quartermaster stores to camps.

*Officers' Reserve Corps.*—An amount of \$3,000 is included for transportation of forage and other miscellaneous quartermaster stores to camps of instruction.

**Item 216. Transportation of Horse Equipment.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$19,866.72	.....	\$19,866.72
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	19,866.72	.....	19,866.72

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$963.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	600.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$14,500.00	.....	\$14,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14,500.00	.....	14,500.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,200.00	.....	1,200.00
Grand total of item.....	15,700.00	.....	15,700.00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation for horse equipment furnished by the Ordnance Department, such as saddles, saddle blankets, bridles, etc., a complete list of which is shown on page 5 of Ordnance Department Circular 1719 of July 3, 1908. The transportation of harness and pack rigging furnished by the Quartermaster Corps is paid from item 215d.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for the fiscal year 1918 at present strength is based on the average annual expenditure, 10.2 cents per capita, and the present strength of 143,853.

*Second increment.*—Average per capita shown above would indicate requirement of \$2,600 for second increment, but amount shown is believed sufficient.

**Item 217. Transportation of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores and Small Arms from the Foundries and Armories to the Arsenal, Fortifications, Frontier Posts, and Army Depots.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$508,473.79	.....	\$508,473.79
Philippine Islands.....	7,856.30	.....	7,856.30
Total.....	516,330.09	.....	516,330.09

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$397,033.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	553,000.00



*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$682,500.00		\$682,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,500.00		7,500.00
Total.....	690,000.00		690,000.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	120,000.00		120,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	120,000.00		120,000.00
Grand total of item.....	810,000.00		810,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of all ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, including guns and gun carriages.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for present strength, fiscal year 1918, is based on the average annual expenditure for this purpose for the fiscal years 1912 to 1915, inclusive, \$4.795 per capita, and the present strength of 143,853.

*Second increment.*—The amount shown for the second increment is based on the cost shown above, \$4.795 per capita, and the strength of the second increment, 25,146.

On account of the large initial issues of arms and ammunition to the new troops and the transportation of guns, gun carriages, etc., for the new organizations, it is not believed any reduction can be made from the figures shown. The estimate of the Chief of Ordnance for this transportation is \$960,000, or \$150,000 more than this estimate as submitted.

**Item 218. Wharfage, Rental of.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$56,042.24		\$56,042.24
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			56,042.24

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$53,609
Fiscal year 1917.....	55,800

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$56,600.00		\$56,600.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	57,100.00		57,100.00

*United States.*—This estimate is based upon the actual expenditures for the lease and hire of wharfage facilities during the fiscal year 1916, as shown in detail in the following table:

*Leased wharves.*

Post or station.	Name of wharf.	Annual cost.
New York City.....	Pier 12, East River.....	\$19,040.00
Seattle, Wash.....	Pier 11 (see note).....	9,600.00
Boston, Mass.....	Long Wharf.....	5,500.00
Fort Slocum, N. Y.....	Wharf, New Rochelle.....	3,000.00
Galveston, Tex.....	Wharfage for harbor boats.....	2,900.00
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	Wharf, New London, Conn.....	2,400.00
Fort Williams, Me.....	Wharf, Portland, Me.....	2,000.00
Newport News, Va.....	Wharfage for transports.....	1,800.00
Fort Worden, Wash.....	Wharf, Port Townsend, Wash.....	1,800.00
Fort Revere, Mass.....	Wharf, Hull, Mass.....	1,200.00
Fort Morgan, Ala.....	Wharf, Mobile, Ala.....	1,200.00
Fort Barrancas, Fla.....	Wharf, Pensacola, Fla.....	900.00
Fort Dade, Fla.....	Wharf, Tampa, Fla.....	900.00
Fort Rosecrans, Cal.....	Wharf, San Diego, Cal.....	840.00
Fort Adams, R. I.....	Wharf, Newport, R. I.....	420.00
Fort Du Pont, Del.....	Wharf, Delaware City.....	480.00
Fort Screven, Ga.....	Wharf, Savannah, Ga.....	480.00
Fort Howard, Md.....	Wharf, Baltimore, Md.....	420.00
U. S. A. M. P. Maj. Ringgold.....	Hire temporary wharves.....	375.00
Fort Constitution, N. H.....	Wharf, Portsmouth, N. H.....	240.00
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	240.00
Fort Stevens, Oreg.....	Wharf, Astoria, Oreg.....	240.00
Fort Liscum, Alaska.....	Wharfage, Valdez, Alaska.....	168.00
Fort Caswell, S. C.....	Wharf, Southport, N. C.....	180.00
Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska.....	Wharfage, Skagway, Alaska.....	120.00
U. S. M. P. Gen. Ord.....	Hire temporary wharves.....	75.00
U. S. M. P. Gen. Schofield.....	do.....	50.00
U. S. M. P. Gen. Frank.....	do.....	25.00
Fort Gibbon, Alaska.....	Wharfage, Fairbanks, Alaska.....	40.00
Total.....		56,633.00

NOTE.—Although the pier formerly leased at Seattle will not be under lease during fiscal year 1917 (having been destroyed by fire on the night of June 30, 1916), the equivalent cost will have to be expended for use of the facilities of the port of Seattle; and it is anticipated that a wharf, if available, will be leased during fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—The department authorities estimate that \$500 will be required for this purpose during fiscal year 1918, although no expenditures are reported for fiscal year 1916.

**Item 219. Tolls and Ferriages, Payment of.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$14,653.64		\$14,653.64
Philippine Islands.....	250.00		250.00
Total.....	14,903.64		14,903.64

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,900.40
Fiscal year 1917.....	6,400.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$8,750.00		\$8,750.00
Philippine Islands.....	250.00		250.00
Total.....	9,000.00		9,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Grand total of item.....	10,000.00		10,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of tolls across bridges and over turnpikes, where tolls are charged, incurred in the movement of troops on practice marches, maneuvers, etc., and also of ferry charges under similar conditions.

*Present strength.*—Estimate is based on average annual expenditure for four years, 1912–1915, viz, 6.3 cents per capita, on the present strength of the Army.

*Second increment.*—Per capita cost shown above would indicate a requirement of \$1,600 for the second increment, but the amount shown is believed sufficient.

### Item 220. Transportation of Funds of the Army.

#### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,071.52		\$5,071.52
Philippine Islands.....	458.82		458.82
Total.....	5,530.34		5,530.34

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$5,415.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	7,600.00

#### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$7,100.00		7,100.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00		500.00
Total.....	7,600.00		7,600.00

From this item is paid the cost of transportation of moneys forwarded for use in payment of troops and other purposes. These funds are transported by express, and the cost of \$5,071.52 in the United States covers the transportation of \$4,393,545.74 in funds, and that of \$458.52 in the Philippine Islands the transportation of \$241,657.87.

*Present strength.*—The estimate for 1918 is the same as the appropriation for 1917 and is believed sufficient.

No additional amount is thought necessary on account of the second increment.

### Item A. T. 221. Draft Animals (Purchase and Hire of).

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided.

The items and amount estimated under each item are as follows:

Item.	Character.	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
A. T. 221a.	Purchase of draft animals.....	\$48,000.00		\$48,000.00
A. T. 221b.	Hire of draft animals.....		\$2,000.00	2,000.00
A. T. 221c.	Supplies incident to care of draft and pack animals.	24,000.00		24,000.00
	Total.....	70,000.00	2,000.00	72,000.00

#### SUMMARY.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$35,600.00	\$2,000.00	\$37,600.00
Philippine Islands.....	34,400.00		34,400.00
Total.....	70,000.00	2,000.00	72,000.00

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Item.	Character.	Cost, fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate, fiscal year 1918.
A. T. 221a.	Purchase of draft animals.....	\$513,158.25	\$155,118.00	\$46,000.00
A. T. 221b.	Hire of draft animals.....	1,232.16	1,900.00	2,000.00
A. T. 221c.	Supplies incident to care of draft and pack animals.	34,071.72	22,000.00	24,000.00
	Total.....	548,462.13	179,018.00	72,000.00

## Item A. T. 221a. Purchase of Draft Animals.

## Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$498,381.25	.....	\$498,381.25
Philippine Islands.....	14,777.00	.....	14,777.00
Total.....	513,158.25	.....	513,158.25

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$135,002.31
Fiscal year 1917.....	155,118.00

## Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$15,600.00	.....	\$15,600.00
Philippine Islands.....	30,400.00	.....	30,400.00
Total.....	46,000.00	.....	46,000.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

<i>United States.</i> —Estimate is based on a period of usefulness of 7 years for draft horses and 12 years for draft mules. On this basis one-seventh of the authorized allowance of draft horses and one-twelfth of the allowance of draft mules will be required to replace such draft animals as may die and those that are condemned in the service	
One-seventh of allowance of 267 draft horses, 38 horses at \$245, average price paid during fiscal year 1916.....	\$9,310.00
One-twelfth of allowance of 9,502 draft mules, 792 mules at \$203, average price paid during fiscal year 1916.....	160,776.00
Total.....	170,086.00

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate of \$30,400 is based on figures submitted by the department authorities, Philippine Department, and is considered necessary to replace animals which may die and become unserviceable during fiscal year 1918.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—To equip the organizations of the second increment, 1,716 draft mules will be required, costing \$203 each, or a total of \$348,348.

*Philippine Islands.*—To equip the organizations of the second increment, 228 draft mules will be needed, costing \$203 each, or a total of \$46,284.

NOTE.—The funds indicated above would be required to equip the army with draft animals under normal conditions, but only \$46,000 is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a large number of animals were purchased for the purpose of equipping the militia organizations that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and draft animals required for the Army in addition to the number that can be bought for \$46,000, can be supplied from those that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.

## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1918.

## Item A. T. 221b. Hire of Draft Animals.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total
United States .....	\$1,232.16	.....	\$1,232.16
Philippine Islands .....		.....	
Total .....	1,232.16	.....	1,232.16

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$1,928.00
Fiscal year 1917 .....	1,900.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States .....	\$2,000.00	.....	\$2,000.00
Philippine Islands .....		.....	
Total .....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—This item covers the hire of teams at maneuver camps required for policing purposes and for hauling before the arrival of regular transportation and also any emergency hire of transportation that may be necessary. Estimate is made for \$2,000, which is the approximate cost for the fiscal year 1916.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted.

## Item A. T. 221c. Supplies Incident to Care of Draft and Pack Animals.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States .....	\$29,444.72	.....	\$29,444.72
Philippine Islands .....	4,627.00	.....	4,627.00
Total .....	34,071.72	.....	34,071.72

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$20,371.00
Fiscal year 1917 .....	22,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States .....	\$17,000.00	.....	\$17,000.00
Philippine Islands .....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Total .....	21,000.00	.....	21,000.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States .....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Philippine Islands .....		.....	
Total .....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Grand total of item .....	24,000.00	.....	4,000.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

The amount called for under this item is required for the purchase of such articles as horse blankets, fly nets, brushes, currycombs, clippers, shears, brooms, forks, buckets, lanterns, etc. See supplies listed under A. T. 21b and 22b, page 15, Circular No. 1, Q. M. G. O., 1908. The allowances are fixed by General Order No. 39, War Department, 1915.

The amounts estimated for are required to replace articles worn out or expended in the service.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$17,000 under this item, which is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities (\$4,000).

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate under this item is made for \$3,000 to provide the articles enumerated above for the animals of the second increment (1,716 draft, 222 pack, and 43 riding mules).

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted.

## Item A. T. 222a. Purchase of Pack Mules.

## Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$184,151.50	.....	\$184,151.50
Philippine Islands.....	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00
Total.....	189,651.50	.....	189,651.50

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$36,726.03
Fiscal year 1917.....	133,631.00

## Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$10,080.00	.....	\$10,080.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,320.00	.....	20,320.00
Total.....	30,400.00	.....	30,400.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—This estimate is based on a period of usefulness of 12 years for pack and riding mules, requiring one-twelfth of the allowance of this class of animals to replace those that may die or be condemned during fiscal year 1918.

One-twelfth of allowance of 3,188 pack mules, 265 at \$132, average price paid during fiscal year 1916.....	\$34,980.00
One-twelfth of allowance of 808 riding mules, 67 at \$132 each.....	8,844.00
Total.....	43,824.00

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate for \$20,320 is based on figures submitted by the department authorities, Philippine Department, and is considered necessary to replace animals which may die or become unserviceable during fiscal year 1918.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—To equip the organizations of the second increment, 222 pack and 43 riding mules will be needed, costing \$132 each, or a total of \$34,980.

*Philippine Islands.*—To equip the organizations of the second increment, 30 pack and riding mules will be needed, costing \$132 each, or a total of \$3,960.

NOTE.—The funds indicated above would be required under normal conditions to equip the Army with pack and riding mules, but only \$30,400 is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a number of pack mules were purchased for the purpose of equipping the militia organizations that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and pack and riding mules required for the Army in addition to the number that can be purchased for \$34,000, can be supplied from those that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.

**Item A. T. 222b. Hire of Pack Animals.**

No estimate.

**Item A. T. 222c. Hire of Horses, Riding.**

No estimate.

**Item A. T. 223. Harness, Purchase of.**

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided. The subitems and amount estimated under each item are as follows:

Item.	Character.	Supplies.	Service.	Total.
223a	Purchase of harness.....	\$70,273.88	.....	\$70,273.88
223b	Purchase of harness parts.....	38,900.00	.....	38,900.00
223c	Purchase of pack rigging.....	21,700.00	.....	21,700.00
223d	Purchase of pack-rigging pads.....	24,259.12	.....	24,259.12
	Total.....	155,133.00	.....	155,133.00

**SUMMARY.**

	Supplies.	Service.	Total.
United States.....	\$128,863.00	.....	\$128,863.00
Philippine Islands.....	26,270.00	.....	26,270.00
Total.....	155,133.00	.....	155,133.00

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.**

Item.	Character.	Cost, fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate, fiscal year 1918.
223a	Purchase of harness.....	\$36,069.69	\$28,288.00	\$70,273.88
223b	Purchase of harness parts.....	40,905.36	20,700.00	38,900.00
223c	Purchase of pack rigging.....	12,488.52	6,500.00	21,700.00
223d	Purchase of pack-rigging parts.....	13,810.76	10,900.00	24,259.12
	Total.....	103,274.33	66,388.00	155,133.00

**Item A. T. 223a. Harness (Purchase of); Purchase of Harness.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$31,149.69	.....	\$31,149.69
Philippine Islands.....	4,920.00	.....	4,920.00
Total.....	36,069.69	.....	36,069.69

**Appropriations.**

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$25,323.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	28,288.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$27,440.88		\$27,440.88
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Total.....	32,440.88		32,440.88
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	30,863.00		30,863.00
Philippine Islands.....	6,970.00		6,970.00
Total.....	37,833.00		37,833.00
Grand total of item.....	70,273.88		70,273.88

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$27,440.88 under this item to cover the purchase of harness required to provide the allowance prescribed in General Order 39, War Department, 1915, for the various organizations and for use with animals at depots, independent stations, etc. The amount estimated for is \$3,708.81 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$31,149.69).

The following are the prices paid for harness during the fiscal year 1916:

	Fiscal year—		
	1915	1916	1917
Harness, ambulance and wagon, wheel, s. s.....	\$16.24	\$18.04	\$19.46
Harness, ambulance and wagon, lead, s. s.....	14.16	15.60	16.83

*Philippine Islands.*—The account of this estimate (\$5,000) is the same as that submitted by the department authorities and is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$30,863, the cost of the harness for the draft animals required to complete the allowance for organizations of the second increment (858 draft mules, wheel, 858 lead).

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$6,970, which is the cost of 114 s. s. harness, wheel, and 114 s. s. harness, lead, required for the equipment of organizations of the second increment.

## RECAPITULATION—HARNESS.

	United States.	Philippine Islands.	Total.
For present strength.....	\$27,440.88	\$5,000.00	\$32,440.88
For authorized second increment, reserve stock.....	30,863.00	6,970.00	37,833.00
Total.....	58,303.88	11,970.00	70,273.88



**Item 223b. Harness (Purchase of): Purchase of Harness Parts.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$31,981.36		\$31,981.36
Philippine Islands.....	8,924.00		8,924.00
Total.....	40,905.36		40,905.36

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$26,065.40
Fiscal year 1917.....	20,700.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$30,000.00		\$30,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,900.00		8,900.00
Total.....	38,900.00		38,900.00

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—The estimate under this item is made for \$30,000, based upon the cost for the fiscal year 1916, which was \$31,981.36. Increase over apportionment for the fiscal year 1917, of \$13,000, is due to the increased cost of leather and materials and the severe service on the Mexican border.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$8,900 under this item, which is approximately the amount estimated for by the department authorities.

**Item 223c. Harness (Purchase of): Purchase of Pack Rigging.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,742.52		\$10,742.52
Philippine Islands.....	1,746.00		1,746.00
Total.....	12,488.52		12,488.52

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$6,515.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	6,500.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$20,000.00		\$20,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,700.00		1,700.00
Total.....	21,700.00		21,700.00

This item provides for the purchase of pack rigging, aparejos, halters, riding saddles and bridles for pack and riding mules in the Quartermaster Corps.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$20,000 under this item, which is \$9,257.48 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$10,742.52). This is an increase of \$15,200 over the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917, due to the increase in the number of pack trains for which pack equipment must be provided. Twelve pack trains have been added since estimate for fiscal year 1917 was submitted, making a total of 27 pack trains.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$1,700, which is the amount called for by the department authorities.

**Item 223d. Harness (Purchase of): Purchase of Pack Rigging Parts.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,064.76		\$10,064.76
Philippine Islands.....	3,746.00		3,746.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,810.76</b>		<b>13,810.76</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$7,552.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	10,900.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$20,559.12		\$20,559.12
Philippine Islands.....	3,700.00		3,700.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24,259.12</b>		<b>24,259.12</b>

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$20,559.12 under this item, which is \$10,494.36 more than the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$10,064.76), and is \$17,059.12 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917, due to the necessity of providing additional pack trains and the increased quantity of pack-rigging parts required for use on the Mexican border.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$3,700 under this item, which is the same as that submitted by the department authorities.

Following shows the stations of pack trains now in service (excepting the five pack trains stationed in the Philippine Islands:

## LOCATION OF PACK TRAINS.

No.	Location.	Personnel.	No.	Location.	Personnel.
1	Fort Bliss, Tex.....	Enlisted.	13	Presidio, Tex.....	Enlisted.
2	With punitive expedition in Mexico.....	Do.	14	Panama.....	Do.
3	do.....	Do.	15	do.....	Do.
4	Marfa, Tex.....	Do.	16	do.....	Do.
5	Calexico, Cal.....	Do.	17	Brownsville, Tex.....	Do.
6	With punitive expedition in Mexico.....	Do.	18	Mercedes, Tex.....	Do.
7	do.....	Do.	19	McAllen, Tex.....	Civilian.
8	Fort Ringgold, Tex.....	Do.	20	Donna, Tex.....	Do.
9	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	Do.	21	El Paso, Tex.....	Do.
10	With punitive expedition in Mexico.....	Do.	22	do.....	Enlisted.
11	do.....	Do.	23	do.....	Do.
12	Douglas, Ariz.....	Civilian.	24	Deming, N. Mex.....	Civilian.
			25	En route to Llano Grande, Tex..	Do.
			26	Due to march to Eagle Pass, Tex..	Do.
			27	Panama (authorized July 17, 1916)	Enlisted.

**Item A. T. 224. Harness, Repair of: For the Purchase, Hire, Operation, and Maintenance and Repair of, as Required for the Transportation of Troops and Supplies, and for Official, Military, and Garrison Purposes.**

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is divided as follows:

Item No. 224a. Harness, repair of (by contract or agreement).

Item No. 224b. Harness, repair of (tools for repairs to pack rigging and harness).

Item No. 224c. Harness, repair of (materials for repairs to pack rigging and harness).

The subitems and amount estimated for under each item are as follows:

Item.	Character.	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
224a	By contract or agreement.....		\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
224b	Tools for repairs to pack rigging and harness.....	\$3,200.00		3,200.00
224c	Materials for repairs to pack rigging and harness.....	45,000.00		45,000.00
	Total.....	48,200.00	2,000.00	50,200.00

**SUMMARY.**

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$40,200.00	\$2,000.00	\$42,200.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
Total.....	48,200.00	2,000.00	50,200.00

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.**

Item.	Character.	Cost, fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate, fiscal year 1918.
224a	By contract or agreement.....	\$2,415.84	\$980.00	\$2,000.00
224b	Tools for repairs to pack rigging and harness.....	3,983.83	4,880.00	3,200.00
224c	Materials for repairs to pack rigging and harness.....	46,782.22	35,000.00	45,000.00
	Total.....	53,181.69	40,840.00	50,200.00

**Item 224a. Harness (Repair of): By Contract or Agreement.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,415.84		\$2,415.84
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,415.84		2,415.84

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,963
Fiscal year 1917.....	960

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,000.00		\$2,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,000.00		2,000.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for current requirements in the United States under this item for \$2,000, based upon the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$2,415.84). This covers job repairs to harness when the work can not be done in the saddlery shops at posts or by employees of the Quartermaster Corps.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted under this item.

**Item 224b. Harness (Repair of): Tools for Repairs to Pack Rigging and Harness.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,263.83	.....	\$2,263.83
Philippine Islands.....	1,720.83	.....	1,720.83
Total.....	3,983.83	.....	3,983.83

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,899
Fiscal year 1917.....	4,880

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,200.00	.....	\$2,200.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate for current requirements for the United States under this item is made for \$2,200, which is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$2,263.83).

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$1,000 under this item, which is the same as that submitted by the department authorities.

**Item 224c. Harness (Repair of): Materials for Repairs to Pack Rigging and Harness.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$38,641.62	.....	\$38,641.62
Philippine Islands.....	8,120.60	.....	8,120.60
Total.....	46,762.22	.....	46,762.22

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$32,038
Fiscal year 1917.....	35,000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$38,000.00		\$38,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,000.00		7,000.00
Total.....	45,000.00		45,000.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate for current requirements for the United States under this item is made for \$38,000, which is \$13,000 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917, but is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$38,641.62). The amount estimated for is required in view of the additional pack trains that have been organized.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$7,000 for current requirements under this item, which is the same as that submitted by the department authorities.

## Item 225a. Wagons (Purchase of): Wagons, Complete.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$34,199.94		\$34,199.94
Philippine Islands.....	14,630.00		14,630.00
Total.....	48,829.94		48,829.94

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$62,150
Fiscal year 1917.....	68,000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$21,912.00	\$50,000.00	\$71,912.00
Philippine Islands.....	14,000.00		14,000.00
Total.....	35,912.00	50,000.00	85,912.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	84,946.00		84,946.00
Philippine Islands.....	12,192.00		12,192.00
Total.....	97,138.00		97,138.00
Grand total of item.....	133,050.00	50,000.00	183,050.00

REMARKS.—Under this item are purchased wagons of all descriptions required for the military service, including buckboards, escort wagons, freight wagons, passenger wagons, etc., required to replace vehicles actually worn out in the service during the fiscal year.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate under this item is made for \$71,912 (\$21,912 for current requirements and \$50,000, for new construction) which is \$8,912 more than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1917. In view of the large number of vehicles which have been purchased for use on the Mexican border it is believed the amount estimated for current requirements will be sufficient as a large portion of these vehicles will become surplus upon withdrawal of troops, and will be available for transfer elsewhere. An additional amount of \$50,000 has been estimated for to purchase approximately 400 escort wagons for reserve stock at depots.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$14,000 under this item, which is the same as the amount called for by the department authorities.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for 429 escort wagons, 152 buckboards, 62 ambulances, to cover the allowance of vehicles for the organizations of the second increment, as follows:

429 wagons, escort, at \$135.....	\$57,915.00
152 buckboards, at \$109.....	15,151.00
62 ambulances, at \$220.....	11,880.00
Total.....	84,946.00

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for the amount required for purchase of wagons for organizations of the second increment which will be stationed in the Philippine Islands, as follows:

57 wagons, escort, at \$135.....	\$7,695.00
14 ambulances, at \$220.....	3,080.00
13 buckboards, at \$109.....	1,417.00
Total.....	12,192.00

## Item 225b. Wagons (Purchase of): Wagon parts.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$14,834.63		\$14,834.63
Philippine Islands.....	3,346.81		3,346.81
Total.....	18,181.44		18,181.44

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$17,325.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	20,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$14,000.00		\$14,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,950.00		2,950.00
Total.....	16,950.00		16,950.00

This item covers the supply of wagon supplies and parts. Included in the above are covers, feed boxes, jacks, lanterns, lamps, weights, wrenches, etc., and wagon parts, such as wheels, hubs, beams, bars, bolts, boxes, spokes, double and single trees, tires, tongues, etc. (See items A. T. 23a, pp. 103-106, inclusive, Circular No. 1, Quartermaster General's Office, 1908.)

*Wagons on hand.*

## UNITED STATES.

Class of vehicles.	Fiscal year 1917.			Fiscal year 1916.			Fiscal year 1915.			Fiscal year 1914.		
	Posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.	Posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.	Posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.	Posts and stations.	Stock.	Total.
Ambulances.....	284	423	707	239	172	411	353	46	399	294	166	460
Buckboards.....	351	1	352	168	6	174	171	19	190	179	12	191
Carriages.....	7		7	7		7	7		7	9		9
Doughertys.....	105	56	161	109	56	165	136	58	194	170	61	231
Passenger.....	104		104	128		128	126		126	89		89
Station.....	74	7	81	67	8	75	71	8	79	81	10	91
Wagonettes.....	104	3	107	107	6	113	111	11	122	108	18	126
Surreys.....	45		45	37	1	38	35		35	39		39
Wagons:												
Dump.....	29		29	29		29	29		29	29		29
Coal.....	8		8	8		8	3		3	3		3
Sanitary.....	4		4	4		4	4		4	4		4
Escort.....	1,944	2,308	4,252	1,751	664	2,415	1,791	49	1,840	1,755	554	2,309
Army.....	376	90	466	203	204	407	183	255	438	143	268	411
Delivery.....	300	23	323	266	15	281	263	21	284	250	33	283
Mountain.....	21		21	21		21	21		21	21		21
Express.....	43		43	47		47	45		45	40		40
Farm.....	99	31	130	173	32	205	35	94	129	58	58	116
Lumber.....	16		16	26		26	20		20	20		20
Mail.....	5		5	5		5	5		5	2		2
Sprinkling.....	133	21	154	121	3	124	119	3	122	115	6	121
Water.....	51		51	47		47	54		54	47		47
Trucks, horse.....	116		116	144	2	146	141	2	143	132		132
Total.....	4,219	2,963	7,182	3,707	1,169	4,876	3,723	566	4,289	3,588	1,186	4,774

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Class of vehicles.	Fiscal year 1917.	Fiscal year 1916.	Fiscal year 1915.	Fiscal year 1914.
Ambulances.....	40	43	55	53
Wagons:				
Passenger.....	54	36	29	6
Dougherty.....	27	33	47	
Station.....	2	4	4	
Delivery.....	49	101	87	141
Escort.....	489	416	484	617
Farm.....	3	4	4	58
Sprinkling.....	43	40	40	40
Water.....	20	16	18	19
Buckboards.....	18	20	27	27
Wagonettes.....	2	1	2	2
Trucks, horse.....	17	6	13	15
Total.....	764	720	810	978

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$14,000 under this item for current requirements. This is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$14,834.63), and is the same as the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate submitted by the department authorities called for \$2,950 for current requirements under this item, which is the amount of the estimate.

## Item A. T. 226. Wagons (Repair of).

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided.

The subitems and amounts estimated for under each item are as follows:

Item.	Character.	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
226a	Repairs under contract or agreement.....		\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
226b	Tools for repair of wagons.....	\$8,000.00		8,000.00
226c	Materials for repair of wagons.....	38,000.00		38,000.00
	Total.....	46,000.00	8,000.00	54,000.00

## SUMMARY.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$42,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$50,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
Total.....	46,000.00	8,000.00	54,000.00

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Item.	Character.	Cost fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate fiscal year 1918.
226a	Repairs under contract or agreement.....	\$8,005.03	\$10,700.00	\$8,000.00
226b	Tools for repair of wagons.....	8,431.95	7,700.00	8,000.00
226c	Materials for repair of wagons.....	38,622.35	38,284.00	38,000.00
	Total.....	55,059.33	56,684.00	54,000.00

## Item 226a. Wagons (Repair of): Repairs Under Contract or Agreement.

## Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$8,005.03		8,005.03
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,005.03		8,005.03

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$0,704
Fiscal year 1917.....	10,700

## Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$8,000.00		\$8,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,000.00		8,000.00

This estimate covers repairs to wagons under contract or agreement in cases where this service can not be performed by post labor.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$8,000 under this item for current requirements, which is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$8,005.03) and is \$300 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted under this item.



**Item 226b. Wagons (Repair of): Tools for Repair of Wagons.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$6,631.65	.....	\$6,631.65
Philippine Islands.....	1,800.30	.....	1,800.30
Total.....	8,431.95	.....	8,431.95

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$7,778.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	7,700.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$6,000.00	.....	\$6,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Total.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$6,000 under this item for current requirements. This is \$631.65 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, and \$300 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$2,000, which is the amount called for by the department authorities.

**Item 226c. Wagons (Repair of): Materials for Repair of Wagons.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$36,442.48	.....	\$36,442.48
Philippine Islands.....	2,179.87	.....	2,179.87
Total.....	38,622.35	.....	38,622.35

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$35,853.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	38,284.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$36,000.00	.....	\$36,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Total.....	38,000.00	.....	38,000.00

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$36,000 under this item for current requirements. This is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$36,442.48) and is \$5,716 more than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$2,000 under this item, which is the same as the estimate submitted by the department authorities and is \$6,000 less than the apportionment for the fiscal year 1917.

**Item A. T. 227. Carts (Purchase and Repair of).**

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided.

The subitems and amount estimated for under each item are as follows:

Item.	Character.	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
227a	Purchase of carts complete.....	\$4,500.00		\$4,500.00
227b	Repair of carts.....		\$1,500.00	1,500.00
	Total.....	4,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00

**SUMMARY.**

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,500.00	500.00	2,000.00
Total.....	4,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.**

Item.	Character.	Cost, fiscal year 1916.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate, fiscal year 1918.
227a	Purchase of carts, complete.....	\$5,307.32	\$3,380.00	\$4,500.00
227b	Repair of carts.....	3,095.35	1,960.00	1,500.00
	Total.....	8,402.67	5,340.00	6,000.00

**Item A. T. 227a. Carts (Purchase and Repair of): Purchase of Carts, Complete.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,307.32		\$4,307.32
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Total.....	5,307.32		5,307.32

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,889.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,380.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$3,000.00		\$3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,500.00		1,500.00
Total.....	4,500.00		4,500.00

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—The estimate for the United States is made for \$3,000 under this item which is \$1,307.32, less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916, but is \$120 more than the apportionment for fiscal year, 1917.

## Item A. T. 227b. Carts (Purchase and Repair of): Repair of Carts.

Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,095.35	.....	\$2,095.35
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total.....	3,095.35	.....	3,095.35

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,563.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,960.00

Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Total.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$1,000 under this item, which is \$1,095.35 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$2,095.35).

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$500 under this item, which is \$500 less than the amount called for in estimate submitted by the department authorities.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$1,500, under this item which is \$500 less than the amount estimated for by the department authorities.

**NOTE.**—Statement follows showing carts in service, United States and Philippine Islands at present and during the fiscal years 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917.

## Carts.

## UNITED STATES.

Carts.	Fiscal year 1917.			Fiscal year 1916.			Fiscal year 1915.			Fiscal year 1914.		
	Posts and stabling.	Stock.	Total.	Posts and stabling.	Stock.	Total.	Posts and stabling.	Stock.	Total.	Posts and stabling.	Stock.	Total.
Dump.....	718	55	773	727	34	761	707	67	774	700	73	773
Sprinkling.....	132	.....	132	80	.....	80	78	.....	78	70	54	124
Sanitary.....	127	5	132	128	12	140	120	26	146	126	6	132
Hand.....	1,049	4	1,053	1,069	110	1,179	1,028	.....	1,028	1,000	44	1,044
Coal.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	10	.....	10
Feed.....	87	.....	87	91	.....	91	99	.....	99	75	.....	75
Total.....	2,128	54	2,182	2,110	156	2,266	2,047	93	2,140	1,991	177	2,168

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Feed.....	31	.....	31	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary.....	33	.....	33	32	.....	32	32	.....	32	29	.....	29
Coal.....	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20
Dump.....	59	.....	59	51	.....	51	58	.....	58	61	.....	61
Fuel.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Hand.....	166	.....	166	125	.....	125	136	.....	136	162	.....	162
Total.....	309	.....	309	259	.....	259	247	.....	247	273	.....	273

## Item 228. Drays.

Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States .....	\$758.28	.....	\$758.28
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	758.28	.....	758.28

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$963.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	960.00

Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$700.00	.....	\$700.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	700.00	.....	700.00

This item covers the purchase and repair of drays which are used mostly at Coast Artillery posts for handling heavy ordnance.

## PRESENT STRENGTH.

United States.—Estimate is made for \$700, under this item which is approximately the cost of the fiscal year, 1916 (\$758.28).

Philippine Islands.—No estimate was submitted under this item by the department authorities.

## Item A. T. 229. Other Vehicles (Purchase, Hire, Operation, Maintenance, and Repair of).

For the purpose of cost keeping this item is subdivided.

The subitems and amounts estimated for under each item is as follows:

Item.	Character.	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
229a	Purchase of miscellaneous horse-drawn vehicles.....	.....	.....	.....
229b	Repair of miscellaneous horse-drawn vehicles.....	.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
229c	Purchase of automobiles.....	\$12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
229d	Hire of automobiles.....	.....	500.00	500.00
229e	Repairs to automobiles.....	.....	47,500.00	47,500.00
229f	Operation and maintenance of automobiles.....	.....	97,000.00	97,000.00
229g	Purchase of motor trucks.....	8,800.00	.....	8,800.00
229h	Hire of motor trucks.....	.....	.....	.....
229i	Repair of motor trucks.....	.....	595,000.00	595,000.00
229j	Operation and maintenance of motor trucks.....	1,123,802.00	.....	1,123,802.00
229k	Purchase of motorcycles.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
229l	Hire of motorcycles.....	.....	.....	.....
229m	Repair of motorcycles.....	.....	5,425.00	5,425.00
229n	Operation and maintenance of motorcycles.....	80,555.00	.....	80,555.00
229o	Purchase of bicycles.....	2,310.00	.....	2,310.00
229p	Repair of bicycles.....	.....	600.00	600.00
	Total.....	1,233,467.00	756,025.00	1,989,492.00

## SUMMARY.

	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,314,717.00	\$649,825.00	\$1,964,542.00
Philippine Islands.....	15,000.00	9,950.00	24,950.00
Total.....	1,329,717.00	659,775.00	1,989,492.00

**Item A. T. 229a. Other Vehicles, Purchase of Miscellaneous Horsedrawn Vehicles.**

No estimate is submitted under this item as a sufficient amount has been included under item A. T. 225a (wagons, purchase of) to cover the purchase of all vehicles.

**Item A. T. 229b. Other Vehicles, Repair of Miscellaneous Horsedrawn Vehicles.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,166.16	.....	\$10,166.16
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10,166.16	.....	10,166.16

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$10,000.00	.....	\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$10,000 under this item to provide for repairs to vehicles not especially provided for in other items of this estimate. This is approximately the cost for the fiscal year 1916 (\$10,166.16).

No estimate submitted under this item by the department authorities, Philippine Department.

This item includes repairs to such vehicles as surreys, station wagons, carriages, wagonettes, etc., which are not provided for under item 226 (wagons, repair of). For example, repairs necessary to station wagon or other passenger vehicle at depot or independent station it may be necessary to enter into agreement for such repairs, no mechanic being available for this purpose.

**Item A. T. 229c. Other Vehicles, Purchase of Automobiles.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$76,737.82	.....	\$76,737.82
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	76,737.82	.....	76,737.82

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$15,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	12,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$12,000.00	.....	\$12,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—There are now in service in the United States 316 automobiles of all kinds, as shown in table following this item. No estimate is made for the purchase of automobiles during the fiscal year 1918, except for 20 small automobiles for military map work under the direction of the Engineer Corps, costing \$600 each or \$12,000 for all as the requirements for this type of transportation can be met from automobiles that will become surplus upon the withdrawal of the troops from the Mexican border.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted by the department authorities under this item.

**Item A. T. 229d. Other Vehicles: Hire of Automobiles.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,196.99		\$3,196.99
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	3,196.99		3,196.99

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$481.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	480.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$500.00		\$500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	500.00		500.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$500 under this item which is \$2,696.99 less than the cost for fiscal year 1916 and is approximately the amount apportioned for the fiscal year 1917 (\$480).

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate was submitted by the department authorities under this item.

**NOTE.**—The large expenditures under this item during the fiscal year 1916 were partly due to the necessity of hiring this class of transportation for inspection of the patrols on the Mexican border at points inaccessible to the railroad or where other means of transportation could not be used for that purpose.

**Item A. T. 229e. Other Vehicles: Repairs to Automobiles.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$6,184.67		\$6,184.67
Philippine Islands.....	4,030.62		4,030.62
Total.....	10,215.49		10,215.49

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$9,778
Fiscal year 1917.....	11,900

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States .....	\$43,500.00	.....	\$43,500.00
Philippine Islands .....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Total .....	47,500.00	.....	47,500.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—There are 316 automobiles now in the military service in the United States, of which 63 are 2-passenger; 224, 5-passenger, and 29, 7-passenger capacity. Based upon the average cost of repairs for the fiscal year 1916 it will cost \$43,453.36 for repairs to automobiles now in service. Estimate under this item is therefore made for \$43,500.

The average cost of repairs for automobiles in service in the United States during the fiscal year 1916 was as follows: 2-passenger automobiles, \$150.75; 5-passenger automobiles, \$128.07; 7-passenger automobiles, \$181.67.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$4,000 under this item, which is the amount submitted by the department authorities.

## Item A. T. 229f. Operation and Maintenance of Automobiles.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States .....	\$13,509.51	.....	\$13,509.51
Philippine Islands .....	7,627.02	.....	7,627.02
Total .....	21,136.53	.....	21,136.53

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$15,067
Fiscal year 1917 .....	20,000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States .....	\$90,000.00	.....	\$90,000.00
Philippine Islands .....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
Total .....	97,000.00	.....	97,000.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Based upon the average cost of operation and maintenance of automobiles during the fiscal year 1916, it will cost \$90,903.39 for operation and maintenance of the 316 automobiles now in service.

Estimate is therefore made for \$90,000 under this item for the United States.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$7,000 under this item, which is the amount estimated for by the department authorities.

NOTE.—The following statement shows the cost of operation of automobiles now in use, wages of chauffeurs, cost of supplies and repairs, and 20 per cent of depreciation on original cost of machine taken into consideration.

*Cost of running automobiles during the fiscal year 1916 (wages of chauffeur, cost of supplies and repairs, and 20 per cent of depreciation on original cost of machine taken into consideration).*

	Wages of chauffeur.	Repairs.	Tires, gasoline, etc.	Depreciation (20 per cent).	Average cost per year.	Average cost per mile.
2-passenger.....		\$150. 75	\$341. 07	\$259. 88	\$751. 70	\$0. 0812
5-passenger.....	\$290. 83	128. 07	245. 65	236. 31	900. 86	. 1103
7-passenger.....	643. 33	181. 67	496. 22	642. 47	1, 963. 69	. 2254

*Automobiles on hand Oct. 10, 1916.*

Machine.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost.
Paige.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Recruiting officer.....	\$1, 425. 00
Packard.....	do.....	Department commander, Central Department.....	3, 357. 90
Cadillac.....	Governors Island.....	Department commander, Eastern Department.....	2, 250. 00
Do.....	do.....	Department headquarters.....	1, 735. 00
Lozier.....	Front Royal, Va.....	Depot quartermaster.....	1, 686. 00
Studebaker.....	Honolulu.....	Department commander, Hawaiian Department.....	1, 283. 50
Cadillac.....	Schofield Barracks.....	Post commander.....	2, 075. 00
Ford.....	Honolulu.....	Attending surgeon.....	575. 00
Do.....	do.....	Civilian inspector.....	390. 00
Do.....	Oahu, Hawaii.....	Coast-defense commander.....	625. 00
Rambler.....	Honolulu.....	Depot quartermaster.....	1, 800. 00
White.....	do.....	Constructing quartermaster.....	1, 500. 00
Studebaker.....	Fort Keogh.....	Depot quartermaster.....	743. 75
Ford.....	Fort McIntosh.....	Signal Corps.....	440. 50
Do.....	Fort Miley.....	Coast-defense commander.....	570. 00
Willys-Knight.....	New York.....	Recruiting officer.....	956. 25
Bulck.....	Panama.....	Commanding general.....	1, 100. 00
Ford.....	do.....	Coast-defense commander.....	550. 00
Dodge.....	Philadelphia.....	Depot quartermaster.....	817. 00
De Dion (bus).....	Camp John Hay, P. I.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	5, 239. 83
Hupmobile.....	do.....	Post commander.....	1, 125. 00
Mitchell.....	Manila, P. I.....	Attending surgeon.....	1, 250. 00
Overland.....	do.....	Department quartermaster.....	1, 300. 00
White (bus) (2).....	do.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	2, 583. 80
White (bus).....	Fort McKinley, P. I.....	do.....	1, 935. 00
White.....	Manila, P. I.....	Department commander, Philippines Department.....	3, 625. 00
Ford.....	Presidio of San Francisco.....	Quartermaster.....	500. 00
Studebaker.....	Fort Reno.....	Depot quartermaster.....	743. 75
Cadillac.....	Sam Houston.....	Department commander, Southern Department.....	2, 261. 45
Dodge.....	do.....	Attending surgeon.....	998. 00
Mitchell.....	do.....	Department quartermaster, Southern Department.....	2, 000. 00
White.....	do.....	Department headquarters.....	2, 000. 00
Ford.....	San Francisco.....	Inspector supplies.....	566. 85
Dodge.....	do.....	Depot quartermaster.....	890. 00
Overland.....	St. Louis.....	do.....	1, 000. 00
Ford.....	San Francisco.....	Constructing quartermaster.....	499. 85
Studebaker.....	do.....	Department commander, Western Department.....	3, 000. 00
Cadillac.....	Washington, D. C.....	Chief of Staff.....	2, 000. 00
Franklin.....	do.....	Attending surgeon.....	2, 300. 00
Ford.....	do.....	Assistant attending surgeon.....	375. 00
Ford (2).....	do.....	do.....	500. 00
Jeffery.....	do.....	do.....	1, 200. 00
Ford.....	do.....	General purposes.....	375. 00
Packard.....	do.....	Secretary of War.....	4, 860. 00
White.....	do.....	Depot quartermaster.....	1, 720. 00
Ford.....	West Point.....	Attending surgeon.....	500. 00
White (bus).....	do.....	Quartermaster Corps.....	3, 800. 00
White.....	do.....	Superintendent, Military Academy.....	4, 250. 00



*Automobiles on hand Oct. 10, 1916—Continued.*

Machine.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost.
Allen (2).....	Southern Department and Mexican expedition.	Officers and troops.....	\$785.00
Briscoe (4).....	do.....	do.....	825.00
Chalmers (4).....	do.....	do.....	898.08
Chevrolet (5).....	do.....	do.....	826.00
Ford (27).....	do.....	do.....	516.30
Dodge (142).....	do.....	do.....	870.23
Dort (4).....	do.....	do.....	725.00
Interstate (4).....	do.....	do.....	850.00
Maxwell (11).....	do.....	do.....	603.86
Oakland (14).....	do.....	do.....	843.54
Overland (4).....	do.....	do.....	811.25
Reo (9).....	do.....	do.....	861.11
Saxon (6).....	do.....	do.....	838.34
Studebaker (19).....	do.....	do.....	948.87
Valie (7).....	do.....	do.....	888.87
White (3).....	do.....	do.....	2,295.00

Grand total, 316.

**Item A. T. 229g. Other Vehicles: Purchase of Motor Trucks.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,962,137.71	.....	\$1,962,137.71
Philippine Islands.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00
Total.....	1,987,137.71	.....	1,987,137.71

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	57,500.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$8,800.00	.....	\$8,800.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8,800.00	.....	8,800.00

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$8,800 under this item which covers the purchase of 2 motor trucks, 1-ton capacity and 2 of 3-ton capacity for use in connection with military map work, the estimate being submitted in compliance with the request of the Chief of Engineers of August 25, 1916.

All other requirements for this class of transportation will be filled from motor trucks which will become surplus upon withdrawal of troops from the Mexican border.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate submitted by the department authorities called for \$91,600 under this item. No estimate is, however, submitted for this amount, as the requirements for the Philippine Islands can be supplied from motor trucks that will become surplus upon withdrawal of troops from the border.

## Statement showing motor trucks on hand Oct. 10, 1916.

Make.	Number.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost each.
Mack	2	Southern Department and expedition into Mexico.	Transportation for troops and supplies.	\$2,600.00
Lippard-Stewart	3	do.	do.	2,200.00
Mais	1	do.	do.	(1)
Velle	38	do.	do.	2,025.00
Do.	33	do.	do.	2,680.00
Federal	3	do.	do.	1,800.00
Kelly-Springfield	82	do.	do.	2,148.67
Do.	165	do.	do.	2,765.00
White	34	do.	do.	3,185.00
Do.	632	do.	do.	2,629.36
Republic	4	do.	do.	1,875.00
Denby	1	do.	do.	500.00
Ford	2	do.	do.	508.55
Reo	16	do.	do.	860.00
Jeffery	143	do.	do.	2,714.26
Peerless	337	do.	do.	2,970.00
Locomobile	199	do.	do.	3,018.20
Clintonville	97	do.	do.	3,202.06
G. M. C.	32	do.	do.	2,735.00
Packard	490	do.	do.	2,587.16
Do.	221	do.	do.	3,259.00
Moreland	6	do.	do.	1,975.00
Ford	1	Fort Barrancas	Quartermaster Corps.	450.00
Kelly-Springfield	1	Fort Bayard	Hospital Corps.	1,750.00
Duplex	1	Fort Barry	Quartermaster Corps.	2,200.00
Kelly-Springfield	1	Chicago depot	do.	1,900.00
Ford	6	Eastern Department	Engineer Corps.	496.80
Do	1	Fort Hamilton	do.	501.65
White	15	Hawaiian Department	Quartermaster Corps.	2,666.22
Peerless	11	do.	do.	3,120.00
Mais	1	Fort Leavenworth	do.	(1)
Packard	1	New York depot	do.	3,060.00
Do	2	Panama Canal Zone	do.	2,495.24
Clintonville	1	do.	do.	3,881.52
Ford	1	do.	do.	501.65
Jeffery	7	do.	do.	2,500.00
Garford	1	do.	do.	1,634.26
Electric	1	Philadelphia depot	do.	4,500.00
Do	1	do.	do.	1,250.00
Do	2	do.	do.	1,575.00
Packard	2	do.	do.	3,155.00
Couple Gear	1	Philippines	do.	6,100.00
De Dion	1	do.	do.	4,163.62
Delahaye	1	do.	do.	3,875.00
Ford	2	do.	do.	532.50
Hewitt-Ludlow	6	do.	do.	2,000.00
Jeffery	2	do.	do.	3,336.00
Packard	9	do.	do.	2,485.00
Peerless	4	do.	do.	4,187.50
White	3	do.	do.	3,285.00
Do	8	do.	do.	2,789.00
Do	1	do.	do.	2,700.00
R. C. H.	1	do.	do.	1,000.00
Duplex	1	Presidio of San Francisco	do.	2,200.00
Studebaker	2	Fort Rosecrans	do.	2,125.00
Ford	2	San Francisco depot	do.	569.90
Gramm	1	do.	do.	(2)
Jeffery	1	do.	do.	1,250.00
Packard	2	do.	do.	3,744.90
White	1	do.	do.	2,635.00
Do	1	do.	do.	4,430.00
Do	1	do.	do.	3,870.00
Lord Baltimore	1	San Juan, P. R.	do.	2,500.00
Peerless	1	do.	do.	3,173.23
Mais	1	Fort Sheridan	do.	(1)
Clintonville	1	Fort Sill	School of Fire	3,500.00
Jeffery	1	do.	do.	2,500.00
White	1	do.	do.	2,835.00
Ford	1	Walter Reed Hospital	Medical Corps	508.50
Do	1	Washington depot	Army War College	600.00
White	1	do.	do.	1,867.50
Do	4	do.	Quartermaster Corps.	2,400.00
Do	1	Washington Barracks	do.	2,819.00
Alco	1	West Point	do.	3,102.50
Do	1	do.	do.	3,282.50
Bulck	2	do.	do.	1,290.00
White	1	do.	do.	3,650.00
Jeffery	1	Fort Williams	do.	2,500.00
Kelly-Springfield	1	Fort Worden	do.	2,800.00
Total	2,672			

<sup>1</sup> Received from Medical Department.<sup>2</sup> Received from Commissary Department.

## Statement showing motor trucks on hand Oct. 10, 1916—Continued.

Make.	Number.	Station.	By whom used.	Original cost each.
<b>TANK TRUCKS.</b>				
Federal.....	2	Southern Department and expedition into Mexico.	Transportation for supplies..	\$3,350.00
Clintonville.....	20	do.	do.	3,415.00
Locomobile.....	2	do.	do.	3,352.50
Packard.....	4	do.	do.	3,825.00
Peerless.....	15	do.	do.	3,450.00
White.....	18	do.	do.	3,194.91
Total.....	61			
<b>REPAIR TRUCKS.</b>				
Jeffery.....	2	Southern Department and expedition into Mexico.	Transportation of repairs for trucks.	3,528.00
Packard.....	2	do.	do.	6,641.06
White.....	1	do.	do.	2,550.00
Total.....	5			
<b>MACHINE-SHOP TRUCKS.</b>				
Clintonville.....	2	Southern Department and expedition into Mexico.	For field repairs to motor vehicles.	6,457.00
Jeffery.....	5	do.	do.	6,037.88
Kelly-Springfield.....	1	do.	do.	7,400.00
Locomobile.....	2	do.	do.	8,000.00
Packard.....	5	do.	do.	7,438.83
Peerless.....	4	do.	do.	7,462.00
White.....	3	do.	do.	6,260.08
Total.....	22			
Grand total.....	2,760			

## Item A. T. 229h. Other Vehicles: Hire of Motor Trucks.

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$600
Fiscal year 1917.....	500

No estimate for fiscal year 1918.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—No estimate is submitted under this item, as there will be a sufficient number of motor trucks on hand during the fiscal year 1918 to provide for all requirements.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate was submitted by the department authorities, Philippines department, to cover this item.

## Item A. T. 229i. Other Vehicles: Repairs to Motor Trucks, Including Spare Parts and Accessories.

## Cost, fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$50,560.69		\$50,560.69
Philippine Islands.....	5,010.11		5,010.11
Total.....	55,570.80		55,570.80

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$19,445
Fiscal year 1917.....	14,900

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$590,000.00		\$590,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>595,000.00</b>		<b>595,000.00</b>

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—There are on hand in the United States, including the motor trucks on the Mexican border, 2,672 supply trucks, 61 tank trucks, 5 repair trucks, and 22 machine shop trucks; or a total of 2,760 motor trucks, having capacity of from three-fourths ton to 5 tons. The average cost of repairs of motor trucks for the fiscal year 1916, as shown by reports received, was \$213.80 per truck per annum. Based upon this average cost it will cost \$590,000 per annum to repair the trucks now in service, which is the amount of this estimate.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate submitted by the department authorities calls for \$5,000 under this item, which is the amount of this estimate.

**Item A. T. 229j. Other Vehicles: Operation and Maintenance of Motor Trucks.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$93,745.51		\$93,745.51
Philippine Islands.....	8,341.75		8,341.75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>102,087.26</b>		<b>102,087.26</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$36,890
Fiscal year 1917.....	38,550

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,115,802.00		\$1,115,802.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00		8,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,123,802.00</b>		<b>1,123,802.00</b>

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—The average cost of operation and maintenance of motor trucks during the fiscal year 1916, was \$313.62, exclusive of wages of chauffeur. Based upon this average cost, it will cost \$865,591.20 per annum to operate and maintain the motor trucks now in service.

In addition there will be required for the supply of gasoline and lubricants for motor vehicles, etc., furnished by the Ordnance Department, the Engineer, and Signal Corps, as provided in General Orders 51, War Department, 1916 (Part II), the following:

Ordnance Department: For 325 Ford trucks, 8 tractors, 8 Jeffrey trucks, and 44 armored cars.....	\$51,060
Engineer Corps: For 50 motor trucks (3-ton) and 20 small automobiles.....	6,500
Signal Corps: For 275 motor vehicles.....	259,075
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>316,635</b>

The total of the estimate under this item, as shown above, would be \$1,182,226.20. In view, however, of the fact that a portion of the motor trucks now in service on the Mexican border, will be placed in storage and will only be operated for the purpose of keeping them in a serviceable condition, estimate is made for but \$1,115,802, or \$66,424.20 less than the amount which would be required if all motor trucks were continued in operation.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$8,000 under this item, which is the amount called for by the department authorities.

### Item 229k. Other Vehicles: Purchase of Motorcycles.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$15,565.65		\$15,565.65
Philippine Islands.....	1,455.00		1,455.00
Total.....	17,020.65		17,020.65

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$1,200.00

*Estimates fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$6,000.00		\$6,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	\$6,000.00		6,000.00

### FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$6,000 under this item to cover the purchase of 24 motorcycles, at \$250 each, required for mapping work to be done under the direction of the Engineer Corps. All other requirements for this class of transportation will be supplied from motorcycles that will become surplus upon withdrawal of troops from the border.

† *Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted by the department authorities.

### *Statement of motorcycles on hand Oct. 10, 1916.*

Where used:	
Albany, N. Y.....	2
Hawaii.....	3
Panama.....	4
Philippines.....	20
Fort Sill.....	1
Washington depot.....	1
Fort Winfield Scott.....	1
Southern Department and Mexican expedition.....	233
Total.....	265

### Item A. T. 229l. Other Vehicles: Hire of Motorcycles.

No estimate is submitted under this item. The motorcycles now in use will meet the needs of the service without the hire of additional ones.

## Item A. T. 229m. Other Vehicles: Repair of Motorcycles.

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....  
 Fiscal year 1917..... \$500.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,425.00		\$5,425.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	5,425.00		5,425.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$5,425 for repairs to motorcycles. There are 265 motorcycles now in service in the United States. The average cost of repairs per annum is \$25 per machine.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted by the department authorities under this item.

## Item A. T. 229n. Other Vehicles: Operation and Maintenance of Motorcycles.

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....  
 Fiscal year 1917..... \$500.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$80,555.00		\$80,555.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	80,555.00		80,555.00

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$9,275 for operation and maintenance of the 265 motorcycles now in service. This is at the rate of \$35 per machine per annum, the average cost of operation and maintenance during the fiscal year 1916.

In addition to the above amount the following will be required for gasoline and lubricants for motorcycles pertaining to other bureaus of the War Department, the supply of which by the Quartermaster Corps is provided in General Orders 51, War Department, 1916 (Part II):

Ordnance Department: For 950 motorcycles..... \$61,560  
 Signal Corps: For 150 motorcycles..... 9,720  
 Total..... 71,280

The total estimate submitted for the United States under this item is \$80,555.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted by the department authorities under this item.

**Item A. T. 229o. Other Vehicles: Purchase of Bicycles.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$881.00	.....	\$881.00
Philippine Islands.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Total.....	1,632.00	.....	1,632.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,288.90
Fiscal year 1917.....	480.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,560.00	.....	\$1,560.00
Philippine Islands.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Total.....	2,310.00	.....	2,310.00

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—There are 156 bicycles in use in the United States. The average life of a bicycle is 3 years, and the cost ranges from \$25 each in the East to \$35 each in the West. Estimate contemplates replacing one-third of the number now in service during the fiscal year 1918—52 bicycles, at \$30 each, \$1,560.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$750 under this item, which is the amount estimated for by the department authorities.

**REMARKS.**—Bicycles are used at nearly all posts. Circular No. 71, War Department, 1907, provides for two bicycles at each post, and one for each battalion in excess of two. General Orders 39, War Department, 1915, provides that bicycles may be supplied in lieu of horses for mounted messengers for Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry regiments.

**Item A. T. 229p. Other Vehicles: Repair of Bicycles.***Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$681.50
Fiscal year 1917.....	780.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$400.00	.....	\$400.00
Philippine Islands.....	200.00	.....	200.00
Total.....	600.00	.....	600.00

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Estimate is made for \$400 under this item for repairs to the 156 bicycles in use in the United States. This is at the rate of \$2.50 per bicycle per annum.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate is made for \$200, which is the amount of estimate submitted by the department authorities.

**Item 230 (Consolidated). Drayage, Cartage, and Hauling.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$63,651.65		\$63,651.65
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	63,651.65		63,651.65

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$77,077.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	80,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$79,000.00		\$79,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	79,000.00		79,000.00
<b>For Regular Army Reserve:</b>			
United States.....	500.00		500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	500.00		500.00
<b>For Officers' Reserve Corps:</b>			
United States.....	500.00		500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	500.00		500.00
Grand total of item.....	80,000.00		80,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of drayage and hauling of all stores and supplies. This item is subdivided under items 230a to 230d, inclusive, showing cost at posts, depots, etc., as follows:

Item.	Where furnished.	Appropriation, 1917.	Estimate, 1918.
230a	At posts.....	\$39,000	\$39,000
230b	At depots.....	28,000	28,000
230c	At arsenals and armories.....	8,000	8,000
230d	In the field.....	5,000	5,000
	Total.....	80,000	80,000

Explanation of estimate shown under subitems.

**Item 230a. Drayage, Cartage, and Hauling at Posts.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$33,904.02		\$33,904.02
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	33,904.02		33,904.02



*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1918.....	\$40,572.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	39,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$39,000.00		\$39,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	39,000.00		39,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of hauling and drayage of stores and supplies at Army posts.

Expenditures for hauling and drayage at Army posts are incurred at posts in Alaska and the Canal Zone, where owned means of transportation are insufficient; at Coast Artillery posts in the United States some of which are situated on island, necessitating hauling from railroad stations to docks; and at some of the mobile army posts that are situated a considerable distance from railroads, such as Fort Apache, Fort Clark, etc. The estimate for 1918 is based on probable expenditures for above purposes as follows:

Alaska.....	\$12,400
Canal Zone.....	3,200
Coast Artillery posts.....	9,300
Mobile army posts.....	14,100
Total.....	39,000

*Present strength.*—The estimate for fiscal year 1918 is the same as the appropriation for 1917, and is believed sufficient.

*Second increment.*—No increase considered necessary on account of second increment.

**Item 230b. Drayage, Cartage, and Hauling at Depots.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$21,066.70		\$21,066.70
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	21,066.70		21,066.70

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$28,705.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	28,000.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$28,000.00		\$28,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	28,000.00		28,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of drayage and cartage at the several supply depots, where there are no owned means of transportation, or where such transportation is insufficient. The principal expenditures anticipated under this item are at points shown below:

Boston, Mass.....	\$3,200
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	2,000
New Orleans, La.....	1,200
New York, N. Y.....	1,400
St. Louis, Mo.....	5,500
San Francisco, Cal.....	2,000
Miscellaneous depots.....	12,700
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,000</b>

- *Present strength.*—Estimate for fiscal year 1918 same as appropriation 1917, and is believed sufficient.

No additional amount necessary on account of second increment.

#### Item 230c. Drayage, Cartage, and Hauling: At Arsenals and Armories.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,268.03		\$5,268.03
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,268.03</b>		<b>5,268.03</b>

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$5,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	8,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$8,000.00		\$8,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>		<b>8,000.00</b>

From this item is paid the cost of drayage, cartage, and hauling at the various arsenals and armories in connection with the transportation of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies. About 50 per cent of this amount is used to reimburse the Ordnance Department for hauling performed by that department for the Quartermaster Corps.

- *Present strength.*—Estimate for 1918 same as appropriation 1917, and is thought sufficient.

No increase asked on account of second increment.

#### Item 230d. Drayage, Cartage, and Hauling: In the Field.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,412.90		\$3,412.90
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,412.90</b>		<b>3,412.90</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,800.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	5,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
For Regular Army Reserve:			
United States.....	500.00		500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	500.00		500.00
For Officers' Reserve Corps:			
United States.....	500.00		500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	500.00		500.00
Grand total of item.....	5,000.00		5,000.00

From this item is paid the cost of hauling for troops in the field in connection with maneuvers, field service, etc.

*Present strength.*—The amount estimated for 1918 is \$1,000 less than appropriated 1917, but is believed sufficient.

*Regular Army Reserve—Officers' Reserve Corps.*—An amount of \$500 for each is included to take care of hauling that may be necessary in connection with Regular Army Reserve or Officers' Reserve Corps camps.

**Item 231. Teamsters.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$140,600.00		\$140,600.00
Philippine Islands.....	117,875.33		117,875.33
Total.....	258,475.33		258,475.33

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$284,560.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	267,580.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$131,100.00		\$131,100.00
Philippine Islands.....	117,420.00		117,420.00
Total.....	248,520.00		248,520.00

From this item is paid the cost of hire of civilian teamsters. The rate of compensation is shown in the Treasury Book of Estimates for 1918.

## PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—The estimate provides for the hire of 231 teamsters at rates varying from \$480 and rations per annum to \$1,080 per annum. The cost for 1916 includes 240 teamsters, 9 of whom will be replaced by enlisted men during the current year.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate provides for the hire of 313 teamsters at rates varying from \$10 to \$50 per month, a decrease of 25 men from the allotment for 1917. Nearly all teamsters in the Philippine Islands are natives, whose services cost less than enlisted men, and for that reason it is not intended to replace them.

The estimate, as a whole, is \$19,060 less than the appropriation for 1917, but is believed sufficient.

No additional teamsters are estimated for under the second increment.

## Item 232. Other Employees.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$680,590.57	.....	\$680,590.57
Philippine Islands.....	422,072.97	.....	422,072.97
Total.....	1,102,663.54	.....	1,102,663.54

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,093,360
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,102,846

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$667,452.00	.....	\$667,452.00
Philippine Islands.....	424,948.00	.....	424,948.00
Total.....	1,092,400.00	.....	1,092,400.00

This item covers the hire of blacksmiths, trainmasters, wagonmasters, packmasters, and other employees engaged in connection with the transportation of the Army. All of these employees are in the classified civil service except cargadores, cooks, draymen, herders, hostlers, scrubbers, stablemen, trainers, truckmen, assistant trainmasters, assistant wagonmasters, and some laborers, and packers. A complete list of the employees paid from this item for 1916 and those estimated for under this item for 1918 is shown in Treasury Book of Estimates for 1918.

## PRESENT STRENGTH.

The estimate for 1918, under this item, as a whole is \$10,445 less than the appropriation for 1917, but is believed sufficient for the reasons shown below:

*United States.*—The estimate for 1918 provides for 766 employees, at an estimate cost of \$667,452, as against 784 employees, at a cost of \$680,590.57 in 1916, a decrease of 18 employees and \$13,138.57. This decrease is due to replacement of civilian employees with enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps.

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate for 1918 is approximately the same as the cost for 1916, and covers the same number of employees, viz, 1,095. The majority of these employees are natives, whose services cost less than enlisted men, and will not, for this reason, be displaced.

**Item A. T. 232a. Dock Labor, Loading and Unloading Commercial Vessels.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,531.89		\$2,521.89
Philippine Islands.....	48,000.00		48,000.00
Total.....			50,521.89

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... Included in other items.  
 Fiscal year 1917..... \$15,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,500.00		\$2,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	48,000.00		48,000.00
Total.....			50,500.00

*United States.*—This estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916. A careful segregation of this cost indicates that, during fiscal year 1918, the amount herein estimated for should be sufficient. These funds are required for services of dock laborers, stevedores, and the like, in loading and unloading Government stores from commercial ships when the terms of transportation agreement with the carriers do not provide for the furnishing of such services.

*Philippine Islands.*—Although no estimate has previously been submitted for this class of expenditure by the Philippine authorities, it appears that the cost thereof has heretofore been charged against the items of "Stevedoring, A. T. S.," and "Miscellaneous expenses, A. T. S.," and it will be noted that there is a total reduction under these two items in this estimate of \$84,000 as compared with their estimate for fiscal year 1917. The present estimate for this class of expenditure does not, therefore, appear excessive.

**Item 233. Ships, Purchase of.***Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....  
 Fiscal year 1917..... \$6,500.00

No estimate submitted for fiscal year 1918.

**Item 234. Consolidated—Sailing Public Transports.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,517,388.18		\$1,517,388.18
Philippine Islands.....	581,579.96		581,579.96
Total.....			2,098,968.14

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$2,006,222.04  
 Fiscal year 1917..... 1,926,362.00

## Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,628,210.00		\$1,628,210.00
Philippine Islands.....	427,300.00		427,300.00
Total.....	2,055,510.00		2,055,510.00

■ This estimate is a consolidation of items 234a and 234n, inclusive, and provides for the maintenance, operation, and upkeep of a fleet of 13 ocean-going steamships and 1 ocean-going tug, as per list following:

	Length.	Capacity.						Coal used.			Cost of operation.	
		First class.	Second class.	Troops.	Animals.	With troops.	Without troops.	At sea.	In port.	Crew.	At sea.	In port.
PACIFIC FLEET.												
Burnside (cable ship) ..	296	3						(1)		72	350	250
Dix.....	469	2		62	541			55	5	93	650	350
Logan.....	465	105	56	1,398		1,768	5,327	70	8	185	800	400
Sheridan.....	465	103	56	1,557		1,744	5,291	70	8	185	800	400
Sherman.....	465	105	56	1,389		1,810	5,227	75	8	185	850	400
Slocum (tug).....	165							10	5	14	75	
Thomas.....	470	140	56	1,629		1,676	5,208	70	8	185	800	400
ATLANTIC FLEET.												
Buford.....	370	67	36	882		2,848	4,628	45	5	139	600	350
Kilpatrick.....	370	67	44	942	107	2,341	4,529	45	5	135	600	350
Sumner.....	363	49		762	108	713	2,428	50	5	128	600	350
McClellan (refrigerator)	336	25					2,480	38	10	22	350	100
PHILIPPINE FLEET.												
Warren.....	373	48		324	32	2,909	3,889					
Merritt.....	300	40	15	358								
Liscum.....	248	24					1,191					

<sup>1</sup> Oil.

Although this estimate contemplates increased use of the transports operating from United States ports during the fiscal year 1918 at a considerably increased cost therefore, the total of the consolidated item is \$43,458.14 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916. This apparent reduction is due to the fact that during the fiscal year 1916 an extraordinarily large amount was expended in general overhaul and repair of the Philippine transport *Warren*, as explained in detail in connection with item 234n.

*United States.*—This estimate contemplates that four transports shall be operated out of San Francisco for the full year. During the fiscal year 1916 extraordinary demands were made upon the Army transport service for transportation overseas, due to the scarcity of commercial bottoms and the exorbitant rates charged by commercial carriers. Accordingly, although the funds estimated for operation of the service during the fiscal year 1916 contemplated a lesser use of the transports, the following vessels were utilized on extra service for the Army for the periods shown, funds for their operation being taken from those allotted for commercial transportation, resulting in the net savings to the appropriation shown, compared with what it would have cost to have performed the same service commercially:

Transport.	Months in service.	Net earnings.
Buford.....	11	\$145,155.88
Logan.....	5	282,577.49
Kilpatrick.....	7	50,093.69
Total.....	23	477,827.06

This estimate also contemplates that there shall be operated, out of Atlantic coast ports, one transport during the year. The increasing size of the garrison in the Canal Zone and other transportation requirements on the Atlantic coast makes this action desirable and necessary.

The total amount of this estimate exceeds the cost for fiscal year 1916 by \$110,821.82, and is made necessary by the extra service contemplated. The amount of the estimate has been determined by including the actual amount required for crew hire of seven transports according to the rates now allowed and the number actually comprising said crews; funds for payment of salaries and wages of the persons comprising the shore establishments and caretaking crews at the rates now allowed for the number of employees authorized; a uniform allowance for ordinary upkeep repairs for each of the transports; and the balance of the items estimated for on the basis of the actual cost (regular and extra service) fiscal year 1916, plus the amounts considered necessary to operate six transports on the Pacific and one transport on the Atlantic a full year.

Attention is invited to the following table, showing the net earnings of all the transports operated out of United States ports during the fiscal year 1916 on Army business:

	Voyages.	Value of service rendered at lowest commercial rates offered.			Total Government expenses of these voyages.	Difference in favor of transports.
		Passengers.	Freight.	Total.		
Dix.....		\$8,873.00	\$531,165.39	\$540,038.39	\$178,847.34	\$361,191.05
Buford.....	4	58,107.65	204,879.08	262,926.73	117,770.85	145,155.88
Logan.....	2	301,243.06	144,837.50	536,080.56	253,503.07	282,577.49
Sherman.....	3	445,225.43	200,434.41	645,659.84	284,187.12	361,472.72
Sheridan.....	3	563,956.88	184,596.24	748,553.12	281,050.36	467,493.76
Thomas.....	4	568,635.44	214,471.69	783,107.13	346,516.94	436,590.19
Kilpatrick.....	5	58,183.98	101,812.87	159,996.85	109,903.16	50,093.69
Total.....		2,094,225.44	1,582,137.18	3,676,362.62	1,571,787.84	2,104,574.78

Included in the cost for fiscal year 1916, as shown at the beginning of this item, is \$106,004.83, which represents the cost of operation and maintenance of the cable-ship *Burnside*. This vessel, although included in the Army transport list, is exclusively engaged in Signal Corps work in connection with the laying and repairing of submarine cable pertaining to the Alaskan military cable system, and performs no transportation work for the Quartermaster Corps.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amounts estimated for hereunder are required for operation and maintenance of the interisland transports *Licsum*, *Merritt*, and *Warren*, which vessels are engaged in transportation of troops and supplies between Manila and other Philippine ports, and between Manila and China. This estimate is \$154,279.96 less than the cost for fiscal year 1916. This cost reached abnormal figures for fiscal year 1916, due to the fact that the old transport *Warren* was practically reconstructed at a total cost of \$235,000, including cost of boilers purchased from funds of fiscal year 1915. This action was justified by the fact that she will render transportation services during the current fiscal year valued at \$710,000, computed at existing commercial rates.

#### Item 234a. Fuel, A. T. S.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$332,741.88	.....	\$332,741.88
Philippine Islands.....	124,660.00	.....	124,660.00
Total.....	457,401.88	.....	457,401.88

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$473,259.32
Fiscal year 1917.....	459,000.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$360,000.00		\$360,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	125,000.00		125,000.00
Total.....	485,000.00		485,000.00

*United States.*—All fuel required for operation of the transport fleet is procured under this heading. The following table shows the contract price per ton for coal at various ports, fiscal year 1917:

Kind of coal.	Manila.	Nagasaki.	Milke.	Seattle.	San Francisco.
Milke lump.....		<sup>1</sup> \$4.30	<sup>1</sup> \$3.95		
Milke washed nut.....		<sup>1</sup> 4.25	<sup>1</sup> 3.90		
South Wellington washed pea Wellington.....				<sup>2</sup> \$3.70	
Kaiping lump.....	<sup>1</sup> \$2.50				<sup>2</sup> \$7.60
Kaiping washed nut.....	<sup>1</sup> 3.00				

<sup>1</sup> Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

<sup>2</sup> Per ton of 2,000 pounds.

The rate charged at Nagasaki and Milke are 30 and 40 cents per ton more than the rates charged during the fiscal year 1916, while the rates charged at Manila are \$2.70 and \$2.20 cheaper than the 1916 rates. The Seattle rate is the same as for the fiscal year 1916, and the San Francisco rate is 74 cents per ton greater than the fiscal year 1916 rate.

This estimate is \$27,258.12 more than the expenditures for the fiscal year 1916, to provide for increased use of the transport fleet, as explained under item 234.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted for this purpose is only \$394 greater than the cost for the fiscal year 1916.

**Item 234 b, c, d. Deck, Engine, and Stewards' Supplies.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$184,182.30		\$184,182.30
Philippine Islands.....	33,007.98		33,007.98
Total.....	217,190.28		217,190.28

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$226,050.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	190,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$200,000.00		\$200,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	33,000.00		33,000.00
Total.....	233,000.00		233,000.00



*United States.*—All deck, engine, and quartermaster stewards supplies (except fuel and water), as well as equipment, required for the proper operation and maintenance of transports, are provided for under this item. This estimate is based on the cost for fiscal year 1916, with an additional sum of \$15,817.70 to provide for increased use of the transport fleet.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is practically the same as the cost for fiscal year 1916, being \$7.98 less than said cost.

#### Item 234e. Employees, A. T. S.

##### Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$648,982.44		\$648,982.44
Philippine Islands.....	140,000.00		140,000.00
Total.....	788,982.44		788,982.44

##### Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$743,717.80
Fiscal year 1917.....	765,042.02

##### Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$895,210.00		\$895,210.00
Philippine Islands.....	140,000.00		140,000.00
Total.....	835,210.00		835,210.00

*United States.*—This item provides for payment of crews of four transports operated out of San Francisco, and of the tug *Slocum* stationed thereat; also of the crews of the *Dix* and *Burnside*, operated from Seattle, and of a transport on the Atlantic coast. Provision is also made for payment to employees of the shore establishments and caretaking crews at San Francisco and Newport News. The various grades of employees authorized, and their rates of compensation, are as shown in the following table. The total amount of this estimate is \$46,247.56 more than the expenditures during fiscal year 1916, and is based upon the actual amount required, as per following list to pay the employees necessary to operate the total number of transports expected to be in service during fiscal year 1918, as well as necessary shore employees.

##### Employees on board ships.

5 bakers, chief, at \$840.....	\$4,200
2 bakers, chief, at \$900.....	1,800
5 bakers, second, at \$600.....	3,000
1 baker, second, at \$480.....	480
4 bakers, third, at \$540.....	2,160
1 baker, third, at \$480.....	480
4 bakers, fourth, at \$480.....	1,920
4 barbers, at \$50.....	240
4 bathroom men, at \$300.....	1,200
13 bell boys, at \$180.....	2,340
2 bell boys, at \$360.....	720
6 boatswains, at \$600.....	3,600
1 boatswain, at \$660.....	660
5 boatswain mates, at \$540.....	2,700
1 boatswain mate, at \$600.....	600
7 butchers, chief, at \$720.....	5,040
4 butchers, second, at \$510.....	2,040
1 butcher, second, at \$480.....	480
4 butchers, third, at \$450.....	1,800
1 butcher, third, at \$480.....	480
7 carpenters, at \$600.....	4,200
6 clerks, freight embalmers, at \$900.....	5,400
7 clerks, quartermaster, at \$1,200.....	8,400
76 coal passers, at \$420.....	31,920

15 coal passers, at \$480 .....	\$7,200
4 cooks, chief, at \$840 .....	2,160
2 cooks, chief, at \$900 .....	1,800
1 cook, chief, at \$1,140 .....	1,140
4 cooks, second, at \$600 .....	2,400
2 cooks, second, at \$720 .....	1,440
1 cook, second, at \$660 .....	660
5 cooks, third, at \$540 .....	2,700
4 cooks, fourth, at \$480 .....	1,920
4 cooks, fifth, at \$420 .....	1,680
5 cooks, ship's, at \$600 .....	3,000
1 cook, ship's, at \$540 .....	540
1 cook, ship's, at \$480 .....	480
5 cooks, chief, Army, at \$720 .....	3,600
4 cooks, second, Army, at \$500 .....	2,400
1 cook, second, Army, at \$480 .....	480
5 cooks, third, Army, at \$480 .....	2,400
4 cooks, fourth, Army, at \$420 .....	1,680
2 deck boys, at \$420 .....	840
8 dishwashers, at \$600 .....	4,800
4 electricians, at \$840 .....	3,360
3 electricians, at \$780 .....	2,340
5 electricians, assistant, at \$720 .....	3,600
7 engineers, chief, at \$2,100 .....	14,700
1 engineer, chief, at \$2,160 .....	2,160
7 engineers, first assistant, at \$1,500 .....	10,500
1 engineer, first assistant, at \$1,560 .....	1,560
10 engineers, second assistant, at \$1,260 .....	12,600
1 engineer, second assistant, at \$1,380 .....	1,380
17 engineers, third assistant, at \$1,020 .....	17,340
1 engineer, third assistant, at \$1,260 .....	1,260
5 engineers, deck, at \$720 .....	3,600
7 engineers, refrigerating, at \$840 .....	5,880
5 engineers, assistant refrigerating, at \$720 .....	3,600
1 engineer, assisting refrigerating, at \$600 .....	600
92 firemen, at \$540 .....	49,680
19 firemen, at \$600 .....	11,400
2 firemen, at \$900 .....	1,800
4 janitors, at \$300 .....	1,200
1 machinist, at \$720 .....	720
7 masters, at \$3,000 .....	21,000
1 master, at \$2,760 .....	2,760
10 masters-at-arms, at \$540 .....	5,400
1 master-at-arms, at \$600 .....	600
1 mess attendant, at \$300 .....	300
16 mess boys, at \$240 .....	3,840
6 mess boys, at \$300 .....	1,800
2 mess boys, at \$360 .....	720
1 mess boy, at \$420 .....	420
6 messmen, first officers, at \$360 .....	2,160
2 messmen, first officers, at \$420 .....	840
4 messmen, second officers, at \$300 .....	1,200
1 messman, second officer, at \$420 .....	420
8 messmen, petty officers, at \$300 .....	2,400
3 messmen, petty officers, at \$420 .....	1,260
7 officers, first, at \$1,500 .....	10,500
1 officer, first, at \$1,560 .....	1,560
6 officers, second, at \$1,140 .....	6,840
1 officer, second, at \$1,260 .....	1,260
6 officers, third, at \$960 .....	5,760
1 officer, third, at 1,080 .....	1,080
6 officers, fourth, at \$840 .....	5,040
1 officer, fourth, at \$960 .....	960
27 ollers, at \$540 .....	14,580
6 ollers, at \$660 .....	3,960
3 ollers, at \$600 .....	1,800
2 ollers, at \$900 .....	1,800
6 pantrymen, first, at \$480 .....	2,880
4 pantrymen, second, at \$360 .....	1,440
1 pantryman, second, at \$420 .....	420
4 pantrymen, third, at \$300 .....	1,200
1 pantryman, third, at \$360 .....	360
4 pantrymen, second cabin, at \$360 .....	1,440
6 plumbers, at \$780 .....	4,680
1 plumber, assistant, at \$660 .....	660
4 porters, at \$360 .....	1,440
1 porter, at \$300 .....	300
7 quartermaster agents, at \$1,500 .....	10,500
9 scullions, at \$360 .....	3,240
2 scullions, at \$300 .....	600
15 seamen, at \$420 .....	6,300
113 seamen, at \$480 .....	54,240
24 seamen, at \$540 .....	12,960
4 seamen, at \$780 .....	3,020
4 silvermen, at \$300 .....	1,200
7 stewards, chief, at \$1,350 .....	9,450
1 steward, at \$900 .....	900
5 stewards, second, at \$600 .....	3,000
1 steward, second, at \$720 .....	720

5 stewards, third, at \$480.....	\$2,400
4 stewards, second cabin, at \$540.....	2,160
5 stewardesses, at \$300.....	1,500
2 storekeepers, at \$480.....	960
6 storekeepers, at \$540.....	3,240
6 storekeepers, at \$600.....	3,600
4 storekeepers, at \$720.....	2,880
5 storekeepers, first assistant, at \$600.....	3,000
4 storekeepers, second assistant, at \$480.....	1,920
127 waiters, at \$300.....	38,100
21 waiters, at \$360.....	7,560
2 watchmen, night, at \$420.....	840
4 watchmen, night, at \$360.....	1,440
1 watchman, night, at \$300.....	300
18 watertenders, at \$660.....	11,880
24 wheelmen, at \$540.....	12,960
8 wheelmen, at \$600.....	4,800
6 yeomen, at \$600.....	3,600
4 yeomen-stewards, at \$360.....	1,440
1 yeoman-steward, at \$300.....	300

*Employees, shore establishments, A. T. S.*

1 superintending engineer, at \$3,000.....	\$3,000
1 superintending engineer, at \$2,500.....	2,500
1 assistant superintending engineer, at \$2,460.....	2,460
1 assistant marine superintendent and chief stevedore at \$1,600.....	1,600
1 quartermaster-purveyor, at \$1,800.....	1,800
1 port steward, at \$1,800.....	1,800
1 wharfinger and forage inspector, at \$1,500.....	1,500
1 assistant wharfinger and forage inspector, at \$1,200.....	1,200
1 chief caretaker, at \$3,000.....	3,000
1 chief caretaker, at \$2,760.....	2,760
1 first assistant caretaker, at \$1,680.....	1,680
1 second assistant caretaker, at \$1,500.....	1,500
1 third assistant caretaker, at \$1,080.....	1,080
3 assistant caretakers, at \$1,500.....	4,700
1 chief engineer, at \$2,280.....	2,280
1 chief engineer, at \$2,100.....	2,100
2 assistant engineers, at \$1,680.....	3,360
3 assistant engineers, at \$1,500.....	4,500
1 quartermaster agent, at \$1,800.....	1,800
1 clerk, at \$1,800.....	1,800
5 clerks, at \$1,400.....	7,000
5 clerks, at \$1,000.....	5,000
1 messenger, at \$720.....	720
1 messenger, at \$840.....	840
2 messengers, at \$900.....	1,800
1 foreman carpenter, at \$1,200.....	1,200
1 carpenter, at \$600.....	600
5 coalpassers, at \$600.....	3,000
1 boatswain, at \$840.....	840
2 boatswains, at \$540.....	1,080
1 plumber, at \$780.....	780
2 night watchmen, at \$780.....	1,560
2 night watchmen, at \$720.....	1,440
3 firemen, at \$720.....	2,160
10 firemen, at \$540.....	5,400
10 seamen, at \$600.....	6,000
12 seamen, at \$420.....	5,040

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported expenditures for fiscal year 1916. The following table shows the various employees and their authorized rates of compensation paid under this item:

3 quartermaster agents, at \$1,500.....	4,500
3 freight clerks, at \$900.....	2,700
3 checkers, at \$720.....	2,160
3 masters, at \$3,000.....	9,000
3 officers, at \$1,500.....	4,500
3 officers, at \$1,020.....	3,060
3 officers, at \$840.....	2,520
3 officers, at \$720.....	2,160
3 boatswains, at \$480.....	1,440
2 boatswains' mates, at \$300.....	600
1 boatswain's mate, at \$240.....	240
3 carpenters, at \$480.....	1,440
13 wheelmen, at \$240.....	3,120
82 seamen, at \$180.....	14,760
2 masters-at-arms, at \$480.....	960
3 storekeepers, at \$300.....	900
2 storekeepers, at \$240.....	480
3 engineers, at \$2,100.....	6,300
3 engineers, at \$1,500.....	4,500
3 engineers, at \$1,080.....	3,240
3 engineers, at \$960.....	2,880

3 engineers, at \$780.....	\$2,340
3 refrigerating engineers, at \$780.....	2,340
2 assistant refrigerating engineers, at \$480.....	960
1 launch engineer, at \$360.....	360
2 deck engineers, at \$660.....	1,320
3 electricians, at \$780.....	2,340
3 plumbers, at \$780.....	2,340
36 firemen, at \$240.....	8,640
18 oilers, at \$300.....	5,400
27 coal passers, at \$180.....	4,860
9 water tenders, at \$360.....	3,240
2 stewards, at \$1,350.....	2,700
1 steward, at \$840.....	840
2 stewards, at \$600.....	1,200
1 steward, at \$420.....	420
2 butchers, at \$720.....	1,440
1 butcher, at \$360.....	360
1 butcher, at \$300.....	300
2 cooks, at \$540.....	1,080
1 cook, at \$480.....	480
3 cooks, at \$420.....	1,260
4 cooks, at \$300.....	1,200
4 cooks, at \$240.....	960
1 cook, at \$360.....	360
1 cook, at \$180.....	180
1 baker, at \$540.....	540
1 baker, at \$480.....	480
1 baker, at \$420.....	420
1 baker, at \$360.....	360
1 baker, at \$240.....	240
3 scullerymen, at \$180.....	540
2 pantrymen, at \$300.....	600
3 pantrymen, at \$240.....	720
3 watchmen, at \$240.....	720
2 bathroom boys, at \$180.....	360
4 bell boys, at \$72.....	288
1 waiter, at \$240.....	240
48 waiters, at \$180.....	8,640
9 messmen, at \$180.....	1,620
To cover pay of employees on accrued leave in the United States that have to be replaced by temporary employees.....	6,000
Total.....	140,148

**Item 234f. Water, A. T. S.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,233.11	.....	\$3,233.11
Philippine Islands.....	3,270.00	.....	3,270.00
Total.....	6,503.11	.....	6,503.11

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$8,778.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	8,500.00

*Estimates fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,000.00	.....	\$5,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Total.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00

*United States.*—All fresh water required for boiler and other purposes aboard Army transports is procured under this item. This estimate is based on the cost for fiscal year 1916 with a further allowance of \$1,767.89 to provide for extra expense under this item on account of increased use of the transport fleet.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is \$270 less than the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

## Item 234g. Laundry, A. T. S.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$28,888.21	.....	\$28,888.21
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Total.....	29,388.21	.....	29,388.21

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$33,705.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	30,500.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$32,000.00	.....	\$32,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Total.....	32,500.00	.....	32,500.00

*United States.*—Services connected with the laundering of linens, bunk bottoms, and other such ship's equipment are paid for under this item. This estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further allowance of \$3,111.79 to provide for increased expense on this account due to increased use of the transport fleet.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

## Item 234h. Pilotage, A. T. S.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$11,950.38	.....	11,950.38
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Total.....	12,450.38	.....	12,450.38

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$12,593.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	17,000.09

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$14,000.00	.....	\$14,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Total.....	14,500.00	.....	14,500.00

*United States.*—This estimate provides for payment of charges assessed against Army transports for pilotage. The rates charged are fixed in conformity with the provisions of Revised Statutes, sections 4235 and 4237, the various pilots' associations operating

under rules and regulations fixed by State laws. The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further amount of \$2,049.62 to cover extra expense under this head by reason of increased use of the transport fleet.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

#### Item 234i. Stevedoring, A. T. S.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$66,672.19	.....	\$66,672.19
Philippine Islands.....	17,000.00	.....	17,000.00
Total.....	83,672.19	.....	83,672.19

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$131,261
Fiscal year 1917 .....	131,000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$72,000	.....	\$72,000
Philippine Islands.....	17,000	.....	17,000
Total.....	89,000	.....	89,000

*United States.*—Payments for services rendered by stevedores and longshoremen, to properly load and stow cargo aboard outgoing transports and to remove same from incoming transports, are made from funds provided under this item. Also procurement of such services under contract. The present estimate for fiscal year 1918 is based on the cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further allowance of \$5,327.81 to provide for increased cost on account of increased use of the transport fleet.

*Philippine Islands.*—A radical cut has been made in this estimate by the department authorities, as compared with estimates of previous years, being \$69,000 less than their estimate for fiscal year 1917. This is explained by the fact that they have estimated this year for stevedoring work in connection with commercial vessels under item 232a, whereas in former years stevedoring for both transports and commercial vessels was estimated for under this item. The combined amount this year under 232a and this item is \$21,000 less than was estimated for under this item alone for fiscal year 1917.

#### Item 234j. Removing Ashes, A. T. S.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$207.49	.....	\$207.49
Philippine Islands.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Total.....	507.49	.....	507.49

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$1,263
Fiscal year 1917 .....	1,460

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	300.00	.....	300.00
Total.....	1,300.00	.....	1,300.00

*United States.*—This item provides for the removal of ashes from transports, harbor regulations requiring that ashes be disposed of outside of the harbor limits. The present estimate is based on the cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further allowance of \$792.51 to provide for increased expense on account of increased use of the transport fleet.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

**Item 234k. Painting and Cleaning, A. T. S.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,960.68	.....	\$7,960.68
Philippine Islands.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00
Total.....	11,160.68	.....	11,160.68

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$22,260
Fiscal year 1917.....	18,000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$10,000.00	.....	\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Total.....	13,000.00	.....	13,000.00

*United States.*—This item is to provide funds for the purchase of material and hire of labor from time to time while the Army transports are in port between trips to scale, chip clean and paint interior and exterior surfaces to prevent deterioration and arrest the inroads of corrosion as much as possible. The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further allowance of \$2,040.32 to provide for extra cost on account of increased use of the transport fleet.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is \$200 less than the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

**Item 234l. Miscellaneous Shore Expenses, A. T. S.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$22,316.00	.....	\$22,316.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Total.....			27,316.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$58,520.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	50,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Total.....	30,000.00		30,000.00

*United States.*—This estimate is to provide for all miscellaneous expenses of the transport service, including the offices of the general superintendents and dock forces directly connected with operating the various transports, and not specifically provided for in the other items of this estimate, such as wharfage, rental of storehouses, lease of submarine signals, electric current, compressed air, handling lines, and other such similar shore expenses. This estimate is based on the cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further allowance of \$2,684 to provide for extra cost in connection with increased use of the transport fleet.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported cost for fiscal year 1916 and is \$15,000 less than their estimate for fiscal year 1917. A large proportion of the expense formerly listed under this head is now more properly assigned to item 232a—dock labor in connection with loading and unloading commercial vessels.

**Item 234m. Towage, A. T. S.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,699.88		\$2,699.88
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			2,699.88

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,214.90
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
Present strength:			
United States.....	\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4,000.00		4,000.00

*United States.*—This item provides for the hire of tug service from time to time as necessary for docking and undocking transports when owned tugs are not available or are of insufficient power. This estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further allowance of \$1,300.12 to provide for extra cost on account of increased use of the transport fleet.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate, owned tugs being available for this purpose.



## Item 234n. Repairs, A. T. S.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$207,573.62		\$207,573.62
Philippine Islands.....	254,141.98		254,141.98
Total.....	461,715.60		461,715.60

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$292,600.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	253,860.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$210,000.00		\$210,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	100,000.00		100,000.00
Total.....	310,000.00		310,000.00

*United States.*—This item is to provide for ordinary repairs required for proper upkeep and maintenance of the transport fleet. The present estimate is made upon the basis of \$29,500 for each of the seven transports expected to be in commission during fiscal year 1918 and an allowance of \$3,500 for the tug *Slocum*.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is \$154,141.98 less than the cost for the fiscal year 1916. During fiscal year 1916 the transport *Warren* was practically rebuilt at a cost of \$285,000 (including boilers purchased from funds of fiscal year 1915), and it is expected that by reason of these repairs it will be possible to use her for transporting refrigerated cargo, coal, and cement from China, with a resulting saving of approximately \$710,000 over what it would cost to purchase these necessary supplies for the Army delivered at Manila. Extensive transport repairs are not contemplated during fiscal year 1918.

## Item A. T. 235. Consolidated.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$602,313.61		\$602,313.61
Philippine Islands.....	342,353.61	\$20,000.00	362,353.61
Total.....	944,667.22	20,000.00	964,667.22

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$967,076.01
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,006,712.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$618,500.00		\$618,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	328,761.00		328,761.00
Total.....	947,261.00		947,261.00

This estimate is a consolidation of the estimates under subitems 235a to 235h, inclusive, and provides for the operation and maintenance of harbor boats, lists of which are hereto appended. It also provides for the acquisition of new vessels, as required and authorized, by purchase or construction. These boats are furnished and operated by the Quartermaster Corps for transportation of troops and supplies and for other garrison purposes between the posts located on the shores and islands of the various lakes, bays, rivers and sounds, and the Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic coasts, and the Panama Canal and neighboring towns and cities.

*United States.*—The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, with an additional amount of \$16,186.39, to provide for increasing cost of repairs, supplies, and services, as explained in detail under the appropriate subitems. The increase for the entire item aggregates slightly in excess of 2½ per cent and is believed conservative.

*Philippine Islands.*—The total of the present estimate for operation and maintenance of Philippine harbor boats is \$13,592.61 less than the reported cost for fiscal year 1916. During that year heavy expenditures were made for harbor boat repairs, and the department authorities evidently consider that the requirements in this respect will be less during the fiscal year 1918—their estimate being \$13,252.61 less than the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

*Quartermaster boats, United States.*

Name.	Class.	Length.	Service.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
General Otis.....	Ferry steamer.....	114	Passenger and freight transportation.
General Hancock.....	do.....	102	Do.
Poe.....	Steam lighter.....	92	Do.
Canby.....	do.....	97	Do.
Williams.....	do.....	145	Do.
El Aguador.....	Freight and passenger steamer.....	145	Do.
General Nath. Greene.....	do.....	130	Do.
General T. S. Jesup.....	do.....	130	Do.
General Miffin <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	130	Do.
General J. E. Johnston.....	do.....	130	Do.
General Meigs.....	do.....	132	Do.
General McDowell.....	do.....	125	Do.
General Robt. Swartwout <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	110	Do.
General Timothy Pickering <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	110	Do.
General R. N. Batchelder.....	do.....	110	Do.
Henry Wilson <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	110	Do.
Spring Carroll.....	do.....	110	Do.
General Geo. H. Weeks <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	120	Do.
General S. B. Holabird <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	120	Do.
General D. S. Stanley <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	120	Do.
Cartwright.....	do.....	104	Do.
General Jeff. C. Davis.....	do.....	120	Do.
General J. W. Jacobs.....	do.....	125	Do.
General Barry.....	do.....	85	Do.
General Howe <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	75	Do.
Major Guy Howard <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	80	Do.
Lieutenant C. V. Donaldson.....	do.....	70	Do.
Captain Drum <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	83	Do.
Peterson.....	do.....	72	Do.
Colonel Wikoff <sup>1</sup> .....	Steam tug.....	60	Do.
Lieutenant M. W. Keys.....	do.....	45	Do.
Lieutenant H. Y. Grubbs <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Lieutenant J. A. Gurney <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	65	Do.
Captain Anton Springer.....	do.....	65	Do.
Lieutenant W. H. Smith <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	65	Do.
Lieutenant W. F. Schenck <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	65	Do.
Captain Watson.....	Steam launch.....	40	Do.
Capron.....	Gasoline launch.....	30	Do.
Lieutenant Kelly.....	do.....	30	Do.
Lieutenant Ward Cheney.....	do.....	60	Do.
Alcatraz.....	do.....	50	Do.
Florence.....	do.....	40	Do.
Recruit.....	do.....	45	Do.
Lieutenant Benchley.....	do.....	30	Do.
Lieutenant McCorkle.....	do.....	21	Do.
Captain Brunell.....	do.....	23	Do.
Lieutenant Rodney.....	do.....	25	Do.
Lieutenant Hazelhurst.....	do.....	30	Do.
Albert Laws.....	do.....	40	Do.
Trumbull.....	do.....	15	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Vessel performs some Artillery work in addition to quartermaster duties.

From the foregoing list it will be noted that there are 2 ferry steamers, 3 steam lighters, 24 freight and passenger steamers, 7 tugs, and 14 steam and gasoline launches in that branch of the harbor-boat service engaged principally in Quartermaster (transportation) work. All other (Artillery) boats of the harbor-boat service are shown under item 236.

*Quartermaster harbor boats, Philippine Islands.*

Name.	Class.	Length.	Service.
El Aguila.....	Dispatch boat.....	<i>Fect.</i> 185	Commanding general's dispatch boat.
General Weeks.....	Passenger and freight transportation.	140	Passenger and freight transportation.
General Milney.....	do.....	138	Do.
General Lewton.....	do.....	115	Do.
J. H. Hall.....	do.....	90	Do.
Flake.....	Gunboat.....	64	Do.
General Blanco.....	do.....	80	Do.
Adams.....	Steam Launch.....	65	Do.
Bangor.....	do.....	84	Do.
Chicago.....	do.....	85	Do.
Egbert.....	do.....	90	Do.
Forby.....	do.....	65	Do.
Geary.....	do.....	90	Do.
Jewell.....	do.....	90	Do.
Ledyard.....	do.....	90	Do.
Louisville.....	do.....	72	Do.
McConville.....	do.....	90	Do.
Missoula.....	do.....	86	Do.
Mitchell.....	do.....	90	Do.
Mobile.....	do.....	83	Do.
Nashville.....	do.....	84	Do.
New Orleans.....	do.....	86	Do.
Peterson.....	do.....	57	Do.
Reilly.....	do.....	78	Do.
Rochester.....	do.....	69	Do.
Tilly.....	do.....	65	Do.
West Point.....	do.....	87	Do.
Wheeler.....	do.....	90	Do.
Woodruff.....	do.....	65	Do.
Albatross.....	Gasoline launch.....	35	Do.
Osprey.....	do.....	35	Do.
Pelican.....	do.....	25	Do.
Penguin.....	do.....	22	Do.
Sea Gull.....	do.....	35	Do.

From the foregoing list it will be noted that there are 1 dispatch boat, 4 freight and passenger steamers, 2 gunboats, 22 steam launches, and 5 gasoline launches engaged in the quartermaster (transportation) work of the Philippine harbor-boat service. In addition, there are numerous lorchas, lighters, sampans, and other nonself-propelling water craft in service.

**Item A. T. 235a. Purchase or Construction, Harbor Boats.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Total.....		20,000.00	20,000.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$1,000.00  
 Fiscal year 1917..... 100,000.00

No estimate.

**Item A. T. 235b. Repairs, Harbor Boats.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$71,189.35	.....	\$71,189.35
Philippine Islands.....	113,252.61	.....	113,252.61
Total.....			184,441.96

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$139,730.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	150,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$80,000.00	.....	\$80,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Total.....	180,000.00	.....	180,000.00

*United States.*—This item provides for necessary repairs to harbor boats, to maintain them in proper serviceable condition. The present estimate is based upon the reported cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further allowance of \$8,810.65 to provide for the natural increase in the cost of repairs due to the increasing age of the various vessels. Boiler repairs are increasing in amount and cost and it will ultimately be necessary to provide for replacements. It is considered that, by the exercise of due economy, the amount herein estimated will meet the proper needs of the service during fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is \$13,252.61 less than the reported cost for fiscal year 1916. There were several severe typhoons in the harbor of Manila during fiscal year 1916 resulting in considerable loss and damage to the fleet of small craft, which doubtless accounts for the increased cost of these repairs as reported.

**Item A. T. 235c. Fuel, Harbor Boats.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$101,404.23	.....	\$101,404.23
Philippine Islands.....	63,340.00	.....	63,340.00
Total.....			164,744.23

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$212,265.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	176,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$105,000.00	.....	\$105,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	63,000.00	.....	63,000.00
Total.....	168,000.00	.....	168,000.00

*United States.*—This item provides for the purchase of fuel (coal, gasoline, fuel oil, and cordwood) required for the operation of harbor boats. The present estimate is based upon the reported cost for fiscal year 1916, with a nominal increase of \$3,595.77 to provide for contingencies. As the greater number of the vessels comprising the harbor boat fleet are either coal or fuel-oil burners, and as the present prices do not differ materially from those paid during fiscal year 1916, it is believed that the amount herein estimated will provide for proper needs during fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is \$340 less than the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

#### Item 235d. Supplies, Harbor Boats.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$47,724.73		\$47,724.73
Philippine Islands.....	22,000.00		22,000.00
Total.....			69,724.73

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$66,298.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	54,000.00

##### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$50,000.00		\$50,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	22,000.00		22,000.00
Total.....	72,000.00		72,000.00

*United States.*—This item provides for the supply of all deck and engine supplies (except fuel and water) and equipment required for operation and upkeep of harbor boats—such as paints, waste, oils, and parts. The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, with an additional amount of \$2,275.27 to provide for contingencies. There was an increase in the cost of nearly all supplies during fiscal year 1916, due to abnormal trade conditions, and there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a reduction in prices. Accordingly, the 1916 cost, though high, is used as the basis for the present estimate.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

#### Item A. T. 235e. Employees, Harbor Boats.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$352,784.48		\$352,784.48
Philippine Islands.....	141,936.00		141,936.00
Total.....			494,750.48

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$514,105.01
Fiscal year 1917.....	497,312.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$355,000.00		\$355,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	141,936.00		141,936.00
Total.....	496,936.00		496,936.00

*United States.*—This estimate is to provide for payment of crews and other employees of the harbor boat service, as per the following list, which shows the number of employees, their grades and the rates allowed. The total amount of the present estimate is \$2,215.52 greater than the cost for fiscal year 1916 and is to provide for minor contingencies.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported cost for fiscal year 1916. The following list shows the number, grades, and rates of Philippine harbor boat employees.

1 boatswain, at \$600.....	\$600	1 wharfinger, assistant, at \$720.....	\$720
1 boatswain, at \$828.....	828	1 master, at \$2,100.....	2,100
4 cabin boys, at \$450.....	1,800	2 masters, at \$1,800.....	3,600
2 carpenters, at \$1,200.....	2,400	1 master, at \$1,500.....	1,500
1 clerk, at \$1,400.....	1,400	2 masters, at \$1,200.....	2,400
2 coal passers, at \$780.....	1,560	7 masters, at \$774.....	5,418
1 cook, at \$540.....	540	2 masters, at \$720.....	1,440
2 cooks, at \$648.....	1,296	5 masters, at \$714.....	3,570
2 cooks, at \$600.....	1,200	2 masters, at \$414.....	828
2 cooks, at \$900.....	1,800	1 master, at \$210.....	210
1 deckhand, at \$108.....	108	3 officers, at \$1,200.....	3,600
11 deckhands, at \$450.....	4,950	1 officer, at \$900.....	900
1 deckhand, at \$540.....	540	1 boatswain, at \$480.....	480
23 deckhands, at \$600.....	13,800	1 boatswain, at \$360.....	360
22 deckhands, at \$648.....	14,256	1 boatswain, at \$306.....	306
26 deckhands, at \$660.....	25,080	40 boatswains, at \$294.....	11,760
3 deckhands, at \$765.....	2,295	2 boatswains, at \$270.....	540
3 deckhands, at \$768.....	2,304	1 boatswain, at \$264.....	264
26 deckhands, at \$780.....	21,840	3 boatswains, at \$240.....	720
1 engineer, at \$150.....	150	1 boatswain, at \$216.....	216
2 engineers, chief, at \$1,800.....	3,600	1 boatswain, at \$180.....	180
8 engineers, chief, at \$1,780.....	14,240	2 quartermasters, at \$210.....	420
2 engineers, chief, at \$1,740.....	3,480	15 quartermasters, at \$204.....	3,060
5 engineers, chief, at \$1,680.....	8,400	6 quartermasters, at \$190.....	1,080
7 engineers, chief, at \$1,580.....	11,060	1 quartermaster, at \$174.....	174
5 engineers, at \$1,500.....	7,500	7 quartermasters, at \$150.....	1,050
3 engineers, at \$1,380.....	4,140	1 sailor, at \$186.....	186
7 engineers, at \$1,260.....	8,820	150 sailors, at \$174.....	26,100
6 engineers, assistant, at \$1,280.....	8,280	6 sailors, at \$144.....	864
13 engineers, assistant, at \$1,260.....	16,380	30 sailors, at \$120.....	3,600
1 engineer, assistant, at \$1,080.....	1,080	2 messmen, at \$240.....	480
2 engineers, assistant, at \$750.....	1,500	2 cooks, at \$420.....	840
12 firemen, at \$900.....	11,700	1 cook, at \$354.....	354
3 firemen, at \$828.....	2,484	4 cooks, at \$300.....	1,200
23 firemen, at \$780.....	17,940	2 cooks, at \$240.....	480
7 firemen, at \$768.....	5,376	2 cooks, at \$180.....	360
4 firemen, at \$720.....	2,880	6 waiters, at \$90.....	540
9 firemen, at \$660.....	5,940	4 engineers, at \$1,800.....	7,200
2 firemen, at \$600.....	1,200	1 engineer, at \$1,620.....	1,620
6 firemen, at \$450.....	2,700	4 engineers, at \$1,080.....	4,320
1 fireman, at \$300.....	300	2 engineers, at \$768.....	1,536
1 inspector, at \$2,500.....	2,500	11 engineers, at \$654.....	7,194
2 masters, at \$2,100.....	4,200	7 engineers, at \$600.....	4,200
8 masters, at \$1,980.....	15,840	4 engineers, at \$564.....	2,256
1 master, at \$1,800.....	1,800	1 engineer, at \$534.....	534
5 masters, at \$1,780.....	8,900	2 engineers, at \$480.....	960
11 masters, at \$1,680.....	18,480	1 engineer, at \$474.....	474
1 master, at \$1,580.....	1,580	2 engineers, at \$414.....	828
2 masters, at \$1,500.....	3,000	1 engineer, at \$300.....	300
4 masters, at \$1,260.....	5,040	1 engineer, at \$180.....	180
6 mates, at \$1,350.....	8,280	17 officers, at \$300.....	5,100
11 mates, at \$1,260.....	13,860	3 officers, at \$294.....	882
2 mates, at \$1,080.....	2,160	36 firemen, at \$234.....	8,424
2 mates, at \$900.....	1,800	42 firemen, at \$180.....	7,560
2 mates, second, at \$540.....	1,080	8 coal passers, at \$132.....	1,056
4 officers, at \$900.....	3,600	2 wheelmen, at \$150.....	300
8 officers, at \$780.....	6,240	16 seamen, at \$120.....	1,920
2 officers, at \$768.....	1,536	3 mess boys, at \$180.....	540
4 officers, at \$720.....	2,880	3 mess boys, at \$150.....	450
1 officer, at \$708.....	708	3 mess boys, at \$90.....	270
2 pilots, at \$1,800.....	3,600	1 caretaker, at \$1,080.....	1,080
2 pilots, at \$1,680.....	3,360	1 donkey man, at \$294.....	294
1 pilot, at \$1,500.....	1,500	1 patron, at \$414.....	414
1 pilot, at \$165.....	165	6 deck hands, at \$144.....	864
1 watchman, at \$720.....	720		
2 watchmen, at \$450.....	900		
1 wharfinger, at \$900.....	900		
		Total.....	141,936

**Item A. T. 235f. Water, Harbor Boats.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,526.97		\$2,526.97
Philippine Islands.....	825.00		825.00
Total.....	3,351.97		3,351.97

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$4,677.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,500.00		\$2,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	825.00		825.00
Total.....	3,325.00		3,325.00

*United States.*—This item provides for the purchase of fresh water required for boiler and other purposes on harbor boats. The present estimate is based upon the reported cost for fiscal year 1916, being \$26.97 less than said cost.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

**Item A. T. 235g. Charter or Hire of Harbor Boats.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$16,322.41		\$16,322.41
Philippine Islands.....			

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$14,445.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	14,400.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$16,000.00		\$16,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			

*United States.*—This item provides for the charter or hire of commercial boat service, supplemental to or in place of owned service. Also, hire of boats to replace owned boats temporarily withdrawn from service on account of accident or for other cause. During the current fiscal year (fiscal year 1917) the following services are being engaged under annual contract:

	Per annum.
Ferry service at Fort Greble, R. I.....	\$9,293
Launch, towage, and ferry service at the Aviation School, San Diego, Cal.....	3,000

Casual and unanticipated service will, it is thought, require approximately \$3,652 additional.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate.

## Item A. T. 235h. Miscellaneous Expenses, Harbor Boats.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,361.44	.....	\$10,361.44
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total.....	.....	.....	11,361.44

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$14,556
Fiscal year 1917.....	12,000

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$10,000.00	.....	\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total.....	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00

*United States.*—This item provides funds for all miscellaneous expenses of harbor boats, such as laundry, removal of ashes, hire of divers' services, payment for recovery of small boats lost in storms, storage charges on small boats during winter season, and the like. Also, for reimbursement of the Ordnance Department for 40 per cent of the cost of operation of the steamer *Ordnance* in providing additional boat service for this corps—which during fiscal year 1916 amounted to \$6,846.22.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount included in this estimate is based upon the estimated cost for fiscal year 1916.

## Item A. T. 236 (consolidated). Purchase, Operation, and Maintenance of Other Vessels.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$566,973.27	\$369,490.93	\$936,464.20
Philippine Islands.....	74,721.80	.....	74,721.80
Total.....	641,695.07	369,490.93	1,011,315.79

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$805,432.90
Fiscal year 1917.....	730,625.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$633,666.00	.....	\$633,666.00
Philippine Islands.....	73,998.00	.....	73,998.00
Total.....	707,664.00	.....	707,664.00



*United States.*—This estimate is a consolidation of the estimates submitted under subitems 236b to 236h, inclusive, and is to provide for the operation and maintenance of the boats known as "other vessels" of the harbor-boat service, shown in the list appended hereto. The boats are supplied and maintained by the Quartermaster Corps primarily for the technical service of the Coast Artillery Corps—planting mines, laying and repairing fire-control cable, towing targets, vessel-tracking and searchlight drills, and the like. In addition, when their services can be spared, they are also used for transportation purposes. In estimating for the current requirements for fiscal year 1918, the cost for fiscal year 1916 has been used, added to which a total additional sum of \$66,692.73 has been included, distributed through the subitems as below indicated, to provide for fuel, supplies, crew, and services for the new vessels now under construction and to be constructed from funds of fiscal year 1917—including one new first-class mine planter, the *General Wm. M. Graham*, and three new 65-foot distribution box boats. The increases mentioned are as follows:

236b. Repairs.....	\$0,588.44
236c. Fuel.....	7,690.33
236d. Supplies.....	7,930.96
236e. Crew hire.....	32,305.82
236f. Water.....	\$57.58
236g. Charter.....	9,007.43
236h. Miscellaneous expenses.....	112.18

By reference to the subitems mentioned, detailed explanation will be found as to the necessity for each such increase.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities under this consolidated item is for operation and maintenance of the list of boats shown in tabular statement here following, these vessels performing services similar to those mentioned above. The present estimate is slightly less (\$723.80) than the reported cost for fiscal year 1916; and no new construction has been requested.

*Other vessels, United States.*

Vessel.	Class.	Length.	Service.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
Joseph Henry.....	Cable steamer.....	160	Laying and repairing cable.
Cyrus W. Field.....	do.....	121	Do.
General Wm. M. Graham.....	Mine planter and cable ship.	171	Under construction.
General S. M. Mills.....	Mine planter.....	165	Mine planting practice work.
General J. M. Schofield.....	do.....	165	Do.
General R. T. Frank.....	do.....	165	Do.
General E. O. C. Ord.....	do.....	165	Do.
Colonel Geo. Armistead.....	do.....	150	Do.
Major Samuel Ringgold.....	do.....	150	Do.
General Robt. Anderson <sup>1</sup> .....	Steam tug.....	98	Artillery practice work.
General Richard Arnold <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	98	Do.
General R. B. Ayres <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	98	Do.
General J. M. Brannan <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	98	Do.
General Harvey Brown.....	do.....	98	Do.
General G. W. Getty <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	98	Do.
General R. H. Jackson <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	98	Do.
General A. M. Randol <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	98	Do.
Captain Jas. Farnace <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	98	Do.
Captain Gregory Barrett <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	98	Do.
Major A. G. Forse <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	86	Do.
Captain A. M. Wetherill <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	86	Do.
Captain C. W. Rowell <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	86	Do.
Captain T. W. Morrison <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	86	Do.
Major Evan Thomas <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	105	Do.
Lieutenant Geo. M. Harris <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	105	Do.
Reno.....	do.....	96	Do.
Lieutenant A. H. Cushing <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	95	Do.
Gibbon.....	do.....	72	Loaned to Engineer Corps.
Lieutenant W. L. Murphy.....	do.....	65	Artillery practice work.
Lieutenant E. F. Koehler <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	65	Do.
Lieutenant A. W. Drew <sup>1</sup> .....	Steam launch.....	60	Do.
Captain J. C. Gregg <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Lieutenant W. H. Lee <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Lieutenant W. E. Shipp <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Lieutenant A. M. Augustin, Jr. <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Captain Connell <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Captain B. M. Hartshorne <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Lieutenant E. A. Bumpus <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
General De Russey <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Colonel Mitchell <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	45	Do.
Lieutenant Crosby <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	40	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Vessel performs some quartermaster (transportation) work in addition to its Artillery duties.

*Other vessels, United States—Continued.*

Vessel.	Class.	Length.	Service.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
Colonel Ramsay <sup>1</sup> .....	Gasoline launch.....	30	Artillery practice work.
Captain W. H. Wilhelm <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Lieutenant E. E. Downes <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Lieutenant W. C. Neary <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	60	Do.
Mansfield <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	45	Do.
Pleasanton <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	30	Do.
Lieutenant Hazlett <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	33	Do.
Lieutenant W. A. Sater.....	do.....	42	Do.
Whidby <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	20	Do.
Distribution box boats Nos. 1 to 7.....	do.....	32	Do.
Distribution box boats Nos. 9 to 15.....	do.....	32	Do.
Distribution box boats Nos. 24 to 33.....	do.....	32	Do.
Distribution box boats L-34, L-35, L-36.....	do.....	64	Do.
Lieutenant C. F. Conry <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	36	Do.
Lieutenant H. R. Adair <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	36	Do.
Power mine yawls Nos. 1 to 24, and 26 to 39, inclusive.....	do.....	20	Do.
Mine yawls Nos. 1 to 29, 31 to 35, 37 to 40, 42 to 59, and 62 to 75, inclusive.....	Oar-propelled.....	20	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Vessel performs some quartermaster (transportation) work in addition to its Artillery duties.

From the foregoing list it will be noted that there are 2 cable steamers, 1 mine planter and cable ship under construction, 6 mine planters, 21 steam tugs, 22 steam and gasoline launches, 27 distribution box boats, 38 power mine yawls, and 68 oar-propelled mine yawls in that branch of the harbor-boat service engaged principally in Artillery duties.

*Other vessels, Philippine Islands.*

Vessel.	Class.	Length.	Service.
		<i>Feet.</i>	
General Henry Hunt.....	Mine planter.....	150	Mine planting practice work.
General Henry Knox.....	do.....	150	Do.
San Pedro.....	Steam tug.....	100	Artillery practice work.
Florida.....	Steam launch.....	71	Do.
Distribution Box No. 1.....	Gasoline launch.....	65	Do.
Distribution Box No. 2.....	do.....	65	Do.
Distribution Box Boats Nos. 17 to 22.....	do.....	32	Do.

From the foregoing list it will be noted that there are 2 mine planters, 1 steam tug (auxiliary mine planter), 1 steam launch, and 7 gasoline launches in the Artillery branch of the Philippine harbor-boat service.

**Item A. T. 236a. Purchase or Construction of Other Vessels.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....		\$369,490.93	\$369,490.93
Philippine Islands.....			

## Item A. T. 236b. Repairs, Other Vessels.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$84,911.56	.....	\$84,911.56
Philippine Islands.....	10,249.79	.....	10,249.79
Total.....			95,161.35

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$67,900
Fiscal year 1917.....	82,300

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$94,500.00	.....	\$94,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,120.00	.....	10,120.00
Total.....	104,620.00		104,620.00

*United States.*—This item provides for the repair and alteration of the boats included in the list shown under item 236 consolidated), known as "other vessels." These boats are given a thorough overhauling and repair twice a year, the work being accomplished under contracts awarded as result of competitive bidding when the cost exceeds \$500 in any case. When favorable estimates are received from near-by navy yards, award is made to the Navy Department and settlement effected by reimbursement of the appropriations of said department. The present estimate is based on the cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further allowance of \$9,588.44 to provide for the increasing age of the various vessels, and to provide for contingencies.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is \$129.79 less than the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

## Item A. T. 236c. Fuel, Other Vessels.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$92,309.67	.....	\$92,309.67
Philippine Islands.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
Total.....			104,309.67

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$108,300.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	127,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$100,000.00	.....	\$100,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	12,000.00	.....	12,000.00
Total.....	112,000.00		112,000.00

*United States.*—This item covers the supply of all fuel (coal, fuel oil, and gasoline) required for the operation of these vessels. This fuel is obtained under annual contracts awarded as the result of competitive bidding. The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916; with a further allowance of \$7,690.33 to provide for supply of fuel for new vessels now under construction and expected to be in commission during fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

#### Item A. T. 236d. Supplies, Other Vessels.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$47,069.05	.....	\$47,069.05
Philippine Islands.....	13,723.80	.....	13,723.80
Total.....			60,792.85

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$55,372.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	52,500.00

##### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$55,000.00	.....	\$55,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	13,000.00	.....	13,000.00
Total.....	68,000.00	.....	68,000.00

*United States.*—This item provides for all running supplies (excepting fuel and water) as well as equipment, required for operation and maintenance of these vessels—such as paints, oils, waste, repair parts, packing and the like. The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916; with a further allowance of \$7,930.95 to provide for furnishing of supplies for new vessels now under construction and expected to be in commission during fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is \$723.80 less than the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

#### Item A. T. 236e. Employees, Other Vessels.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$333,060.18	.....	\$333,060.18
Philippine Islands.....	33,400.00	.....	33,400.00
Total.....			371,688.18

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$341,160.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	378,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$365,366.00		\$365,366.00
Philippine Islands.....	38,628.00		38,628.00
Total.....	403,994.00		403,994.00

*United States.*—This item provides for payment of the crews of the boats known as "other vessels." The following list shows the number, grades, and rates of compensation allowed these employees. The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, with an added allowance of \$32,305.82 to provide for payment of the crew of the new mine planter *Gen. Wm. M. Graham* (now under construction) and to provide for masters for three new distribution box boats to be constructed from funds of the fiscal year 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is based upon the list of employees shown in the following table, setting forth the number, grades and rates allowed:

1 boatswain, at \$660.....	\$660	2 mates, at \$1,716.....	\$3,432
2 cabin boys, at \$567.....	1,134	2 mates, at \$1,680.....	3,360
2 cabin boys, at \$516.....	1,032	5 mates, at \$1,560.....	7,800
2 coal passers, at \$858.....	1,716	1 mate, at \$1,040.....	1,080
1 coxswain, at \$828.....	828	2 mates (second), at \$1,380.....	2,760
2 cooks, at \$831.....	1,662	5 mates (second), at \$1,200.....	6,000
7 cooks, at \$756.....	5,292	4 oilers, at \$996.....	3,984
3 cooks, at \$648.....	1,944	4 oilers, at \$858.....	3,432
8 deck hands, at \$516.....	6,528	2 oilers, at \$828.....	1,656
9 deck hands, at \$780.....	7,020	2 oilers, at \$780.....	1,560
7 deck hands, at \$768.....	5,376	16 oilers, at \$768.....	12,288
8 deck hands, at \$765.....	6,120	5 oilers, at \$720.....	3,600
4 deck hands, at \$696.....	2,784	4 oilers, at \$516.....	2,064
20 deck hands, at \$600.....	12,000	2 oilers, at \$456.....	912
3 deck hands, at \$528.....	1,584	2 stewards, at \$963.....	1,926
2 engineers, chief, at \$2,100.....	4,200	7 stewards, at \$876.....	6,132
2 engineers, chief, at \$2,046.....	4,092	2 masters, at \$2,100.....	4,200
5 engineers, chief, at \$1,860.....	9,300	1 master, at \$1,800.....	1,800
1 engineer, chief, at \$1,680.....	1,680	2 engineers, at \$1,920.....	3,840
2 engineers, chief, at \$1,590.....	3,160	1 engineer, at \$1,620.....	1,620
14 engineers, at \$1,500.....	21,000	2 officers, at \$1,500.....	3,000
1 engineer, at \$1,440.....	1,440	2 officers, at \$1,200.....	2,400
2 engineers, at \$1,380.....	2,760	2 engineers, at \$1,320.....	2,640
15 engineers, at \$1,260.....	18,900	1 mate, at \$1,020.....	1,020
2 engineers, at \$1,080.....	2,160	2 engineers, at \$600.....	1,200
2 engineers, assistant, at \$1,584.....	3,168	1 engineer, at \$534.....	534
2 engineers, assistant, at \$1,500.....	3,000	2 engineers, at \$480.....	960
5 engineers, assistant, at \$1,440.....	7,200	1 engineer, at \$474.....	474
1 engineer, assistant, at \$1,140.....	1,140	2 boatswains, at \$270.....	540
8 firemen, at \$936.....	7,488	1 boatswain, at \$294.....	294
6 firemen, at \$900.....	5,400	6 quartermasters, at \$180.....	1,080
4 firemen, at \$858.....	3,432	2 quartermasters, at \$204.....	408
4 firemen, at \$828.....	3,312	6 deck hands, at \$144.....	864
10 firemen, at \$780.....	7,800	6 sailors, at \$144.....	864
28 firemen, at \$768.....	21,504	8 sailors, at \$174.....	1,392
4 firemen, at \$720.....	2,880	6 oilers, at \$300.....	1,800
1 fireman, at \$672.....	672	2 oilers, at \$284.....	568
12 firemen, at \$660.....	7,920	12 firemen, at \$180.....	2,160
42 firemen, at \$648.....	27,216	4 firemen, at \$234.....	936
2 masters, at \$2,280.....	4,560	2 stewards, at \$600.....	1,200
2 masters, at \$2,178.....	4,356	2 cooks, at \$420.....	840
6 masters, at \$1,980.....	11,880	1 cook, at \$354.....	354
2 masters, at \$1,680.....	3,360	2 cooks, at \$240.....	480
14 masters, at \$1,580.....	22,120	6 mess boys, at \$150.....	900
3 masters, at \$1,440.....	4,320	2 messmen, at \$120.....	240
20 masters, at \$1,260.....	25,200		
1 master, at \$1,080.....	1,080		
		Total.....	38,628

## Item A. T. 236f. Water, Other Vessels.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,542.42	.....	\$1,542.42
Philippine Islands.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Total.....			1,792.42

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,139.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,790.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,600.00	.....	\$1,600.00
Philippine Islands.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Total.....	1,850.00		1,850.00

*United States.*—This item provides for procurement of fresh water for boiler and other purposes on these vessels. The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, with a further allowance of \$57.58 for minor contingencies.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate submitted by the department authorities for this purpose is the same as the reported cost for fiscal year 1916.

## Item A. T. 236g. Charter or Hire of Other Vessels.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,592.57	.....	\$4,592.57
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			4,592.57

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,667.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	6,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$13,600.00	.....	\$13,600.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	13,600.00		13,600.00

*United States.*—This item provides for the charter or hire of commercial vessels in place of or supplemental to the owned vessels, for towing targets, vessel-tracking,

searchlight drills, and other such service for the Coast Artillery. The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, with an added amount of \$9,000 to reimburse the Department of Commerce for the occasional use of lighthouse tenders as mine-planting vessels. This latter amount was included in the estimate for fiscal year 1917 under item 236a, as a betterment, but it more properly belongs under this item and has been so included for fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate.

**Item A. T. 236h. Miscellaneous Expenses, Other Vessels.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$3,487.82		\$3,487.82
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			3,487.82

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,389
Fiscal year 1917.....	4,130

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$3,600.00		\$3,600.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	3,600.00		3,600.00

*United States.*—This item provides for the procurement of miscellaneous services for these vessels, not provided for in other items—such as rental of submarine signal receiving apparatus, hire of divers' services, payment for recovery of small boats, lost in storms, winter storage charges on small boats, laundry service, removal of ashes, and the like. The present estimate is based upon the cost for fiscal year 1916, being \$112.18 greater than said cost.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate.

## RECAPITULATION.

*Estimate fiscal year 1918, "Transportation of the Army and its supplies."*

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND UNITED STATES.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.					Total.	Estimate per capita, 1918, 1919 officers and men.	
			Regular Army at present strength.		Second increment (25,146 officers and men).		Regular Army reserve.			Officers' Reserve Corps.
			Current requirements.	New construction.	Current requirements.	New construction.				
202a-e	Transportation of troops and impedimenta...	\$1,400,961.40	\$1,401,048.00		\$242,652.00		\$80,000.00	\$1,723,700.00	\$10.20	
202f-g	Purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of railroad equipment.....	158,580.00	19,000.00	\$6,500.00				25,500.00	.151	
202h	Reimbursement travel expenses, cadets.....	8,750.00	8,750.00		1,250.00			10,000.00	.059	
203a	Transportation of signal stores.....	53,264.00	140,000.00		24,000.00			164,000.00	.07	
203b	Transportation of engineering stores.....	42,000.00	65,000.00		12,000.00			77,000.00	.456	
203c	Transportation of medical stores.....	40,000.00	50,000.00		9,000.00			59,000.00	.349	
204	Transportation of baggage.....	248,662.00	248,750.00		35,250.00		\$3,000.00	283,000.00	1.686	
205	Cost of packing and crating.....	103,270.00	123,500.00		11,000.00		500.00	135,000.00	1.799	
206	Transportation of recruits.....	1,130,965.00	883,000.00		340,520.00			1,223,520.00	7.242	
207	Transportation of recruiting parties.....	27,656.70	28,000.00		4,700.00			33,700.00	.199	
208	Transportation of applicants for enlistment.....	335,740.10	224,500.00		118,200.00			342,700.00	2.028	
209	Travel allowances to enlisted men on discharge.....	874,000.00	1,600,000.00		2,000.00			1,600,000.00	9.468	
210	Transportation of persons (military prisoners).....	26,000.00	26,000.00					26,000.00	.166	
211	Transportation of supplies to the Militia.....									
212	Transportation of the necessary agents and other employees.....	47,361.80	50,000.00					50,000.00	.296	
213	Reimbursement of travel expenses, civilian employees.....	49,270.00	60,180.00					60,180.00	.356	
214	Transportation of clothing and equipment.....	211,411.00	267,000.00		23,000.00		6,000.00	300,000.00	1.775	
215	Transportation of other quartermaster's stores.....	1,218,530.00	1,450,000.00		156,000.00		4,000.00	1,613,000.00	9.544	
216	Transportation of horse equipment.....	600.00	14,500.00		1,200.00			15,700.00	.063	
217	Transportation of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms.....	553,000.00	690,000.00		120,000.00			810,000.00	4.793	
218	Wharfage.....	55,800.00	57,100.00					57,100.00	.338	
219	Tolls and ferriages.....	6,400.00	9,000.00		1,000.00			10,000.00	.059	
220	Transportation of funds.....	7,600.00	7,600.00					7,600.00	.045	
221	Draft animals (purchase and hire of).....	268,141.00	72,000.00		3,000.00			75,000.00	.444	
222	Pack animals (purchase and hire of).....	143,014.60	30,400.00					30,400.00	.180	
223	Harness (purchase of).....	71,468.00	117,300.00		37,833.00			155,133.00	.918	



*Estimate fiscal year 1918, "Transportation of the Army and its supplies"—Continued.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND UNITED STATES—Continued.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.						Total.	Esti- mate per capita, \$ 168,969 officers and men.
			Regular Army at present strength.		Second increment (25,146 officers and men).		Regular Army reserve.	Officers' Reserve Corps.		
			Current requirements.	New con- struction.	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.				
224	Harness (repair of).....	\$43,822.88	\$50,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50,200.00	\$0.297	
225	Wagons (purchase of).....	104,040.00	52,962.00	.....	\$97,138.00	.....	.....	200,000.00	1.193	
226	Wagons (repair of).....	68,384.00	54,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,000.00	.32	
227	Carts (purchase and repair of).....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	.035	
228	Drays (purchase and repair of).....	1,000.00	700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	700.00	.004	
229	Other vehicles (purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of).....	273,670.00	1,989,492.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,989,492.00	11.772	
230	Drays, cartage, and hauling.....	80,000.00	79,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000.00	.473	
231	Teamsters.....	267,580.00	248,520.00	.....	.....	\$500.00	.....	248,520.00	1.471	
232	Other employees.....	1,117,845.00	1,142,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,142,900.00	6.763	
233	Ships (purchase of).....	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
234	Sailing public transports.....	1,926,362.00	2,055,510.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,055,510.00	12.163	
235	Boats (purchase, repair, and operation of).....	1,006,712.00	947,261.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	947,261.00	5.606	
236	Other vessels (purchase, repair, and opera- tion of).....	730,625.00	707,664.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	707,664.00	4.187	
	General.....	10,279,973.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	23,000,000.00	14,977,737.00	56,500.00	1,238,043.00	.....	11,000.00	16,373,790.00	98.887	

<sup>1</sup> The amount of \$10,279,973.52 was appropriated for transportation of the militia, purchase of motor trucks, and other general purposes in connection with the mobilization of the Organized Militia.

## UNITED STATES.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.						Total.		
			Regular Army at present strength.		Second increment (25,146 officers and men).		Regular Army reserve.	Officers' Reserve Corps.			
			Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	C urrent re- quirements.	New con- struction.					
202a-e 202f-g	Transportation of troops and impedimenta.....	\$1,386,161.40	\$1,389,148.00	\$6,500.00	\$238,902.00		\$80,000.00		\$1,708,050.00		
202h	Purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of railroad equipment.....	152,580.00	10,000.00						16,500.00		
202i	Reimbursement travel expenses, cadets.....	8,750.00	8,750.00			1,250.00			10,000.00		
202j	Transportation of signal stores.....	53,014.00	139,000.00			23,800.00			162,800.00		
202k	Transportation of engineering stores.....	41,850.00	94,600.00			11,800.00			76,400.00		
202l	Transportation of medical stores.....	39,400.00	48,300.00			8,700.00			57,000.00		
202m	Transportation of baggage.....	247,182.00	246,350.00			32,410.00			278,760.00		
202n	Cost of packing and crating.....	93,270.00	112,000.00			9,500.00		\$500.00	123,000.00		
202o	Transportation of recruits.....	1,129,965.00	882,000.00			340,820.00			1,222,820.00		
202p	Transportation of recruiting parties.....	27,156.70	28,600.00			4,700.00			33,300.00		
202q	Transportation of applicants for enlistments.....	335,740.10	224,500.00			118,200.00			342,700.00		
202r	Travel allowances to enlist men on discharge.....	830,000.00	1,555,000.00						1,555,000.00		
202s	Transportation of persons (military prisoners).....	26,000.00	26,000.00			2,000.00			28,000.00		
202t	Transportation of supplies to the militia.....										
202u	Transportation of the necessary agents and other employees.....	45,961.80	48,000.00						48,000.00		
202v	Reimbursement of travel expenses, civilian employees.....	49,270.00	59,200.00						59,200.00		
202w	Transportation of clothing and equipment.....	211,411.00	267,000.00			23,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	300,000.00		
202x	Transportation of other quartermaster stores.....	1,068,530.00	1,300,000.00			146,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	1,453,000.00		
202y	Transportation of horse equipment.....	600.00	14,500.00			1,200.00			15,700.00		
202z	Transportation of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms.....										
202a	Wharves.....	548,000.00	682,500.00			120,000.00			802,500.00		
202b	Tolls and ferriages.....	55,000.00	56,600.00						56,600.00		
202c	Transportation of funds.....	6,100.00	8,750.00			1,000.00			9,750.00		
202d	Draft animals (purchase and hire of).....	248,141.00	37,600.00			3,000.00			40,600.00		
202e	Pack animals (purchase and hire of).....	123,014.60	10,080.00						10,080.00		
202f	Harness (purchase of).....	53,588.00	101,135.00			30,863.00			131,998.00		
202g	Harness (repair of).....	36,822.88	42,200.00						42,200.00		
202h	Wagons (purchase of).....	93,040.00	35,912.00			84,946.00			170,858.00		
202i	Wagons (repair of).....	55,384.00	50,000.00						50,000.00		
202j	Carts (purchase and repair of).....	4,500.00	4,700.00						4,700.00		
202k	Drays (purchase and repair of).....	1,000.00									
202l	Other vehicles (purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of).....	227,570.00	1,984,542.00						1,984,542.00		
202m	Drayage, cartage, and hauling.....	80,000.00	79,000.00				500.00	500.00	80,000.00		

*Estimate fiscal year 1918, "Transportation of the Army and its supplies"—Continued.*  
UNITED STATES—Continued.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.						Total.
			Regular Army at present strength.		Second increment (25,146 officers and men).				
			Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Regular Army reserve.	Officers' Reserve Corps.	
231	Teamsters.....	\$137,589.00	\$131,100.00						\$131,100.00
232	Other employees.....	717,845.00	669,952.00						669,952.00
233	Ships, public transport.....	6,500.00							
234	Sails, public transport.....	1,391,502.00	1,628,210.00						1,628,210.00
235	Boats (purchase, repair, and operation of).....	718,400.00	618,500.00						618,500.00
236	Other vessels (purchase, repair, and operation of).....	675,825.00	633,666.00						633,666.00
	General.....	10,279,973.52							
	Total.....	21,232,728.00	13,184,495.90	\$56,500.00	\$1,202,091.00			\$90,500.00	14,541,586.00

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

202a-e	Transportation of troops and impedimenta.....	\$14,900.00	\$11,900.00					\$15,650.00
202f-g	Purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of railroad equipment.....	6,000.00	9,088.00			\$3,750.00		9,000.00
202h	Reimbursement travel expenses, cadets.....		1,000.00		200.00			1,200.00
203a	Transportation of signal stores.....	250.00	150.00		200.00			600.00
203b	Transportation of engineering stores.....	600.00	1,700.80		300.00			2,000.00
203c	Transportation of medical stores.....	1,500.00	2,400.00		840.00			3,240.00
204	Transportation of baggage.....	10,000.00	11,500.00		1,500.00			13,000.00
205	Cost of packing and crating.....	1,000.00	1,000.00					1,000.00
206	Transportation of recruits.....	1,500.00	1,400.00					1,400.00
207	Transportation of recruiting parties.....							
208	Transportation of applicants for enlistment.....							
209	Travel allowance to enlisted men in discharge.....	44,000.00	45,000.00					45,000.00
210	Transportation of persons (military prisoners).....							
211	Transportation of supplies to the militia.....	1,400.00	2,000.00					2,000.00
212	Reimbursement of the necessary agents and other employees.....		980.00					980.00
213	Reimbursement travel expenses, civilian employees.....							
214	Transportation of clothing and equipment.....							
215	Transportation of other quartermaster's stores.....	130,000.00	150,000.00		10,000.00			160,000.00
216	Transportation of horse equipment.....							

217	Transportation of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms	5,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
218	Wharves.....	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
219	Tolls and ferriages.....	300.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
220	Transportation of funds, and hire of.....	1,500.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
221	Transportation of pack animals (purchase and hire of).....	20,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00	34,000.00
222	Pack animals (purchase and hire of).....	20,000.00	20,320.00	20,320.00	20,320.00
223	Harness (purchase of).....	17,900.00	16,165.00	16,165.00	16,165.00
224	Harness (repair of).....	12,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00
225	Wagons (purchase of).....	11,000.00	16,950.00	16,950.00	16,950.00
226	Wagons (repair of).....	13,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
227	Carts (purchase and repair of).....	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
228	Drays (purchase and repair of).....				
229	Other vehicles (purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of).....	46,100.00	24,950.00	24,950.00	24,950.00
230	Drayage, cartage, and hauling.....	130,000.00	117,420.00	117,420.00	117,420.00
231	Teamsters.....	400,000.00	472,964.00	472,964.00	472,964.00
232	Other employees.....				
233	Sails (purchase of).....	534,960.00	427,300.00	427,300.00	427,300.00
234	Sailing public transport.....	283,312.00	356,768.00	356,768.00	356,768.00
235	Boats, purchases, repair, and operation of.....	34,800.00	73,968.00	73,968.00	73,968.00
236	Other vessels, purchase, repair, and operation of.....				
	Total.....	1,767,272.00	1,793,242.00	35,952.00	1,829,194.00

<sup>1</sup> The amount of \$10,279,973.52 was appropriated for transportation of the militia, purchase of motor trucks, and other general purposes in connection with the mobilization of the Organized Militia.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Tuesday, December 12, 1916.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. COL. C. B. BAKER, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; CAPT. W. H. OURY, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; CAPT. C. P. DALY, QUARTERMASTER CORPS; AND F. A. ELLISON, SECRETARY TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL—Continued.**

**WATER AND SEWERS.**

The CHAIRMAN. The first item this morning is on page 38 of the committee print for "Water and sewers at military posts":

For procuring and introducing water to buildings and premises at such military posts and stations as from their situations require it to be brought from a distance; for the installation and extension of plumbing within buildings where the same is not specifically provided for in other appropriations; for the purchase and repair of fire apparatus, including fire-alarm systems; for the disposal of sewage, and expenses incident thereto, including the authorized issue of toilet paper; for repairs to water and sewer systems and plumbing within buildings; for hire of employees [and the preparation of camp sites, including the procurement of water, installation of water and sewer systems, construction of roads, and the construction of temporary kitchens, mess shelters, latrines, bathhouses, and storehouses for the storage and safe-keeping of supplies at mobilization camps in the several States for the forces called or drafted into the service of the United States, and to be available from June eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, \$4,000,000], \$3,027,964.

Gen. SHARPE. The amount required under that item is \$3,027,964. That is a decrease of \$972,036 from the appropriation for 1917.

Mr. KAHN. I see you have some language in brackets which is evidently intended to be taken out. The language is "and the preparation of camp sites, including the procurement of water, installation of water and sewer systems, construction of roads, and the construction of temporary kitchens, mess shelters, latrines, bathhouses, and storehouses for the storage and safekeeping of supplies at mobilization camps in the several States for the forces called or drafted into the service of the United States, and to be available from June eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, \$4,000,000." Why do you want that stricken out?

Gen. SHARPE. That was put in in the Senate last year, at the time of the passage of the appropriation bill. It was intended largely to provide for the mobilization camps.

Mr. KAHN. You do not think that language is necessary at the present time?

Gen. SHARPE. Not for 1918.

Mr. TILSON. Was it the idea to make permanent mobilization camps?

Gen. SHARPE. I did not so understand it.

Mr. TILSON. Then why should they provide for sewer systems? I can understand why they should construct temporary kitchens, mess shelters, latrines, and bathhouses.

Gen. SHARPE. That language was put in in the Senate, and we did not know of it until the bill was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY. How much money was spent for mobilization camps last year?

Gen. SHARPE. We have not yet received all the figures.

Mr. ANTHONY. Have you any figures which will show about how much money was spent on mobilization camps?

Gen. SHARPE. We can get those figures and put them in the record, as far as we have received the reports.

(The data referred to is as follows:)

*Amounts expended on mobilization camps, appropriation supplies, services, and transportation, 1916-17.*

Camp Willis, Ohio, construction of mobilization camp.....	\$202, 272. 27
Fort Sill, Okla., material and labor establishing Oklahoma mobilization camp.....	4, 009. 56
State of Alabama, mobilization of Cavalry, water system, latrines, bath-houses, electric lights, telephones, etc.....	1, 000. 00
Fort Sill, Okla., pipe and fittings furnished by Oklahoma Militia in fitting up camp.....	81. 50
Fort Myer, Va., material and labor covering road to mobilization camp .	1, 713. 79
Camp Moore, S. C., telephone line for mobilization camp, State of South Carolina.....	292. 54
Camp Perry, Ohio; repairs to sewer system.....	631. 00
Total.....	210, 000. 66

In connection with the above statement showing expenditures incurred on account of mobilization camps, it may be remarked that all States have not as yet been heard from, and in all probability additional expenditures will be required for this purpose in the near future. Consideration is now being given to a request of the State of Virginia in connection with the mobilization of the Virginia State troops involving approximately \$46,000.

Mr. ANTHONY. It ran into quite a large sum, did it not?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. There were quite large sums expended in some cases. Before the appropriation bill was passed it was necessary to undertake some of this work at mobilization camps, and we provided for that out of the appropriations we already had.

Mr. ANTHONY. I have heard the Government criticized for spending large sums of money in forming mobilization camps when they could have taken advantage of permanent Government buildings at posts, which were unoccupied. Why was that thing done?

The CHAIRMAN. You mean for the National Guard?

Mr. ANTHONY. For the mobilization of the National Guard on its way to the border. For instance, I was told that in the State of Ohio the National Government spent about \$140,000 for a temporary camp and the mobilization of the Ohio troops, when they could have just as well been mobilized at Fort Sheridan or Fort Benjamin Harrison on the way to the border, at which posts the Government had unoccupied buildings which could have been utilized. Instead of that the Government squandered all this money in making these temporary camps. Is there anything in that?

Gen. SHARPE. There is this much to be said about that, Mr. Anthony: The mobilization camps for the troops of the several States were in the States from which the troops came.

Mr. ANTHONY. That was not absolutely necessary, was it? It was not necessary to form them in each State. There is nothing in the law to compel the Government to mobilize the National Guard of each State within that State?

Gen. SHARPE. I think the States would have complained if that had not been done.

Mr. ANTHONY. I do not think so. It was simply a lack of policy on the part of the War Department in the utilization of facilities which they had.

Mr. GREENE. Is it not a fact that many of the troops were mobilized under the call of the Government?

Mr. ANTHONY. I understand they were called in under the Federal service.

Gen. SHARPE. Until they are mustered in they do not come under the Federal service. Until that time the camps are maintained and the troops subsisted by the State authorities.

Mr. ANTHONY. Who designates the mobilization camps, the State or the Federal Government?

Gen. SHARPE. It was done by the State and Federal authorities in conjunction with each other.

Mr. GORDON. I know the governor of Ohio was severely criticized for not mobilizing the Ohio troops at Camp Perry, where the State had its own camp, thoroughly equipped.

Mr. ANTHONY. And \$140,000 was spent in that mobilization, which the Federal Government had to pay back.

Mr. GORDON. That was the fault of the governor.

Mr. CRAGO. The Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department communicated with the officials of the various States, and the governor of each State was directed to mobilize the State troops at the point designated by the Division of Militia Affairs.

Mr. KAHN. This is the condition of affairs as it existed in most of the States. When the National Guard were called out they were called to mobilize at certain points within the State. It was found that many of the national guardsmen were unable to proceed to the front, and for various reasons they were excused. Now, the regiments had to be recruited up to at least their minimum strength, and of course the various States wanted to recruit from the citizens of those States. If the Ohio regiments had been sent to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, they probably never would have been recruited up to their required strength.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to ask Mr. Kahn what would there have been to prevent sending an Ohio recruit to Fort Sheridan to join an Ohio regiment, just as they have sent recruits from the various States to the border since the troops have been on the border in order to fill up the regiments?

Mr. KAHN. My idea about it is that the presence of the troops themselves in the State would lead to a recruiting which would fill up the regiments. Whereas, if a regiment was several hundred miles away from its home State, and the men of the regiment could not consult with some of their friends and induce them to come into the regiment, there would be a great deal more trouble in getting recruits.

Mr. ANTHONY. My purpose in calling attention to this matter is this: To my mind it illustrates one of the instances where there has been a tremendous and useless waste of public funds.

Mr. FIELDS. I would like to know why all the Ohio troops were mobilized in the State itself instead of at some central Government post.

Gen. SHARPE. That point is a matter of policy which was determined by the department.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand that you had nothing to do with that.

Mr. KAHN. In regard to this item for water and sewers at military posts, was the \$4,000,000 which was appropriated last year sufficient?

Capt. OURY. It has not all been expended yet.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put into the hearings a statement showing how much has been spent and how much is left?

Gen. SHARPE. We can get the amount which has been apportioned.

NOTE.—Of the \$4,000,000 appropriated, \$2,272,915.78 has not been expended to date.

Mr. KAHN. Will you have a deficiency in this item?

Gen. SHARPE. There is no deficiency, except for the next six months. If the National Guard are retained in the service for the next six months there will be a deficiency of \$141,750.

Mr. KAHN. That is, if 75,000 men are continued in service for the next six months?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. I would like to ask you, General, about the difficulty of obtaining the material for temporary kitchens and for piping water, when you need it. Did you not have great difficulty in obtaining lumber, piping, screening material, and all that sort of thing?

Gen. SHARPE. Capt. Oury can tell you about that.

Capt. OURY. No such difficulty has been referred to the War Department, but that material is generally purchased on the border, locally.

Mr. TILSON. I was on the border, and we applied for lumber to cover our mess houses and our kitchens, and for screening materials, intending to do all the work by soldier labor. All we wanted was the material, and we requisitioned and requisitioned, from the first of July until the latter part of August, for the necessary material to do the absolutely necessary work, and all that time we were exposed to the flies and all the dangers that accompany flies. We were subjected to that by reason of the fact that we were not able to get the material. We needed lumber, water piping, roofing material—tar paper—and various things of that kind, and it was months before we were able to get sufficient material to do the necessary work to properly protect our kitchens, sinks, etc.

Capt. OURY. That was probably due to the fact that there was such a large number of troops to be cared for all at the same time.

Mr. TILSON. That is what I am talking about, the difficulty of being able to meet just such a situation in the future, and I wanted to know whether from your experience with such difficulties in the past you anticipate similar difficulties in the future, and whether steps have been or will be taken to avoid such a situation.

Gen. SHARPE. If we had the funds to enable us to lay up a reserve stock so that we could have it at hand in case of emergency, we could get it shipped out much more promptly. We have not the money to



enable us to get a sufficient quantity of such materials so that we can store them for future use.

Mr. CALDWELL. There were not any of those materials which were not available at wholesale houses within a couple of hundred of miles from the border camps so that you could have gotten them promptly and without much difficulty.

Gen. SHARPE. If we had had the money that could have been done. Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. KAHN. Bearing out what Col. Tilson has said, I want to say I was on the border three weeks ago, and some of the lumber had not then arrived. There was some complaint about the fact that the lumber for the tent floors was not distributed, and there was a lack of lumber for temporary shelters for the animals in the National Guard. So that what Mr. Tilson has said is probably entirely correct.

Mr. GREENE. Did the Government get preferential treatment by the railroads, notwithstanding the congestion due to the rush of European orders?

Gen. SHARPE. We sent freight shipments to the border on express time. Our freight cars went through on express time, labeled with the labels we put on them. All the way through we had preferential treatment for our shipments.

Mr. CALDWELL. Where did you send the lumber from which was used in the border camps?

Capt. OURY. That was bought locally. The funds were sent to the local officers and purchases were made at the nearest point.

Mr. KAHN. I think I saw a dozen trainloads of lumber being rushed into El Paso from various points.

Mr. CALDWELL. I have lived in that country and I know it does not take a month to ship a carload of lumber from San Antonio to El Paso.

Mr. KAHN. But a carload is a mere drop in the bucket. Lumber was sent in there by the trainload.

Mr. CALDWELL. Well, it does not take any longer to ship a trainload than a carload from San Antonio to El Paso.

Mr. KAHN. It required a great many trainloads.

Mr. FIELDS. Do you know how much lumber was needed there?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; I do not. We have not those figures. We gave them the funds with which to purchase the lumber.

By way of a partial explanation of the delay, as I recall, all during the summer we had reports from all over the country of the shortage of lumber because of some complications in reference to some shipments from abroad which used to come into the country.

Mr. CALDWELL. As far as lumber is concerned, all of the Texas and Louisiana region was near at hand, right at the door of the border camps. It is a fact that at Lake Charles they have millions of feet of lumber all the time laying in storage.

Mr. FIELDS. But there might have been a shortage of a particular grade of lumber.

Mr. ANTHONY. Some of the largest lumber mills in that part of the country are at San Antonio.

Mr. KAHN. Do you issue specifications for lumber, and buy it under contract?

Gen. SHARPE. We gave them all the money which they required and the purchases were made locally.

Mr. KAHN. And they purchased undoubtedly in accordance with the custom of the department, and awarded the contracts to the lowest bidders.

Gen. SHARPE. I suppose so; yes, sir.

Mr. FIELDS. Have you any idea as to how much money you gave them to purchase lumber down there?

Capt. OURY. We have given them something over a million dollars.

Mr. TILSON. I would say the matter of delay was the only trouble, because eventually we got enough lumber to put everything into good shape. There was no complaint as to the amount of money granted. We finally got all the material we needed, but we did not get it until about the 1st of September, after we had been suffering all during July and August.

Mr. KAHN. You were at San Antonio?

Mr. TILSON. We were at Nogales.

Mr. GREENE. General, you remember what happened at Chickamauga?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Were any of the evils which existed at Chickamauga found to be corrected in the border camps?

Gen. SHARPE. I think all of them were.

Mr. GREENE. That is the delay, the congestion, and the inability to get supplies, even when they were at hand, but not available for distribution?

Gen. SHARPE. I think the evils which existed at Chickamauga were practically all corrected on the border. The sick report shows practically no sickness, and the same conditions which existed at Chickamauga—

Mr. GREENE (interposing). I was speaking more particularly of your experience in the Commissary Department, whether you found that the traffic congestion and the inability to get supplies at Chickamauga had been more or less corrected at the border camps.

Gen. SHARPE. They were entirely corrected, I think, sir, by the cooperation of the railroad authorities in the matter.

Mr. McKENZIE. Inasmuch as Col. Tilson was at Chickamauga during the Spanish-American war, and has also recently been on the border, I would like to have him make a statement as to how he found conditions on the border in comparison with what they were at Chickamauga.

Mr. TILSON. It would take too long to make a detailed statement in regard to that. But I would like to say just this one thing. It was a contrast rather than a comparison, because the conditions on the border were so much better than those at Chickamauga. Everything was handled so much better than in 1898 that it was really encouraging, especially in connection with the matter of sanitation and health, and this lumber and screening material about which I spoke is very important from the point of view of health and sanitation.

Gen. SHARPE. In regard to the cooperation between the Quartermaster's Department and the transportation companies, that is a matter which is fully treated in the annual report of the Quartermaster General. It shows the heartiest cooperation between those organizations.

Mr. KAHN. Where is that referred to in your annual report?

Gen. SHARPE. That will be found on pages 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53 of the annual report for 1916. There is a short paragraph I would like to read in reference to the expedition of the dispatch of trains by the southwestern roads, which is characteristic. It says: "Instructions have been issued to all concerned that all military trains are to be given right of way. The Sunshine Limited was sidetracked last night for the first time in its history. We are doing everything possible to facilitate the handling of business."

Mr. KAHN. Do you think the enlisted reserve corps feature of the national defense act will help you still further in case we should ever have to call out troops again?

Gen. SHARPE. That is the point where we are looking for assistance along that line. The enlisted reserve corps would help out and give us men thoroughly familiar with the business.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. This item amounted to \$4,000,000 last year, and you are now asking for only \$3,027,964. How much of the \$4,000,000 was used for the mobilization camps, and are you asking for more money for the work at posts than you asked for last year, outside of the amount asked for mobilization camps?

Capt. OURY. We received a million and a half for mobilization camps, upon the request, it is understood, of the Militia Bureau. That was in last year's appropriation.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Of that \$4,000,000, a million and a half was for mobilization camps?

Gen. SHARPE. That million and a half was not asked for by our office. It was inserted in the bill in the Senate, upon request of the Militia Bureau.

Mr. KAHN. Will you kindly insert in the hearings the names of the posts where you intend to spend that money, and the amount you intend to use at each post?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an itemized statement of the items composing this total?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we have that information.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the language in brackets to be stricken out?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

**Item W. and S. 237. Procuring Water (Water Systems).**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Philippine Islands.....		280,286.00	280,286.00
Total.....		320,286.00	320,286.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$363,866.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	221,036.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$8,200. 00	\$8,200. 00
<b>Total.....</b>		8,200. 00	8,200. 00

**Supplies.**—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of boilers, piping, fittings, and all material required for the construction of water systems, pumping plants, reservoirs, tanks, and trestles, wells, etc.

**Services.**—The services to be procured consist of the hire of laborers, etc., job and contract services, for the construction of water systems, pumping and power plants, reservoirs, tanks and trestles, sinking artesian wells, etc., and such other personal and nonpersonal services as may be necessary.

**United States:** No funds are estimated for this purpose for the United States on account of the necessity of keeping the total under the estimate within the amount approved by the Secretary of War. All new construction, therefore, under this item will have to go over until another year.

**Philippine Islands:** The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about \$252,000 under the cost for 1916, and about \$87,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. The funds are required for improving the water supply systems at Augur Barracks and Pettit Barracks.

**Item W. and S. 327a. Purchase of Water.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$277,485. 44		\$277,485. 44
Philippine Islands.....	32,728. 00		32,728. 00
<b>Total.....</b>	310,213. 44		310,213. 44

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$268,728. 00
Fiscal year 1917.....	356,809. 75

*Estimate fiscal year 1917.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$327,000. 00		\$327,000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	33,000. 00		33,000. 00
<b>Total.....</b>	360,000. 00		360,000. 00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	93,574. 00		93,574. 00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	93,574. 00		93,574. 00
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	453,574. 00		453,574. 00

**Services.**—The services to be procured under this item are all Class I, nonpersonal. They are for current requiremants only, and are required to cover payment for water purchased for military purposes, for recruiting stations, storehouses, etc.

**United States:** The amount of the estimate is approximately \$50,000 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$9,000 more than the apportionment for 1917. The increase is

due to the great amount of water consumed by troops on the border. Not only is the consumption very great there, but the water is also scarce in many places and, therefore, very expensive.

**Philippine Islands:** The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is approximately the same as the cost for 1916, and about \$5,000 less than the apportionment for 1917.

For authorized second increment: It is estimated that about \$93,474 will be required under this item to cover the cost of water due to the increase authorized in the Army for the fiscal year 1917.

#### Item W. and S. 237b. Sterilizers and Filters, Purchase and Repair of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,200.00	\$26,000.00	\$27,200.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,200.00	26,000.00	27,200.00

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	7,596.80

#### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$2,800.00	\$17,200.00	\$20,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,800.00	17,200.00	20,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		6,825.00	6,825.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		6,825.00	6,825.00
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>2,800.00</b>	<b>24,025.00</b>	<b>26,825.00</b>

**Supplies.**—Under this item are procured water bags, sterilizing, with ropes and covers attached, also hypochlorite of lime necessary to purify the water contained in these bags. In addition, if the purchase of any filters or sterilizers are found necessary, the funds are authorized from this item, although these articles have virtually been superseded by the canvas sterilizing water bags.

**United States.**—The amount of the estimate is about \$7,000 less than the cost for 1916, and about \$12,000 greater than the apportionment for 1917. A great many bags have been procured and used and it will be necessary to replace many of them and repair others during the fiscal year 1918. The item provides for both purchase and repair.

**Philippine Islands.**—No estimate.

**Sterilizing water bags.**—There have been furnished to the regulars and the militia on the Mexican border 7,919 of these bags. This quantity includes a reserve supply of 1,650 bags. The unit cost has ranged from \$4.765 to \$5.50. The first bags were not supplied with ropes or covers. Recently ropes and covers have been furnished and this, together with the rising cost of hardware, of which some of the parts are made, has brought the present price up to \$5.50.

One water bag will hold about 38 gallons of water. The allowance as prescribed by General Order 39 is one for each company, or 15 to a regiment.

**Hypochlorite of lime.**—There have been supplied to the regulars and the militia on the Mexican border 2,573,725 tubes. The unit cost has been 5 cents per tube for the entire quantity excepting the last 100,000 tubes, which are being purchased at a cost of 4.87 cents per tube.

One tube of lime will purify the contents of one bag. The allowance prescribed by General Order 39 is 730 tubes for a regiment for a 10-day's march supply.

*Water bags for pack animals.*—One thousand one hundred and seventy-four of these bags have been supplied, which amount includes a reserve of 300. The unit cost is \$15.13 per bag which has a capacity of about 25 gallons. The bag consists of two pouches hung over the animal's back, one on one side and one on the other. Each pouch of about 12½ gallons capacity.

The bag has been authorized as a part of field equipment, but the exact allowance per organization has not as yet been determined. When this is done, General Order 39 will be modified accordingly.

### Item W. and S. 238. Introducing Water to Buildings.

#### Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Philippine Islands.....		15,172.00	15,172.00
Total.....		40,172.00	40,172.00

#### Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$41,772.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	246,790.50

#### Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Total.....		15,000.00	15,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		\$687,098.00	\$687,098.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		687,098.00	687,098.00
Grand total of item.....		702,098.00	702,098.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of pipe, fittings, etc., and such other Class D articles as may be required in the construction of water-distributing systems.

*Services.*—The services to be procured consist of the hire of laborers, job and contract services, and such other personal and nonpersonal services as may be required in the construction of water-distributing systems.

*United States.*—No amount is estimated for, in view of the necessity of keeping within the amount approved by the Secretary of War to be estimated for under the entire appropriation.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about the same as the cost for 1916 and about \$25,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. The funds are required to introduce water to buildings constructed during the year and to those already constructed which have no water connections, at the different posts throughout the department.

*For authorized second increment.*—For detailed list of buildings, etc., estimated for on account of the increase in the Army authorized for the fiscal year 1918, see appropriation "Barracks and quarters." It will be observed that the notes under that appropriation show \$750,000 as the amount needed for new water connections in connection with the second increment. This amount has been reduced in view of the instructions of the Secretary of War limiting the total amount to be estimated for under "Water and sewers" to the total of \$687,098.

**Item W. and S. 238a. Fuel for Pumping Plants.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$132,243.75	.....	\$132,243.75
Philippine Islands.....	48,956.00	.....	48,956.00
Total.....	181,199.75	.....	181,199.75

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$196,981.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	219,272.75

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$173,105.00	.....	\$173,105.00
Philippine Islands.....	48,000.00	.....	48,000.00
Total.....	221,105.00	.....	221,105.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	46,172.00	.....	46,172.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	46,172.00	.....	46,172.00
Grand total of item.....	267,277.00	.....	267,277.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be prepared under this item are Class A and will be required for purchase of fuel for pumping plants.

*United States.*—The amount of the estimate is about \$40,000 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$5,000 less than the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about the same as the cost for 1916, and approximately \$8,000 more than the apportionment for 1917. No explanation is given by the department authorities for the increase.

*For authorized second increment.*—It is estimated that about \$46,172 will be required on this account, due to the increase authorized in the military for the fiscal year 1918.

**Item W. and S. 239. Installation and Extension of Plumbing Within Buildings.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	.....	\$55,020.60	\$55,020.60
Philippine Islands.....	.....	25,786.00	25,786.00
Total.....	.....	80,806.60	80,806.60

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$52,948.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	375,081.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$58,890.00	\$58,890.00
Philippine Islands.....		9,000.00	9,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>67,890.00</b>	<b>67,890.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		435,750.00	435,750.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>435,750.00</b>	<b>435,750.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>		<b>503,640.00</b>	<b>503,640.00</b>

*Services.*—The services procured under this item are by contract and hire, as may be deemed necessary, for the placing of plumbing in new buildings.

*United States.*—The funds estimated for will be used for new construction in connection with new projects estimated for under appropriation "Barracks and quarters," to which attention is invited. The estimate is about \$3,000 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$287,000 under the apportionment for 1917. The apportionment for 1917 was for an unusual purpose; i. e., for remodeling and bringing up to date the plumbing systems in many abandoned posts. Such an expenditure would not, of course, be required again this fiscal year.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about \$16,000 under the cost for 1916, and about \$21,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. Funds are required for installing the necessary plumbing facilities in buildings at Camp Keithley.

*For authorized second increment.*—For detailed list of buildings, etc., estimated for on account of the increase in the Army authorized for the fiscal year 1918. See appropriation "Barracks and quarters." It will be observed from the notes under that appropriation that \$671,700 is the amount estimated as being required for new plumbing. However, since the Secretary of War has limited the grand total to be estimated for under "Water and sewers," it became necessary to reduce the amount estimated for new plumbing to \$435,750.

**Item W. and S. 240. Fire Apparatus, Purchase of.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$22,128.95	\$22,128.95
Philippine Islands.....		22,665.00	22,665.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>44,793.95</b>	<b>44,793.95</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$49,406.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	52,033.80

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>



*Supplies.*—The supplies under this item consist of gasoline and chemical fire engines, fire hose, ladders, axes, extinguishers, hose carts, and other fire-extinguishing apparatus.

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is about \$3,000 more than the cost for 1916 and about \$17,000 under the apportionment for 1917. The decrease is made necessary to keep the total of the estimate within the amount approved by the Secretary of War.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate submitted.

#### Item W. and S. 241. Fire Apparatus, Repair of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,081.82	.....	\$10,081.82
Philippine Islands.....	3,824.00	.....	3,824.00
Total.....	13,905.82	.....	13,905.82

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$18,149.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	20,879.98

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$8,000.00	.....	\$8,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Total.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies under this item consist of hose, buckets, axes, and all material and parts required to replace or make repairs to fire-extinguishing apparatus.

*Services.*—Either job or contract services are procured under this item, as may be deemed to the best interests of the Government, for repairs to the apparatus.

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is about \$2,000 less than the cost for 1916 and about \$10,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. It is believed to be sufficient for the purpose.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about \$1,800 under the cost for 1916 and the same as the apportionment for 1917.

#### Item W. and S. 242. Fire-Alarm Systems, Purchase of.

No estimate.

#### Item W. and S. 242a. Fire-Alarm Systems, Repair of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$621.50	.....	\$621.50
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Total.....	2,621.50	.....	2,621.50

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,910.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,900.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	300.00		300.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,300.00</b>		<b>1,300.00</b>

*Supplies.*—The supplies procured under this item consist of wire batteries, bells, annunciators, etc., required in the repair of fire-alarm systems.

*Services.*—The services to be procured consist of either job or contract, as may be considered to the best interests of the Government.

*United States.*—The estimate is approximately the same as the cost for 1916, and about \$900 less than the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about \$1,700 under the cost for 1916, and the same amount under the apportionment for 1917.

**Item W. and S. 243. Sewage, Disposal of.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$21,907.85	\$21,907.85
Philippine Islands.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>41,907.85</b>	<b>41,907.85</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$33,046.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	193,157.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$15,700.00	\$15,700.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>15,700.00</b>	<b>15,700.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		315,000.00	315,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>315,000.00</b>	<b>315,000.00</b>

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be procured under this item consist of pipe, fittings, etc., required in the construction of sewerage systems.

*Services.*—The services to be procured consist of either job or contract, required for the construction of sewerage systems, purification plants, crematories, etc.

*United States.*—No estimate is submitted under this item, because of the necessity of keeping the total amount within the amount approved by the Secretary of War. All new work, therefore, will have to go over until another year.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about \$5,000 less than the cost for 1916, and \$16,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. The funds are required for the installation of sewer systems at Fort Mills and subpost of Fort Frank, for the completion of sewer system at Camp Keithley, and for extending the sewer system at Ludlow Barracks.

*For authorized second increment.*—For detailed list of buildings, etc., estimated for on account of the authorized increase in the Army for the fiscal year 1918, see appropriation "Barracks and quarters." It will be observed from the notes under that appropriation that \$535,000 is the amount estimated as being required for new sewer connections. The Secretary of War having, however, limited the total of the estimate under "Water and sewers," it became necessary to reduce the amount for new sewer connections to \$315,000.

### Item W. and S. 243a. Expenses Incident Thereto.

#### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$9,957.47	.....	\$9,957.47
Philippine Islands.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Total.....	15,957.47	.....	15,957.47

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$15,550.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	25,325.05

#### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$14,000.00	.....	\$14,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
Total.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is for services only. It is about \$4,000 above the cost for 1916, and about \$3,000 under the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about the same as the cost for 1916, and about \$2,700 under the apportionment for 1917.

### Item W. and S. 243b. Fuel for Incinerators.

#### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$24,969.45	.....	\$24,969.45
Philippine Islands.....	6,148.00	.....	6,148.00
Total.....	31,137.45	.....	31,137.45

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$9,491.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	29,016.90

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	24,000.00	.....	24,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be procured under this item are Class A.

*United States.*—The amount of the estimate is approximately the same as the cost for 1916, and about \$3,000 more than the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about the same as the cost for 1916, and \$2,000 less than the apportionment for 1917.

**Item W. and S. 243c. Incinerators, Purchase of, Repair of.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,200.00	.....	\$1,200.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,200.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,200.00</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	.....
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$2,449.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,700.00	.....	\$1,700.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,700.00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,700.00</b>

*Supplies.*—The amount estimated for is required for purchase of lumber, etc., for the manufacture of standard latrine boxes which are now being used in place of incinerators, also for repairs to old incinerators as well as repairs to latrine boxes already constructed.

*Services.*—Under this item, job or contract services are procured for the repairs to incinerators, latrine boxes, etc.

*United States.*—The amount of the estimate is about \$500 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$700 less than the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the Department authorities. There was no cost for 1916 and no apportionment for 1917.

**Item W. and S. 244. Toilet Paper.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$41,154.55		\$41,154.55
Philippine Islands.....	5,575.00		5,575.00
Total.....	46,729.55		46,729.55

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$38,575.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	48,206.10

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$44,500.00		\$44,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,500.00		5,500.00
Total.....	50,000.00		50,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Grand total of item.....	60,000.00		60,000.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies under this item are class A, the issue of same being governed by paragraph 1215, Army Regulations, 1913, section 5.

*United States.*—The amount of the estimate is about \$4,000 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$1,500 under the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about the same as the cost for 1916, and \$4,000 more than the apportionment for 1917. No explanation is given for the increase.

**Item W. and S. 245. Water, Systems, Repair of.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$45,000.00		\$45,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,503.00		20,503.00
Total.....	65,503.00		65,503.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$106,453.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	140,675.50

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$87,000.00		\$87,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	23,000.00		23,000.00
Total.....	110,000.00		110,000.00

**Supplies.**—The supplies under this item consist of pipe, fittings, and all material required for making repairs to water systems, wells, reservoirs, pumping plants, sterilizers, filters, etc.

**Services.**—The services procured under this item are both job and contract, and are required for the repair of water systems, pumping plants, sterilizers, etc.

**United States.**—The amount estimated for is about \$42,000 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$30,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. The amount is believed to be sufficient for the purpose.

**Philippine Islands.**—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is a little greater, by \$2,500, than the cost for 1916, and approximately the same as the apportionment for 1917.

#### Item W. and S. 246. Sewer Systems, Repair of.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$18,276.87	.....	\$18,276.87
Philippine Islands.....	9,058.00	.....	9,058.00
Total.....	27,334.87	.....	27,334.87

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$37,708.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	47,459.50

##### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	30,000.00	.....	\$30,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Total.....	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00

**Supplies.**—The supplies hereunder consist of pipe, fittings, and all material required to make repairs to sewerage systems, purification plants, crematories, etc.

**Services.**—The services to be procured under this item are obtained by contract, hire, and job for making repairs to sewerage systems, crematories, etc.

**United States.**—The estimate is about \$12,000 greater than the cost for 1916 and about \$17,000 under the apportionment for 1917. It is believed the amount will be sufficient for the purpose.

**Philippine Islands.**—The estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities and approximately the same as both the cost for 1916 and apportionment for 1917.

#### Item W. and S. 247. Plumbing Within Buildings, Repair of.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$80,481.43	.....	\$80,481.43
Philippine Islands.....	10,199.00	.....	10,199.00
Total.....	90,680.43	.....	90,680.43

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$105,699.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	143,706.30

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	108,000.00	.....	108,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	22,000.00	.....	22,000.00
Total.....	130,000.00	.....	130,000.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies under this item consist of pipe, fittings, and all material required for making repairs to plumbing systems within buildings.

*Services.*—The services procured under this item are both job and contract and required for repairs to plumbing systems in buildings.

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is about \$28,000 more than the cost for 1916 and about \$15,000 less than the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about \$12,000 more than the cost for 1916 and about \$2,000 more than the apportionment for 1917.

**Item W. and S. 248. Employees.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$234,000.00	.....	\$234,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	76,973.00	.....	76,973.00
Total.....	310,973.00	.....	310,973.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$310,973.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	366,604.10

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$227,350.00	.....	\$227,350.00
Philippine Islands.....	76,300.00	.....	76,300.00
Total.....	303,650.00	.....	303,650.00

*Services.*—The services required under this item are for employees in connection with pumping plants, water systems, sewerage systems, plumbing, etc.

*United States:* Under this item are paid the salaries and wages of engineers, firemen, plumbers, and others employed in connection with the various systems. The amount of the estimate is about \$7,000 less than the cost for 1916, and about \$63,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. A complete list of the employees paid from this item for 1916 and those estimated for 1918 is shown in Treasury Book of Estimates for 1918.

*Philippine Islands:* The estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about the same as the cost for 1916 and approximately \$1,300 more than the apportionment for 1917. A complete list of employees paid from this item for 1916 and those estimated for 1918 is shown in Treasury Book of Estimates for 1918.

RECAPITULATION.  
*Appropriation "Water and sewers at military posts," fiscal year 1918.*  
 UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.						Reserve stock.	Total.	Estimate per capita 188,999 officers and enlisted men.
			Present strength.		Second increment.		Officers' reserve corps.				
			Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current re-quirements.		New con-struction.			
237	Procuring water (water systems).....	\$221,036.00		\$8,200.00	\$8,200.00	\$83,574.00				\$8,200.00	\$2.684
237a	Purchase of water.....	356,809.75	\$360,000.00		360,000.00					453,574.00	
237b	Sterilizers and filters, purchase and repair of.....		2,800.00	17,200.00	20,000.00		\$6,825.00			26,825.00	.015
238	Introducing water to buildings.....	7,596.80		15,000.00	15,000.00		687,098.00			702,098.00	
238a	Fuel for pumping plants.....	246,790.50									
239	Installation and extension of plumbing within buildings.....	219,272.75	221,105.00		221,105.00	46,172.00				267,227.00	1.581
240	Fire apparatus, purchase of.....	375,081.00		67,890.00	67,890.00					503,840.00	
241	Fire apparatus, repair of.....	52,033.80		25,000.00	25,000.00					25,000.00	
242	Fire-alarm systems, purchase of.....	20,879.95	10,000.00		10,000.00					10,000.00	.059
242a	Fire-alarm systems, repair of.....										
243	Sewage, disposal of.....	3,900.00	1,300.00		1,300.00					1,300.00	.007
243a	Expenses incident thereto.....	193,157.00		15,700.00	15,700.00					330,700.00	.118
243b	Fuel for incinerators.....	25,325.05	20,000.00		20,000.00					20,000.00	.195
243c	Incinerators, purchase of, repair of.....	29,016.90	30,000.00		30,000.00	3,000.00				33,000.00	
244	Toilet paper.....	2,449.00	2,700.00		2,700.00					2,700.00	.016
245	Water systems, repair of.....	48,203.10	50,000.00		50,000.00					60,000.00	.354
246	Sewer systems, repair of.....	140,673.50	110,000.00		110,000.00					110,000.00	.649
247	Plumbing within buildings, repair of.....	47,459.50	40,000.00		40,000.00					40,000.00	.236
248	Employees.....	143,706.30	130,000.00		130,000.00					130,000.00	.769
		366,604.10	303,650.00		303,650.00					303,650.00	1.796
	Total.....	12,500,000.00	1,281,555.00	146,990.00	1,428,545.00	152,746.00	1,444,673.00	1,597,419.00		3,027,964.00	8.479

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the sum of \$2,500,000, appropriated for the fiscal year 1917, Congress appropriated \$1,500,000 to cover expenses incident to the preparation of mobilization camps or the militia called into the service of the United States, which was made available from June 16, 1916, making the total amount actually appropriated under this head \$4,000,000.



*Appropriation "Water and sewers at military posts," fiscal year 1918—Continued.*  
UNITED STATES.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.						
			Present strength.		Total.	Second increment.			Officers' reserve corps.
			Current requirements.	New construction.		Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	
237	Procuring water (water systems).	\$126,036.00							
237a	Purchase of water.	318,806.75	\$327,000.00		\$327,000.00	\$33,574.00		\$33,574.00	
237b	Sterilizers and filters, purchase and repair of.	7,596.80	2,800.00	\$17,200.00	20,000.00		\$6,825.00	6,825.00	
238	Introducing water to buildings.	208,790.50					687,098.00	687,098.00	
238a	Fuel for pumping plants.	178,861.75	173,105.00		173,105.00	46,172.00		46,172.00	
239	Installation and extension of plumbing within buildings.	345,081.00							
240	Fire apparatus, purchase of.	42,033.80	58,890.00		58,890.00		435,750.00	435,750.00	
241	Fire apparatus, repair of.	18,879.95	25,000.00		25,000.00				
242	Fire-alarm systems, purchase of.		8,000.00		8,000.00				
242a	Fire-alarm systems, repair of.	1,900.00	1,000.00		1,000.00				
243	Sewage disposal of.	161,157.00							
243a	Expenses incident thereto.	16,606.05	14,000.00		14,000.00				
243b	Fuel for incinerators.	21,016.90	24,000.00		24,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	
243c	Incinerators, purchase of.								
244	Toilet paper.	2,449.00	1,700.00		1,700.00				
245	Water systems, repair of.	45,708.10	44,500.00		44,500.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	
246	Sewer systems, repair of.	117,528.50	87,000.00		87,000.00				
247	Plumbing within buildings, repair of.	37,568.50	30,000.00		30,000.00				
248	Employees.	123,372.73	108,000.00		108,000.00				
		291,601.10	227,350.00		227,350.00				
	Total.	2,063,939.43	1,018,455.00	101,090.00	1,119,545.00	152,746.00	1,444,673.00	1,597,419.00	
									2,746,964.00

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

237	Procuring water (water systems).....	\$85,000.00	\$5,200.00	\$8,200.00				\$8,200.00	
237a	Purchase of water.....	38,000.00		33,000.00				33,000.00	
237b	Sterilizers and filters, purchase and repair of.....								
238	Introducing water to buildings.....	40,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00				15,000.00	
238a	Fuel for pumping plants.....	40,411.00		48,000.00				48,000.00	
239	Installation and extension of plumbing within buildings.....	30,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00				9,000.00	
240	Fire apparatus, purchase of.....	10,000.00							
241	Fire apparatus, repair of.....	2,000.00		2,000.00				2,000.00	
242	Fire-alarm systems, purchase of.....								
242a	Fire-alarm systems, repair of.....	2,000.00							
243	Sewage disposal.....	32,000.00	15,700.00	300.00				300.00	
243a	Expense incident thereto.....	8,719.00		15,700.00				15,700.00	
243b	Fuel for incinerators.....	8,000.00		6,000.00				6,000.00	
243c	Incinerators, purchase of, repair of.....			6,000.00				6,000.00	
244	Toilet paper.....	1,500.00		1,000.00				1,000.00	
245	Water systems, repair of.....	23,147.00		5,500.00				5,500.00	
246	Sewer systems, repair of.....	9,950.00		23,000.00				23,000.00	
247	Plumbing within buildings, repair of.....	20,333.57		10,000.00				10,000.00	
248	Employees.....	75,000.00		22,000.00				22,000.00	
				76,300.00				76,300.00	
	Total.....	436,060.57	233,100.00	47,900.00				281,000.00	

## CLOTHING AND CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "Clothing and camp and garrison equipage":

For cloth, woolens, materials, and for the purchase and manufacture of clothing for the Army, for issue and for sale at cost price according to the Army Regulations; for payment for clothing not drawn due to enlisted men on discharge; for altering and fitting clothing and washing and cleaning when necessary; for equipage, including authorized issues of toilet articles, barbers' and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances and applicants for enlistment while held under observation; issue of toilet kits to recruits upon their first enlistment, and issue of housewives to the Army; for expenses of packing and handling, and similar necessities; for a suit of citizen's outer clothing, to cost not exceeding \$10, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge; for indemnity to officers and men of the Army for clothing and bedding, and so forth, destroyed since April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by order of medical officers of the Army for sanitary reasons, \$17,393,233.

There is a decrease of about \$3,000,000 in that item.

Gen. SHARPE. The amount asked for is \$17,393,233. That is a decrease of \$2,886,767.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How does that come about?

Gen. SHARPE. The estimate for last year included the National Guard up to about the 1st of October or the 15th of October.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Can you tell us how much was spent on the National Guard and how much on the Regular Army last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Last year we estimated for \$13,000,000 for the National Guard, and that amount was cut to about \$6,000,000. The appropriation was cut to that amount when the bill was passed.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The actual appropriation was about \$6,000,000?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes sir; for the National Guard. That made a deficiency at once. We are going to ask for that deficiency in the urgent deficiency bill. We have actually spent \$16,000,000 for the National Guard.

Mr. McKENZIE. What is the deficiency on this item?

Gen. SHARPE. The deficiency on this item is \$10,732,172.

Mr. FIELDS. You estimated for \$13,000,000 last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; for the National Guard, and the appropriation bill carried \$6,000,000.

Mr. FIELDS. You spent \$16,000,000.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. General, did you not have a large surplus of supplies described under this item?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. Did you not have that in reserve supplies?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we had the reserve supplies appropriated for by Congress from 1909 to 1915. That amounted to \$4,121,533.61. Of these supplies there were in the Field Supply Depot No. 1, \$2,753,000. There was set aside at coast defenses to equip the number of men necessary to bring the number of men in the Coast Artillery Corps from peace to war strength, \$118,750. Supplies set aside at recruit depots to equip Regular Army organizations when recruited to war strength, \$94,850. That makes a total of \$2,967,600, or a difference between that and the amount appropriated of \$1,153,933.61.

Mr. ANTHONY. On what date were these supplies on hand?

Gen. SHARPE. About the 30th of June.

Mr. ANTHONY. You mean last June?

Gen. SHARPE. June, 1916.

Mr. KAHN. Have you any of the reserve on hand?

Gen. SHARPE. None at all. I would like to go on and explain that \$1,153,933.61 difference.

The difference between the amount appropriated and the value of supplies actually set aside as a reserve (\$1,153,933.61) was represented by working stock carried at the general supply depots in excess of current requirements and which could properly be considered as a reserve. This working stock amounted to \$6,300,000 in articles of clothing and equipage required for the field only, in other words, this is exclusive of the supplies required for garrison duty, such as dress clothing, service caps, bedsteads, trunk lockers, etc. It should be stated, however, that not only the reserve, but also the working stock has been entirely wiped out by issue of supplies to the militia when mustered into the Federal service.

Mr. KAHN. How much of the \$17,393,233 that you are now asking for is intended to supply reserve stock?

Gen. SHARPE. Of that amount \$3,971,147.86 is intended to supply reserve stock. In that connection I would like to say this.

The appropriation for clothing, camp and garrison equipage will not permit of the purchase of any clothing for reserve stock. The appropriation for clothing and equipage, fiscal year 1917, was \$20,280,000. This amount, plus \$10,132,972, a total of \$30,412,972, has been expended and obligated for the purchase of clothing and equipage to complete the equipment of the National Guard in the service of the United States, for their maintenance while in service to December 31, 1916, and for the maintenance of the Regular Army and equipment of first increment for the fiscal year. The estimate submitted by this office, fiscal year 1917, under head of "Clothing, camp and garrison equipage," was \$26,993,876.

Mr. KAHN. That is assuming that you are going to get 425,000 men?

Gen. SHARPE. Of course, our figures are based on the national defense act. I was asked why we put in such a small amount for reserve. The total amount shown here as being required for the Regular Army alone is a huge sum, all of it together. The prices are so high this year that I thought we had better not ask for anything but a fractional part, and we are asking for less than one-tenth this year of the amount we really need. I thought we had better not ask for a large amount, because we hope the prices will drop later on, and that we can buy more to advantage.

Mr. KAHN. I saw something in the papers not long ago to the effect that the uniforms worn by the National Guard while in the service of the United States would revert to the United States Government after the men in the National Guard are mustered out of the service. Is there anything in that?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; that will be done under a decision of the Judge Advocate General. I have a copy of the decision here, if you would like to have it in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. You may put that in the record.

(The correspondence is as follows):

- OCTOBER 20, 1916.

From: The Acting Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Title to clothing issued to enlisted men, National Guard.

1. On September 15, 1916, the following telegram was sent to the commanding general, Central Department (A. G. O. 2458905):

"Reference your telegram September 8, clothing issued enlisted men National Guard organizations after they are mustered into service United States is charged to enlisted men's clothing account and becomes his personal property. On muster out he is entitled to take this clothing with him."

2. On September 27, 1916, the following telegram was sent to the commanding general, Southern Department, and repeated to all the other departments (A. G. O. 2439416):

"Reference your indorsement August 21, enlisted men of militia, upon being brought into service United States, should be credited with regular initial clothing allowance and the value of clothing with which they are supplied at Federal expense after being called forth and which they are permitted to retain should be charged against such initial allowance period."

"Provisions of paragraph 460, Army Regulations, that no clothing will be charged to enlisted men of militia upon their being called into Federal service, except that which may subsequently be supplied directly from time to time by United States after muster in, should not be construed to cause a gratuitous issue of an equipment by United States after the call, since such construction would be inconsistent with law providing that pay and allowances of militia shall be same as that of enlisted men of Regular Army. Recruits enlisted after the President's call, for the Federal service, are entitled to the clothing allowance, initial and semiannual, from date of their enlistment."

3. In view of the fact that a soldier of the National Guard or Organized Militia, upon muster out of the Federal service, is not discharged, but is merely released from that service and is still a member of the Organized Militia or National Guard, it is the opinion of this office that the title to such clothing as may have been issued to him while in the service of the United States and charged against his clothing allowance, vests in the United States. It is only upon his discharge from the service of the United States that the Government relinquishes its ownership and title thereto passes to the individual.

4. This question has been presented to this office by the State of Massachusetts in the following form:

"Information is requested as to whether or not the United States or the State has any control over these uniforms and whether or not the individuals can be ordered out for duty in them, or if it will become necessary for the State to requisition for the equivalent 8,000 woolen olive-drab uniforms before these troops can be ordered for duty."

5. Paragraph 460, Army Regulations, requires that the several States shall be reimbursed in kind for all property turned over to the United States by the State on the muster in of its troops, when the organizations called into service are mustered out. This will require the United States to issue to the several States a large quantity of olive-drab and cotton uniforms, but it will be some time before the determination can be made as to the quantity of the clothing that must be so supplied. Steps have already been taken by this office to obtain this information. In the meantime the organizations are being ordered home from the border for muster out, and if the ruling stands as set forth in the telegram of September 15, 1916, quoted in paragraph 1—i. e., that the clothing is the personal property of the enlisted man, and on muster out he is entitled to take this clothing with him—there will be a large quantity of serviceable clothing lost to the United States for the equipment of the National Guard, which, in the opinion of this bureau, can be made available for use by the enlisted men thereof until worn out by legitimate use in service in the National Guard. It is recommended that the Judge Advocate General of the Army be called upon to express an opinion in this matter in order that if the opinion of this office is correct and title to clothing so issued vests in the United States the necessary steps may be taken to inform the State authorities concerned with as little delay as possible.

G. W. McIVER,  
Colonel, Infantry.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
October 27, 1916.

To the Judge Advocate General for remark.  
By order of the Secretary of War.

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,  
*Adjutant General.*

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
November 4, 1916.

## TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

1. The views of this office are desired on the question raised by the Acting Chief of the Militia Bureau, October 20, 1916, with respect to the title to and the disposition that should be made of clothing of enlisted men of the National Guard upon their muster out of the service of the United States. The question presented is based on an inquiry from the State of Massachusetts in the following form:

"Information is requested as to whether or not the United States or the State has any control over these uniforms, and whether or not the individuals can be ordered out for duty in them, or if it will become necessary for the State to requisition for the equivalent 8,000 woolen olive drab uniforms before these troops can be ordered for duty."

2. It is the settled view of the War Department that the title to clothing issued to the troops of the United States remains in the United States and that it can not be legally sold or disposed of by him. If sold by the soldier it may be seized under section 3748 R. S. (Digest Opins. J. A. G., 961). The view of the department is given in the Digest of Opinions of this office (p. 863) as follows:

"Held to be manifest from the provisions of sections 1242, 1296, 1303, and 5438, R. S., and the seventeenth article of war, that the clothing issued to soldiers for the use in the military service continues to be the property of the United States—the practice of charging them with the money value on issue being required by statute merely for convenience in accounting and to incite economy in the use and care of the clothing."

In a footnote to the provision here quoted reference is made to the opinion of this office of May 12, 1910, as having been approved by the Secretary of War and published in (Circular 36, War Department, June 6, 1910. It is further stated:

"The views above expressed are in accordance with the decisions of the civil courts, where prosecutions have been had under section 5438, R. S., and its reenactment in section 35 of the Criminal Code, of persons purchasing uniform clothing from soldiers. (See *U. S. v. Hart*, 146 Fed. Rep., 202; *U. S. v. Koplik*, 153 id., 920; *U. S. v. Smith*, 156 id., 859; *Lobosco v. U. S.*, 183 Fed. Rep., 742; *Ontai v. U. S.*, 188 Fed. Rep., 310.) In *Lobosco v. U. S.*, supra, in affirming the conviction, it was said that the uniform clothing 'being regarded as public property, whether remaining in a public depot, or in the possession of the individual soldier, and this notwithstanding the soldier is allowed to retain such articles of clothing as he has then in use on the expiration of his term of service.' In *Ontai v. U. S.*, in affirming the conviction, it was said 'clothing furnished to a soldier by the United States under a clothing allowance does not become his private property which he has a right to dispose of while in the service, but is public property within section 35 of the Penal Code (act of Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321; 35 Stat., 1095).' Section 35 of the Criminal Code is a reenactment of section 5483 of the Revised Statutes, with the addition of the words 'whether furnished to the soldier, sailor, officer, or person, under a clothing allowance, or otherwise'; thus making it clear that the clothing issued to a soldier is public property."

3. With respect to a soldier of the National Guard or Organized Militia, the soldier brings with him, upon entering the Federal service, the uniform and equipment which has been issued to the State, the legal title to which is in the United States. In an opinion of this office dated September 18, 1916, the view was expressed that enlisted men of the militia, upon being brought into the service of the United States, should be credited with the initial allowance, and the value of the clothing with which they are supplied at Federal expense after being called for and which they are permitted to retain should be charged against their initial allowance. The title of the clothing brought with them upon entering the Federal service, as well as that of the clothing which is issued to them while in such service, is in the United States. In view of the fact that a soldier of the National Guard or Organized Militia, upon

muster out of the Federal service, is not finally discharged, but is merely released from Federal service, remaining a member of the Organized Militia or National Guard, it is the opinion of this office that the title of the clothing continues to be in the United States and that no change in the title results from the muster-out settlement by virtue of which the soldier is rewarded for any economy exercised in the use and care of the clothing while in the service of the United States. Under this view the clothing issued to him continues available for his use while a member of the National Guard or Organized Militia, and settlement with the State can be made on the basis of replacing the clothing which was issued to the State and was brought with the militia into the Federal service by the clothing in the possession of the militia upon their muster out of such service.

E. H. CROWDER,  
*Judge Advocate General.*

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
November 8, 1916.

To the Chief of the Militia Bureau, inviting attention to the preceding indorsement hereon, the opinion of the Judge Advocate General being approved by the Secretary of War.

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,  
*Adjutant General.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
MILITIA BUREAU,  
November 10, 1915.

TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

1. Recommending reference to the Quartermaster General for notation, and that the department commanders be informed of this decision.
2. The return of this paper for file in this office is requested.

WM. A. MANN,  
*Brigadier General, General Staff, Chief of Bureau.*

[Fifth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
November 14, 1916.

To the Quartermaster General, inviting attention to the preceding indorsement hereon, and with the information that copies of these papers have been furnished to the commanding generals, Eastern, Western, Central, and Southern Departments. The return of this paper is desired.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,  
*Adjutant General.*

Mr. KAHN. Then, will that again give you a large reserve stock?

Gen. SHARPE. The clothing is on the men. They still continue as reservists after they are mustered out, according to the dual oath which they have taken, and if they are called out again they must have uniforms.

Mr. KAHN. They retain those suits in their possession or in their armories, and those suits are to be used if they are called out again?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. But suppose there is no call for them again within 15 years. What becomes of those suits?

Gen. SHARPE. They are in charge of the State.

Mr. TILSON. The State has meanwhile supplied other uniforms to take their places, as they are worn out. As I understand it the uniforms come back into the control of the State. That is, the company commander becomes responsible under his bond to the State for these uniforms, and they become again property which is in charge of the State.

Mr. CRAGO. National Government property in charge of the State. The CHAIRMAN. What is the difference in the title of the property now and then?

Mr. CRAGO. During their service these men were paying out of the clothing allowance for the clothes, but before the call the State was charged with all the clothing. It now goes back to the State.

Mr. GREENE. Is it not true that when certain National Guard units from several States were taken into the Federal service last summer then the Federal property in the custody of the State was inventoried, and the Federal Government did understand that it was not to come back?

Gen. SHARPE. The regulations were drawn practically providing for that when this decision of the Judge Advocate General which I have just referred to was rendered, holding that the regulations were not in compliance with the law.

Mr. ANTHONY. For how many men did you have reserve clothing before the National Guard was called into service the last time? In other words, how much reserve clothing had you accumulated in your depots, and for how many men?

Gen. SHARPE. There was appropriated from 1909 to 1915 \$4,000,000, which was sufficient to equip 60,000 men.

Mr. ANTHONY. You did not catch my question. It has been my understanding that heretofore the committee have been endeavoring to secure clothing sufficient to equip an army of half a million men if called upon. That has been the goal toward which the committee has been striving. For how many men did you have clothing in your depots before the National Guard was called into service the last time?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Gen. Aleshire testified before the committee last year in regard to this matter as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you to say that besides the equipment of the Regular Army and the National Guard you have equipment sufficient to equip 250,000 men in addition to that?

Gen. ALESHIRE. Yes, sir; and in addition to that data which has been compiled would indicate that arrangements can be made for the purchase of additional articles of equipment in considerable quantities, and within a comparatively short time.

Mr. ANTHONY. What I don't understand is how the supply of reserve clothing has been exhausted by the calling into service of 145,000 members of the National Guard.

Gen. SHARPE. I think Gen. Aleshire's statement is based on the proposition that the equipment of a man should consist of practically one suit of clothing.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. A shirt, clothes, hat, and shoes?

Gen. SHARPE. None of the militia had shoes.

Mr. KAHN. And the militia had only one suit of clothes.

Gen. SHARPE. They did not have that. They had a hat, a shirt, a pair of trousers, a pair of leggins, and one blanket.

Mr. ANTHONY. If you have not got the data here, I wish you would put in the record the amount of clothing you had, and how many men you could have equipped with the reserve clothing you had on hand before the National Guard was mobilized.

Gen. SHARPE. We are talking about full equipment now. That is the point I wanted to emphasize, because that point has been overlooked all the time. They are required to have two blankets, and



they are required to have one suit of clothes. They had no underclothes whatever.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to have you put in the record what you did have.

Gen. SHARPE. You mean the things which they had to have that we had on hand?

Mr. ANTHONY. What you had on hand.

Gen. SHARPE. I have a statement showing all that we had on hand and what the National Guard had on hand.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like you to show how many men you could have equipped with what you had on hand then. There is an apparent discrepancy between your statement and statements previously made.

Gen. SHARPE. I beg your pardon, Mr. Anthony, but there is no discrepancy. That statement of Gen. Aleshire was always based on the equipment authorized by the Division of Military Affairs, which was one suit. The minute you take a man and enlist him or muster him into the service he becomes entitled at once to the initial allowance, which amounts to \$46. Then you have to give him during the next six months an allowance which amounts to \$12.44 in addition. Besides that he must have provided for him a certain amount of tentage and equipage, an overcoat, a poncho or slicker, and things like that, which are not included in the initial allowance, or regular allowance, because they are issued by the Government. It really costs \$142.88 to clothe an enlisted man.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Gen. Aleshire said this in regard to that:

This, together with the 100,000 now equipped in the Regular Army, the 130,000 in the militia who are now equipped, and the supplies that we have in storehouses, say, for 150,000 men, would give us an equipment of clothing and equipage for from 600,000 to 700,000 men in 90 days.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think you could equip them as fast as they could be recruited?

Gen. ALESHIRE. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. And perhaps a little faster.

Gen. ALESHIRE. I would like to answer that question in this way: We have sufficient clothing to equip 150,000 men in the depots and storehouses. That would give us equipment for men as fast as they would probably enlist.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it not evident that you did not have that?

Gen. SHARPE. We had it in the way Gen. Aleshire answered the question.

Mr. ANTHONY. But not complete.

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; we never had it complete. I would like to read to the committee the regulations regarding the Organized Militia. It is paragraph 455(a), Army Regulations, 1913:

Governors of States and Territories and the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia are required at all times to keep on hand, either at the various company armories or in suitable storehouses a sufficient supply of arms, uniforms, and equipment to completely equip for the field the minimum number of men prescribed by the President for each organization, so that on being called into the service any organization will be completely equipped from the stores on hand in the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia without calling on the War Department for assistance.

(Note.—Due to rejections for physical and other reasons, about 25 per cent, the ranks of many organizations were greatly depleted, necessitating the complete outfitting of new men enlisted to replace them.)

As I told you, they drew only one suit of clothes and one blanket. Therefore they were not completely equipped.

Mr. TILSON. Does that take into account the fact that the National Guard organizations were on a peace footing, and that they were required at once and began at once to recruit to full strength? I know one regiment which added 500 men at once, raw recruits. Those men had to be fully equipped. They had nothing.

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; it does not take that into account. That was what we held in stock. We held in stock in the depots, under those appropriations of which I have spoken, supplies amounting to \$4,000,000, an amount necessary to equip the increase of the Army from peace to war strength. Those supplies were held in five supply depots. That amount was on hand in the depots, and that was enough to supply the men with full equipment. But the point I am making is that we had to use a large part of that to supplement the deficiency caused by the fact that the militia did not have full equipment when they went into camp.

Mr. KAHN. Did you find, General, that the States had on hand the clothing and equipment that you had issued to them for their various National Guard organizations?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; I think they did, pretty generally. But it was only for one suit.

Mr. KAHN. I understand that; but I saw something in the papers at the time which indicated that the States did not have the clothing and equipment that had been allotted to them and that there was considerable delay in equipping the troops on that account. According to your statement, there was nothing in those newspaper stories.

Gen. SHARPE. I think not. As I explained, they were not fully equipped. I have a table showing the articles of clothing and equipment required, and the equipment of the National Guard when it was mustered into the service of the United States under the President's call of June 18, 1916. The table also shows the cost of the deficit, etc.

Mr. KAHN. Will you kindly put that in the record?

(The table referred to is as follows:)

*Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage required to complete the equipment of the National Guard units mustered into the service of the United States under the President's call dated June 18, 1916.*

Articles.	Prescribed allowance at peace strength.	In actual possession of militia.	Deficit.	Cost of deficit.	Required to bring to war strength.	Cost.	Total initial cost.
Axes and helves.....	10,358		10,358	\$5,262.58	5,678	\$2,805.78	\$8,178.36
Bags, surplus kit.....	15,392	16,392			14,348	35,583.04	35,583.04
Bats, mosquito, single.....	120,884	96	120,884	423,094.00	109,972	384,902.00	807,996.00
Bedrolls.....	120,884		120,884	120,884.00	109,972	109,972.00	230,856.00
Blankets.....	241,768	120,884	120,884	483,315.00	224,198	840,742.50	1,294,057.50
Blankets, wool, O. D.....	2,211		2,211	375.87	120	22.10	1,294,397.97
Braided cord.....	6,265		6,265	1,628.90	5,655	1,470.50	3,099.46
Brooms.....	4,268		4,268	469.48	4,231	476.41	945.89
Buckles, scrubbing.....	3,384		3,384		4,124	318.08	318.08
Buckles, with slings.....	116		116	34.80			34.80
Camas, 124-ounce, yards.....	348		348				34.80
Camolet, ambroid, ounce.....							
Clothing.....							
Belts, waist.....	120,884	120,884		1,208.84	112,099	11,209.90	12,418.74
Breeches cotton, foot.....	196,498		196,498	235,797.60	203,558	244,629.00	480,427.20
Breeches cotton, mounted.....	45,270		45,270	54,324.00	20,330	24,396.00	78,720.00
Breeches woolen, foot.....							
Breeches woolen, mounted.....							
Chevrons, pair.....	82,057	98,240		27,890.35	27,030	9,496.20	37,386.55
Coats, cotton, service.....	120,884	182,057		181,396.00	112,099	108,148.50	349,474.50
Coats, woolen, service.....							
Cords, hat.....	120,884	120,884		7,253.04	109,972	6,598.32	13,851.36
Drawers, pair.....	362,652	120,884	362,652	119,675.16	336,297	110,978.01	230,653.17
Gloves.....							
Yellow horsehide, pairs.....	5,145		5,145	6,431.25	114	142.50	6,573.75
Riding pairs.....	25,033		25,033	42,556.10	7,947	13,509.90	56,066.00
Wool, O. D., pairs.....	120,884		120,884	47,144.76	112,099	43,718.61	90,863.37
Hats, service.....	120,884	120,884		170,445.44	112,099	158,059.59	328,504.08
Leaves.....	241,768		241,768	2,417.68	224,198	2,241.98	4,659.66
Leggins.....							
Canvas, pairs.....	98,240	198,240		46,177.03	104,056	48,906.32	95,063.35
Leather, pairs.....	22,635		22,635	49,797.00	8,143	17,914.00	67,711.00
Shirts, flannel, O. D.....	241,768	124,176	241,768	701,127.20	224,198	650,174.20	1,351,301.40
Shoes, marching, pairs.....	241,768		241,768	785,746.00	224,198	785,643.50	1,514,389.50
Stockings, pairs.....	604,420		604,420	78,574.60	448,390	58,291.48	1,136,860.08
Tags, identification.....	120,884		120,884		112,099		1,120.99
Tape for identification tags.....	120,884		120,884		112,099		384,421.95
Undershirts.....	362,652		362,652	199,455.60	336,297	184,963.35	

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> Articles so marked which were in the possession of the enlisted men of the National Guard when they were mustered into the service of the United States were not charged against their clothing allowance; consequently it was necessary to issue complete new outfits.

*Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage required to complete the equipment of the National Guard units mustered into the service of the United States under the President's call dated June 18, 1916—Continued.*

Articles.	Prescribed allowance at peace strength.	In actual possession of militia.	Deficit.	Cost of deficit.	Required to bring to war strength.	Cost.	Total initial cost.
<b>Tents:</b>							
Shelter, halves.....	130,159	130,159			114,627	\$212,059.95	\$212,059.95
Pyramidal, complete.....	18,811	18,811			14,349	688,752.00	688,752.00
Storage, complete.....	214	214					
Wall, large, complete.....	567	567			20	1,196.40	1,196.40
Wall, small, complete.....	6,009	6,009			213	6,070.50	6,070.50
Hospital, tropical, complete.....	116	116					
Hospital, ward, complete.....	174	174					
Tent flies, wall, large, extra.....	44	44					
Canvas latrine screen.....	2,345		2,345	\$46,900.00	40	800.00	47,700.00
<b>Toilet articles:</b>							
Combs.....	120,884		120,884	7,253.04	112,099	6,725.94	13,978.98
Housewives.....	15,234		15,234	5,464.24	13,863	4,991.40	10,475.64
Whistles and chains.....	12,925	12,925			1,563	318.60	318.60
<b>Total initial cost.....</b>				<b>4,192,064.46</b>		<b>6,940,447.36</b>	<b>11,132,511.82</b>

The CHAIRMAN. Your statement, as I understand it, is that what Gen. Aleshire meant in his statement before the committee last year was that he had this equipment on a peace basis?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, that the National Guard only had to use a uniform occasionally?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. One uniform was sufficient.

Mr. GREENE. And not a complete uniform at that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Were we not supposed to be providing reserve equipment for use in time of war? Was not that the object of laying up the reserve supply?

Gen. SHARPE. We had a reserve in Reserve Depot No. 1. But there were no appropriations for any reserve at any other depot. That was only for the militia in the Eastern Department.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are you asking for enough money now to allow you to provide a reserve equipment so that we can put an army of 500,000 men in the field, if called upon?

Gen. SHARPE. I am, eventually, just as I have told you.

Mr. ANTHONY. But on account of the prevailing high prices you are not asking for all of that now?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not want to ask for \$42,000,000 this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get along for the present with what you are asking for?

Gen. SHARPE. I hope to, Mr. Chairman, and I only want to emphasize the fact that this is for less than one-tenth. The Chief of Staff asked me why I was asking for such a small amount, and I said it was because I proposed to ask for the amount that I thought we could economically handle during the year, and that I would explain to the committee what the full requirements were, so that it would know what was coming in the subsequent estimates. Next year we propose to practically double this estimate, and the total amount required is \$42,000,000.

Mr. ANTHONY. If you fail to provide a sufficient amount for reserve now, how long would it take you to equip an army of 500,000 men? How long would it take to have the clothing for that number of men manufactured?

Gen. SHARPE. It would take some time, because all our cloth is manufactured especially for us, and if we do not have time to allow the dealers an opportunity to get the dyes, we may get cloth that is way off in shade. That was the reason why I wanted to put in a reserve stock of cloth last year.

Mr. ANTHONY. Did we do that?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. There was no amount given for that.

Mr. ANTHONY. I understood we appropriated \$4,000,000 to buy a reserve supply of cloth.

Gen. SHARPE. That amount was estimated for, but, as I say, we had the militia in the service, and our appropriation had been cut very nearly \$7,000,000. We had advertisements out for the purchase of that cloth, and we had the most advantageous offer that has ever been made to us for the purchase of cloth.

Mr. ANTHONY. Was not the cloth purchased?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; it was not. Before the bids were opened the Army appropriation bill passed, and we found that that appropriation

had been cut by over \$6,000,000, and we felt that we could not buy cloth and put it in reserve when we needed the money for the militia.

Mr. ANTHONY. So that money, instead of being used for the purpose for which it was appropriated, was used for another purpose?

Gen. SHARPE. We took it for granted, by the way in which the reduction was made, that the reduction was on the militia appropriation rather than on the appropriation for the Regular Army.

Mr. KAHN. The item for clothing was not raised?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You were not bound to spend that money for cloth?

Gen. SHARPE. We asked for \$26,000,000 and they gave us \$20,280,000.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, all of your estimates are based on the authorized strength?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You spent the money on the men actually enlisted, and we gave you a great deal more money?

Gen. SHARPE. The whole thing was lumped, both the militia and the Regular Army. There was no discrimination about it.

I would like to explain that deficiency. When the bill was under consideration in the Senate the item was put in for \$20,280,000. We had estimated to the Senate committee for very nearly \$27,000,000. When the matter was under consideration in the Senate it was stated that they proposed to cut the amount to \$16,000,000, and so I immediately wrote a letter to the Secretary of War calling his attention to the fact that we had already made obligations to meet the requirements of the militia, and that would make a deficiency of something like five or six million dollars. I think we had already made obligations to meet requirements up to the full amount of the estimate of nearly \$27,000,000. We had to have the materials. Then the Senate put the amount in at \$20,280,000, but they did not give us the amount which was estimated for.

Mr. KAHN. Was that supposed to include the amount of \$6,000,000 for a reserve of cloth?

Gen. SHARPE. That I do not know.

Mr. KAHN. That was lost sight of?

Gen. SHARPE. That was lost sight of. We were figuring on a large increase of the Army.

Mr. KAHN. So that the \$20,280,000 which was allowed did not take into consideration the purchase of any cloth?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; the estimate was cut \$6,000,000.

Mr. KAHN. You were facing an immediate need?

Gen. SHARPE. We were facing an immediate need, and as I told you, we had the most advantageous offer of cloth that we have ever had. We are now advertising for over 300,000 yards of cloth, and it is going to cost over \$100,000 more than it would have cost at that time.

Mr. ANTHONY. As I understand it, when the Army appropriation bill left this committee and passed the House, it had in it an item of \$4,000,000 for a reserve of cloth. How did you get away from expending that money for the purpose for which the House appropriated it?

Gen. SHARPE. It was not finally appropriated for that. There was one item for clothing.

(NOTE.—The bill as it first passed the House was for \$12,000,000.)

Mr. ANTHONY. And in the blanket authority under which we give the department the privilege of expending unexpended balances in one fund under one head for other purposes, you took the cloth money and expended it for something else?

Gen. SHARPE. The appropriation did not come to us in that way. There was no amount in it for a reserve.

Mr. ANTHONY. It left the House in that form.

Gen. SHARPE. It was an entirely different bill as it came from the Senate, and to us in the form of law. There was no hearing before the Senate committee.

Mr. KAHN. After the bill left the House the militia was called out and that created a new condition altogether. Then the problem was to furnish actual clothing and equipment to the men who had been called into the mobilization camps and sent to the border.

Mr. ANTHONY. For which we furnished the money in our bill?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The bill as it finally passed took into consideration only the money that was necessary for the men actually in the field, and it had nothing in it for the purchase of reserve cloth.

Gen. SHARPE. It also took into consideration only the National Guard being continued in the service until about October 1 or October 15, and the statement was made that in all probability it would be mustered out before that time.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What I would like you to answer—and I think Mr. Anthony also asked the question—is why you did not exercise the discretion which your department has, and buy this \$4,000,000 worth of cloth, and have your deficiency somewhere else, rather than lose the advantageous opportunity you had to buy that cloth? You had the money, and you had the authority to do that, but you used it for some other purpose. Why did you not use it to buy the reserve cloth?

Gen. SHARPE. Of course, our first duty is to provide the clothing for the men.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If you had bought that cloth it would have saved the Government quite a large sum of money?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; you would not have saved a cent. This cloth we are talking about is a wool cloth. The cloth we bought is cotton, and the cloth of the service uniforms which the militia had in their possession was wool. Practically none of them had cotton cloth uniforms. We had to provide the cotton cloth.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I understood you to say you will have to pay \$100,000 more now because you did not take advantage of the offer you had to buy that cloth. Why did you not use the money for that, and have a deficiency somewhere else?

Gen. SHARPE. Because we had to buy the cotton clothing which we did not have on hand.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. We have saved money by buying cheaper cloth?

Gen. SHARPE. They would not wear wool clothing on the border in the summertime.



Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then we would have saved money if we had spent \$4,000,000 for woolen cloth?

Gen. SHARPE. But we would not have had the cotton clothing to have given them in place of it.

Mr. ANTHONY. The net result is that we have sacrificed the reserve which we have been aiming to build up?

Gen. SHARPE. The reserve had to go when the militia was called out.

Mr. GREENE. It was such an occasion as this for which the reserve was created.

Mr. ANTHONY. This was not the actual reserve. We are talking about the money which was appropriated to buy the reserve.

Mr. TILSON. We had to take it for the actual emergency which presented itself.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. We did not buy the cloth when the advantageous opportunity was presented, and now it is worth about twice as much as it was then. We are going to have to use it some time or other, and we are out that much money because the cloth was not bought when it could have been bought at the cheaper price.

Mr. FIELDS. When we were providing for the reserve, we did not contemplate the calling out of the militia?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. FIELDS. The calling out of the militia brought about a new condition which made it necessary to use the money provided for the reserve for equipment which was needed immediately?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. FIELDS. And the only way you could get that equipment which was needed immediately was to use the money which was provided for the reserve?

Gen. SHARPE. We did not have any reserve money. The bill came out of the Senate in an entirely different shape from that in which it passed the House. There were no hearings before the Senate committee.

Mr. FIELDS. In other words, you had to have the material, and that you purchased with this \$4,000,000 which you would otherwise have used for the purchase of reserve stock?

Gen. SHARPE. We expended the entire appropriation for clothing and equipage required by the men in the service.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it not true that the bill also provided money for the purchase of equipment which you bought with the \$4,000,000?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not think so.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then Congress failed to do its duty.

Gen. SHARPE. We had no hearings in the Senate Committee to show how the money was to be used.

Mr. KAHN. How much money was appropriated for this particular item in the House bill, as it passed the House? Do you recall that?

Gen. SHARPE. You mean for clothing?

Mr. KAHN. Yes; when it passed the House.

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know how much it was in the House. We estimated in the appropriation bill which came before this committee last year for \$13,280,898.80.

Mr. CALDWELL. What did you get?

Gen. SHARPE. I have not those figures before me.

(NOTE.—The House appropriation was for \$12,000,000.)

Mr. CALDWELL. You say you had a very advantageous offer for the purchase of \$4,000,000 worth of cloth?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many yards of cloth did that offer cover?

Gen. SHARPE. That covered 500,000 yards, I think. I have a statement which shows all that.

Mr. McKENZIE. At the time we were discussing the appropriation bill, the things which happened were not anticipated at all?

Gen. SHARPE. That is true.

Mr. McKENZIE. Is not the situation something like this: If we were attempting to appropriate money for the repairs of a public building, and before that appropriation was available the building burned down and we had to construct a new building, would there be any criticism about using the money appropriated for the repair of the building in the construction of a new building? It seems to me there was an emergency which arose and which does not warrant criticism.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many yards of cloth would the \$4,000,000 have purchased?

Gen. SHARPE. I have here a memorandum which relates to that matter.

Mr. CALDWELL. If we went out to buy that cloth now, which could have been bought for \$4,000,000 at the time you refer to, what would it cost us?

Gen. SHARPE. I can not give you that amount offhand. In reference to this matter I desire to say that it is not our function to go into the market and speculate as to what the market is going to do.

Mr. CALDWELL. I understand; but this reserve was one of the things which this committee was impressed with as being necessary, just like the other things for which we appropriated money. We do not buy things simply because the Government has money. We buy something because it is needed. We did not hesitate about making a deficit for other things you needed. Why did you hesitate about making a deficit to pay for the purchase of this cloth?

Gen. SHARPE. Because we have no authority under the law to make a deficit for reserves. I think that section 3722 of the Revised Statutes gives us authority to make deficits to clothe and feed the Army, so that the men will not either freeze to death or starve to death.

Mr. CALDWELL. You have authority to make a deficit for the things you did buy, but you did not have authority to make a deficit for this reserve cloth, and you had money appropriated to buy the things you did not buy, but which you needed.

Gen. SHARPE. I did not know that. As the bill came from the Senate it was entirely different from the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. TILSON. We talked about expending \$4,000,000 for reserve cloth, but we did not legislate that way?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; there was no legislation. You did not appropriate as much as the estimate called for.

Mr. FIELDS. If you had spent this \$4,000,000 for reserve cloth, how would you have provided for the actual needs of the Army at the time?

Gen. SHARPE. We would have had to go on increasing the deficiency by that amount.

The following table shows the advantageous bids referred to.

*Statement showing prices under opening of July 20, 1916, as compared with latest estimated prices and estimated prices in the next two months.*

Articles.	Average price opening July 20, 1916.	Present estimated price.	Estimated cost next two months.
1,700 bugles.....each.....	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50
100 desks, field, large.....do.....	14.17	13.00	13.00
1,260 desks, field, small.....do.....	10.47	9.67	9.67
460,000 yards duck, khaki, 8-ounce.....yard.....	.225	.25	.2625
1,860,000 yards duck, khaki, 12.4-ounce.....do.....	.337	.35	.3675
535,000 yards duck, shelter tent.....do.....	.288	.30	.315
865,000 yards cloth, cotton, O. D.....do.....	.227	.28	.294
400,000 yards flannel, O. D.....do.....	1.38	1.50	1.65
500,000 yards melton, O. D., 16-ounce.....do.....	1.47	2.00	2.20
350,000 yards melton, O. D., 30-ounce.....do.....	2.346	2.50	2.75

These bids were rejected because funds were not available to accept them.

Price of wool per pound: Last July, 60 cents; December 1, \$1; December 12, \$1.05.

DECEMBER 12, 1916.

Mr. TILSON. If you had expended the whole \$20,000,000 for clothing at that time, it would now have been worth a good deal more, and that would have been a profitable speculation?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. And would have created a deficit for everything. If you had spent it all for cloth on speculation, and created a deficit for the things you actually needed, it would have been advantageous to the Government in dollars and cents?

Gen. SHARPE. But I do not think that is our province.

Mr. McKENZIE. I would like to ask you one question in connection with this matter. Do you have tentative agreements with the business houses of the country that in case of emergency you can get their output to supply the needs of the Army?

Gen. SHARPE. I can not say that there are such agreements, but there is a general understanding that they will give us the preference.

Mr. McKENZIE. The national defense act gives us the authority, under the law, to do that, but you have not taken any steps to carry that out?

Gen. SHARPE. It has not been necessary, because we find that they are perfectly willing to give us precedence over anyone else, without resorting to what would seem to be somewhat drastic action. While the law gives us the right to fix the price, we do not attempt to fix the price, and we will advertise, as we have done in some cases, and accepted the bids with the understanding that the manufacturers will give precedence to our orders, under section 120 of the national defense act.

Mr. GORDON. General, is there any difference in the character of clothing furnished the Regular Army and the National Guard?

Gen. SHARPE. It is the same kind of clothing. They get exactly the same kind.

Mr. GORDON. How do you answer these criticisms that the shoes furnished the militia were entirely different from the shoes furnished the men in the Regular Army?

Gen. SHARPE. We did not have enough shoes on hand, due to the fact that few of the militia organizations had drawn shoes. We

were called on suddenly to furnish shoes, and we had to buy additional numbers of shoes, and we instructed the different purchasing officers to go into the market and buy as many as were required, approaching as nearly as possible to our specification shoe. They did that, and bought some shoes which were different from ours, but in almost all cases those shoes have been withdrawn or others issued. We attempted to do so. We had to buy some shoes.

The CHAIRMAN. That was a temporary arrangement?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. In the same way we bought, and are buying now, some underclothing which is not specification underclothing.

The CHAIRMAN. How many suits of underclothing do you issue on war strength?

Gen. SHARPE. We issue three suits now.

Mr. TILSON. We issue as many as a man wants. Within his clothing allowance, he can buy as much as he wants.

Mr. KAHN. He has an allowance of \$48 for the first six months, and \$12.44 for the other six months. It is up to the man to use that money as he sees fit for the purchase of underclothes. If he wants two suits he can get that many, and if he wants three suits he can get those.

Mr. TILSON. There is this modification in that, and that is he is required to keep himself properly equipped out of his clothing allowance.

Mr. GORDON. Did you furnish to the State troops all the regulation Army shoes you had before you bought any others?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we shipped them as fast as we could ship them.

Mr. GORDON. You exhausted your supply of regulation Army shoes before you bought these others you spoke of?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. And the reason those other shoes which were bought were unsatisfactory was because you could not purchase the character of shoes you wanted?

Gen. SHARPE. They were not on the market. They are made especially for us. It is a specially constructed shoe.

Mr. MCKENZIE. In connection with the matter of shoes, Congressman Greene of Iowa made a speech on the floor of the House during the latter part of the last session of Congress, during which he presented an exhibit showing some of the kind of shoes which had been issued to the National Guard of the State of Iowa, and I must confess that from that exhibit it looked as if the purchasing agent had bought a job lot somewhere.

Gen. SHARPE. That was the type of shoe I have been speaking about. Practically all of them are bought in St. Louis, and they were shipped to the posts in the Central and Southern Departments from there. All the other departments got our regular regulation shoes.

Mr. KAHN. There was also some complaint about sizes.

Gen. SHARPE. We buy according to a tariff of sizes.

In answer to Mr. Caldwell's question as to how much was appropriated by the House for 1917, our estimate was for \$13,280,898.80. That was what we submitted to the House committee. The amount

appropriated by the House was \$12,000,000, which was \$1,280,898.80 short of the estimate.

Mr. KAHN. What you actually estimated for after the guard were called out was a little over 26 millions?

Gen. SHARPE. Very nearly \$27,000,000.

Mr. KAHN. Of which you got \$20,000,000.

Gen. SHARPE. We got \$20,280,000. In answer to the question as to the number of undershirts the men are authorized to draw, they are allowed three on their initial allowance, and subsequently three others, making six in all, and it is the same with pairs of drawers.

Mr. TILSON. If they wish, they can have more.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; they can spend the whole initial allowance on that, provided they have a uniform.

Mr. ANTHONY. That initial allowance is charged against their clothing account?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; the man is given credit for it.

Mr. KAHN. This proviso on page 40 is new, is it not?

Gen. SHARPE. That is an old provision, and that is the basis of the consolidation of appropriations which I am asking for.

Mr. GREENE. Will you explain what is meant by the words "and agents" of the Quartermaster Corps? What agents are there outside of the Army officers who would be charged with money accountability?

Gen. SHARPE. We have men who are known as quartermaster's agents who are civilians. They are required to give bond under certain conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. What are their duties?

Gen. SHARPE. They do not buy at all. They are on transports. We have quartermasters' agents on transports instead of having an officer detailed there.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the department employ agents to purchase horses?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; It is all done through an officer; but there are some veterinarians associated with them, and I can give you a very interesting account of how the purchasing of horses was done when the purchases were made in conjunction with a number of gentlemen throughout the country who are interested in horses. They have practically volunteered their services. Of course, we can not accept volunteer service, so we have to give them some compensation.

Mr. OLNEY. I would like to bring to the attention of the General again the subject of shoes. A prominent manufacturer of shoes in Massachusetts predicts that we will have \$30 shoes. Is not that tip worth taking into consideration, so that we may get as many as possible now under the cheaper price, and especially in view of the fact that you had such trouble in getting suitable shoes at current prices?

Gen. SHARPE. It is, and we are advertising now for 200,000 pairs of shoes.

Mr. OLNEY. What do you pay for them?

Gen. SHARPE. A little over \$4 a pair, and we expect to have to pay \$5.

Mr. OLNEY. The increased price is due to the shortage of leather?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. How much have you been able to purchase the same shoes for heretofore?

Gen. SHARPE. For a little less than \$3.

Mr. TILSON. At the price of \$2.81 you issued a fine shoe. It was a most satisfactory shoe.

Mr. KAHN. For the same shoes you bought for \$2.81 you are paying \$4 at the present time, and you think you will have to pay \$5 for them in the future?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

*Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage in stock at Field Supply Depot No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 31, 1916.*

Breeches, service:	
Cotton—	
Foot, pairs.....	43,177
Mounted, pairs.....	778
Woolen—	
Foot, pairs.....	48,128
Mounted, pairs.....	8,955
Chevrons, O. D., wool.....	24,563
Coats, wool, O. D.....	60,000
Cords, hat.....	11,101
Drawers, jean.....	105,370
Gloves, O. D., wool.....	86,400
Hats, service.....	34,168
Leggings, canvas, N. P.....	18,850
Overcoats, O. D., without hoods.....	44,181
Shirts, flannel, O. D.....	28,772
Shoes, marching, russet.....	160,550
Stockings:	
Cotton.....	26,280
Woolen—	
Lightweight.....	300,677
Heavy.....	10,000
Tags, identification.....	95,620
Tape for above tags, yards.....	105,693
Undershirts, cotton.....	73,420

## EQUIPAGE.

Bags, surplus kit.....	4,364
Blankets, woolen, O. D., lightweight.....	14,146
Brassards.....	801
Brushes, tooth.....	50,690
Combs, medium.....	45,710
Elbows, stovepipe, tent.....	1,183
Flies, tent:	
Storage.....	252
Wall, small.....	1,183
Headnets, mosquito.....	122,338
Oil, neatsfoot, gallons.....	1,602
Pins, tent:	
Large.....	228,310
Small.....	235,400
Shelter, aluminum.....	299,885
Poles, tent:	
Wall, small—	
Ridge.....	1,183
Upright.....	2,386
Shelter.....	17,464
Storage, sets.....	252
Ranges, field No. 1, complete with alamo attachments.....	606
Ranges, field No. 2, complete.....	165
Soap, toilet, 1-ounce cakes.....	50,690
Stoves, tent.....	18,834
Stovepipe, tent, joints.....	42,337
Tents:	
Pyramidal, large.....	5,469
Wall, small.....	1,183
Shelter, halves, N. P.....	59,977
Storage.....	252
Towels, huckaback.....	50,690
Whistles, N. P.....	10,728

*Statement showing value of field service articles of clothing and equipage on hand at general supply depots (exclusive of Field Supply Depot No. 1), May 31, 1916.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Axes and helvcs.....	2,922	\$1,139.58
Bags, surplus kit.....	1,477	3,662.96
Bars, mosquito, single.....	13,680	47,880.00
Bed sacks.....	22,670	22,670.00
Blankets, wool, O. D.....	53,788	165,605.44
Brassards, red.....	2,785	473.45
Brooms, corn.....	32,766	8,519.16
Brushes, scrubbing.....	35,327	3,885.97
Bugles, with slings.....	505	1,297.85
Clothing:		
Belts, waist.....	88,602	8,860.20
Breeches, cotton, foot.....	167,828	179,575.96
Breeches, cotton, mounted.....	61,612	65,924.84
Breeches, woolen, foot.....	229,371	529,847.01
Breeches, woolen, mounted.....	43,406	100,267.88
Chevrons, pair.....	20,468	7,368.48
Coats, cotton, service.....	213,666	279,902.46
Coats, woolen, service.....	145,008	572,781.60
Cords, hat.....	81,396	4,060.90
Drawers, pair.....	419,907	117,573.96
Gloves—		
Yellow horsehide, pairs.....	13,745	17,181.25
Riding, pairs.....	26,514	45,073.80
Wool, O. D., pairs.....	52,490	17,321.70
Hats, service.....	80,748	83,977.92
Laces, shoe, extra, pairs.....	149,584	1,495.84
Leggings—		
Canvas, pairs.....	229,378	106,513.88
Leather, pairs.....	1,626	3,577.20
Shirts, flannel, O. D.....	315,566	761,047.08
Shoes, marching, pairs.....	228,726	628,670.06
Stockings, pairs.....	234,122	30,435.86
Tags, identification.....	222,437	2,224.37
Undershirts.....	229,268	112,341.32
Colors:		
Camp, with staff.....	264	726.00
With case, staff, cord, and tassels—		
National, silk.....	11	275.00
National, service.....	11	104.50
Regimental, Infantry.....	11	1,514.00
Cots.....	10,512	31,536.00
Deaks, field, small.....	628	3,460.28
Flags, chaplain.....	14	12.60
Flags, National, storm, with halyards.....	543	3,529.50
Guidons, with case and staff:		
Field Artillery, silk.....	15	210.00
Field Artillery, service.....	37	107.30
Signal Corps, silk.....	7	85.75
Cavalry, silk.....	2	18.50
Cavalry, service.....	183	457.50
Guidons, ambulance, with staff.....	135	303.75
Head nets, mosquito.....	87,337	23,580.99
Overcoats.....	25,845	233,638.80
Pickaxes and helvcs.....	3,286	821.50
Pins, tent, shelter.....	702,344	19,314.46
Poles, tent, shelter.....	119,437	15,526.81
Ponchos.....	58,950	206,325.00
Pouches, music, O. D.....	825	2,079.00
Shovels, short handle.....	1,614	807.00
Slickers.....	12,648	44,268.00
Sings, color, O. D.....	15	99.00
Spades.....	6,202	2,666.86
Stands, music.....	342	294.12
Standards, with case and staff:		
Regiment, Field Artillery, silk.....	4	300.00
Regiment, Cavalry, silk.....	6	462.00
National, silk.....	11	170.50
National, service.....	21	136.50
Sticks, size, shoe.....	583	583.00
Stretchers, shoe.....	1,099	549.50
Tape, foot measure.....	942	47.10
Tents:		
Shelter, halves.....	198,417	283,736.51
Pyramidal, complete.....	5,973	240,174.33
Storage, complete.....	73	7,950.43
Wall, large, complete.....	1,865	79,784.70
Wall, small, complete.....	2,157	54,917.22
Hospital, tropical, complete.....	816	38,996.64
Hospital, ward, complete.....	48	6,427.20
Tent files, hospital, extra.....	1,514	22,906.82

*Statement showing value of field service articles of clothing and equipage on hand at general supply depots (exclusive of Field Supply Depot No. 1), May 31, 1916—Con.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Toilet articles:</b>		
Combs.....	12,845	\$1,011.50
Housewives.....	2,890	1,011.50
Whistles and chains.....	17,264	3,452.80
<b>MATERIALS.</b>		
Cloth, cotton, O. D.....	360,821	57,731.36
Meltons:		
O. D., 14 ounces.....	59,078	65,576.58
O. D., 17 ounces.....	111,284	145,782.04
O. D., 30 ounces.....	133,027	270,044.81
Cloth, waterproof.....	17,183	12,887.25
Duck:		
Khaki, 8 ounces.....	41,014	6,562.24
Khaki, 12.4 ounces.....	433,282	99,654.86
Shelter tent.....	254,506	55,991.78
Flannel, shirting, O. D.....	308,718	293,282.10
Serge, luster wool.....	26,320	9,212.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>6,271,272.23</b>

NOTE.—The stock shown hereon does not include that on hand at posts or in the base depots on the Mexican border.

*Statement showing principal articles of clothing and equipage and materials purchased to date from appropriations supplies, services, and transportation, fiscal year 1917, with cost thereof.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.
<b>CLOTHING.</b>		
Belts, waist.....	161,000	\$35,520.00
Breeches, cotton, O. D.....	750,000	847,000.00
Breeches, wool, O. D.....	194,000	138,335.00
Caps, service.....	1,580	1,290.00
Coats, wool, O. D.....	250,000	318,085.00
Coats, cotton, O. D.....	260,000	595,500.00
Collars, linen.....	7,000	417.90
Cords, breast.....	4,869	2,410.16
Cords, hat.....	675,260	45,371.12
Cords, hat, tying.....	17,259	179.78
Cravats.....	97,000	20,919.17
Drawers, summer.....	1,700,360	499,510.60
Drawers, winter.....	1,071,689	1,029,389.07
Gauntlets, winter.....	5,300	9,805.00
Gloves, riding.....	59,666	96,112.63
Gloves, cotton, white.....	53,200	6,937.28
Gloves, yellow, horsehide.....	20,908	25,537.60
Gloves, wool, O. D.....	209,634	91,675.57
Hats, oiled.....	100	25.00
Hats, service.....	482,994	656,477.85
Laces, breeches.....	700,000	16,753.47
Laces, leggins.....	420,000	10,407.64
Laces, shoe.....	1,551,080	26,910.95
Laces, shoe, field.....	200,000	5,820.00
Lasts, shoe.....	90,702	78,694.60
Leggins, canvas, pairs.....	294,215	210,442.58
Leggins, leather, pairs.....	32,302	70,759.43
Overshoes, O. D.....	50,000	77,150.00
Overshoes.....	4,250	9,902.50
Shoes, russet, pair.....	690,000	2,603,987.50
Shoes, gymnasium, pair.....	24,538	15,458.94
Shoes, field, pair.....	257,897	949,927.74
Stockings, wool, light weight, pair.....	2,793,683	547,184.91
Stockings, heavy weight, pair.....	18,000	5,670.00
Stockings, cotton, pair.....	1,536,139	130,027.32
Suspenders.....	4,150	871.50
Undershirts, cotton.....	1,999,400	619,988.90
Undershirts, winter.....	971,725	1,007,812.87
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>10,807,319.58</b>



*Statement showing principal articles of clothing and equipage and materials purchased to date from appropriations supplies, subsistence, and transportation, fiscal year 1917, with cost thereof—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>EQUIPAGE.</b>		
Arresters, spark.....	18,000	\$3,584.90
Axes.....	5,000	117.29
Bags, surplus, kit.....	15,021	56,330.00
Bars, mosquito, single.....	329,977	314,159.40
Bedsteads, single.....	15,300	70,928.97
Blankets, O. D.....	345,282	1,310,581.20
Boots, rubber, knee.....	250	117.40
Boots, rubber, halfhip.....	2,680	6,217.60
Brassards, red.....	3,000	690.00
Brooms, corn.....	165,000	45,200.00
Brushes, scrubbing.....	202,500	22,727.43
Bugles, with slings.....	5,800	22,505.00
Cases, pillow.....	54,000	8,850.60
Chairs, barrack.....	10,000	10,825.00
Colors, camp.....	360	317.10
Cots.....	329,563	926,357.08
Desks, field, small.....	2,689	26,815.13
Desks, field, large.....	200	2,720.00
Files, tent:		
Wall, large.....	500	2,600.00
Storage.....	575	6,529.05
Wall, small.....	900	7,560.00
Goggles.....	50,000	20,000.00
Helves:		
Ax.....	12,300	1,550.00
Hatchet.....	1,200	49.00
Pickax.....	2,760	351.34
Lockers, trunk.....	30,000	192,330.00
Mattresses.....	25,000	86,500.00
Napthaline, pounds.....	28,000	3,500.00
Oil, neat's-foot, gallons.....	1,300	1,547.00
Pickaxes.....	6,100	2,072.92
Pillows.....	25,000	13,000.00
Pins, tent:		
Large.....	2,070,000	37,886.70
Small.....	1,785,000	26,177.65
Shelter.....	487,500	22,482.50
Poles, tent:		
Latrine, screen.....	30,000	17,580.00
Hospital, ward, upright.....	144	360.00
Pyramidal.....	40,801	88,638.49
Shelter.....	53,500	11,926.90
Storage, ridge.....	500	3,060.00
Storage, upright—		
Large.....	1,500	3,915.00
Small.....	4,000	1,440.00
Wall—		
Large—		
Ridge.....	850	2,135.00
Upright.....	6,972	13,270.00
Small—		
Ridge.....	2,500	3,850.00
Upright.....	5,000	3,175.00
Ponchos.....	160,000	604,000.00
Pouches, music:		
Large.....	3,137	7,165.35
Small.....	50	184.50
Receivers, card.....	20,000	180.00
Rolls:		
Bedding.....	2,000	14,980.00
Clothing.....	1,000	3,570.00
Sacks, bed.....	288,127	335,032.00
Screens, latrine, canvas.....	6,557	131,945.22
Sheets, bed.....	100,679	55,376.85
Shovels, long handle.....	1,000	587.50
Shovels, short handle.....	6,276	3,355.33
Stickers.....	46,000	112,350.00
Stings, color.....	1,112	8,255.00
Stamps, color.....	1,400	2,900.00
Stamps, company, marking.....	100	223.00
Stands, music.....	3,200	3,750.00
Sticks, size, shoe.....	3,439	2,150.76
Stoves, tent.....	26,500	39,445.00
Stovepipe, elbows.....	11,542	1,222.21
Stovepipe, joints.....	152,000	19,300.00
Stretchers, shoe.....	3,100	1,350.00
Tapes, foot measure.....	712	56.70

*Statement showing principal articles of clothing and equipage and materials purchased to date from appropriations supplies, subsistence, and transportation, fiscal year 1917, with cost thereof—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Cost.
<b>EQUIPAGE—continued.</b>		
<b>Tents:</b>		
Hospital, ward.....	12	\$2, 073. 00
Pyramidal.....	4, 800	107, 791. 32
Storage.....	500	16, 575. 00
Wall—		
Large.....	500	8, 525. 00
Small.....	900	14, 985. 00
Plates and chains.....	30, 800	7, 944. 80
Tent shields, O. I.....	4, 684	1, 023. 84
Tent slips:		
No. 2.....	500, 000	20, 620. 00
No. 3.....	260, 000	6, 465. 10
Tent squares.....	46, 500	37, 400. 00
Whistles and chains:		
Acme.....	4, 000	920. 00
Kinglet.....	5, 000	1, 170. 00
Siren.....	2, 500	1, 000. 00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4, 976, 147. 02</b>
<b>MATERIALS.</b>		
<b>Bobbinette:</b>		
52-inch, yards.....	1, 477, 000	472, 687. 54
72-inch, yards.....	1, 125, 000	478, 125. 00
<b>Buttons:</b>		
Coat—		
Bronze—		
Small, gross.....	50, 413	38, 555. 94
Large, gross.....	28, 933	36, 738. 40
Gilt, large, gross.....	1, 195	3, 511. 67
Fly—		
Black, gross.....	1, 000	75. 00
Zinc, gross.....	24, 000	4, 080. 00
Overcoat, bronze, gross.....	14, 322	29, 185. 21
Shirt, O. D., gross.....	15, 000	5, 392. 50
Suspender, black, gross.....	1, 500	125. 00
Suspender, zinc, gross.....	52, 000	10, 920. 00
<b>Cloth:</b>		
Cotton, O. D., yards.....	3, 723, 800	691, 981. 80
Waterproof, yards.....	190, 000	140, 000. 00
Denim, blue, yards.....	600, 000	118, 020. 00
Drilling, unbleached, yards.....	705, 000	78, 840. 00
<b>Duck:</b>		
Khaki—		
8-ounce, yards.....	1, 511, 173	340, 867. 58
12.4-ounce, yards.....	4, 030, 000	1, 326, 774. 50
No. 4, 42-inch, yards.....	42, 100	27, 146. 42
Gray, No. 8, 34-inch, yards.....	213, 500	81, 680. 50
<b>Duck:</b>		
Bleached, 64-ounce, yards.....	100, 000	17, 980. 00
White, 8-ounce, 28-inch, yards.....	2, 000	340. 00
Unbleached, 8-ounce, 60-inch, yards.....	158, 000	27, 002. 20
White, unbleached, No. 8, 72-inch, yards.....	20, 000	3, 990. 00
Shelter tent.....	1, 965, 000	574, 256. 10
Flannel, shirting, O. D.....	1, 973, 000	2, 555, 410. 00
<b>Melton, O. D.:</b>		
16-ounce, yards.....	996, 068	1, 524, 311. 74
30-ounce, yards.....	300, 000	618, 200. 00
Padding, canvas, yards.....	165, 000	30, 127. 10
Serge, luster, wool.....	407, 111	197, 299. 95
Silesia, O. D.....	554, 000	99, 931. 00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>9, 533, 505. 15</b>

### Recapitulation.

Clothing.....	\$10, 807, 319. 58
Equipage.....	4, 976, 147. 02
Materials.....	9, 533, 505. 15
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>25, 316, 971. 75</b>

Advertisements are now pending for the following articles at an estimated cost of \$1,555,000: 500,000 yards flannel, shirting, O. D.; 1,000 sticks, size, shoe; 9,401 stretchers, shoe; 1,000 yards tape, foot measure; 100,000 drawers, winter; 100,000 undershirts, winter; 100,000 pairs gloves, wool, O. D.; 300,000 pairs stockings; 300,000 yards meltons, 16-ounce; 9,200 slickers, manufacture of; 800 stands, music.

DECEMBER 1, 1916.

*Statement showing estimated quantities of clothing and equipage manufactured at the Philadelphia and Jeffersonville depots to date during the fiscal year 1917, by operatives employed for that purpose.*

## Clothing:

Aprons, cooks'	840
Aprons, butchers'	1,077
Bands, cap	200
Belts, wafst	168,175
Breeches, cotton, foot	136,206
Breeches, cotton, mounted	36,402
Breeches, wool, foot	4,165
Breeches, wool, mounted	39,807
Chevrons, all kinds	222,908
Coats, cotton, O. D.	54,071
Coats, dress	164
Coats, wool, O. D.	14,686
Caps, bakers'	3,140
Coats, white, duck	500
Jumpers, denim	4,050
Overcoats	31,361
Ponchos	7,003
Slickers	273
Shirts, flannel	1,161,910
Stripes, service, pair	1,286
Trousers, dress	110
Trousers, denim	4,626

## Equipage:

Bags, barrack	6,525
Bags, recruit, clothing	1,715
Bags, surplus kit	11,946
Brassards	1,450
Cases, flag	1,366
Cases, pillow	445
Covers, cot	17,844
Covers, mattresses	1,148
Covers, ward tent	522
Flags and colors	4,800
Files, tent, hospital tropical	119
Files, tent, storage	73
Files, tent, wall, large	5,063
Files, tent, wall, small	1,724
Guldons, all kinds	1,034
Rolls, bedding	207
Sacks, pillow	5,380
Sheets, bed	250
Screens, canvas, latrine	1,000
Tents, hospital, ward	260
Tents, hospital, tropical	79
Tents, pyramidal	10,027
Tents, shelter	38,120
Tents, storage	49
Tents, wall, small	14
Tent lines, all kinds	1,580,000
Tents, wall, large	39

DECEMBER 5, 1916.

## STATEMENT OF GRATUITOUS ISSUES OF CLOTHING TO ENLISTED MEN.

Referring to instructions of The Adjutant General dated August 3 and August 18, 1916, authorizing issues of clothing to enlisted men on the border and in Mexico in excess of the clothing allowance to the extent of actual needs, by an examination of the records of this office in cases that have passed through the War Department, it is found that 244 men overdrew their clothing accounts to the extent of \$950.03 in periods ranging from three to six months, which makes an average of \$1.02 per month per man for clothing drawn in excess of his clothing account.

Based on the present rate, excess issues of clothing to the value of more than \$12 per man will be required per annum for the troops referred to, and it is thought that this excess will be required for all organizations serving any appreciable length of time on the border.

<sup>1</sup>At Jeffersonville, 307,220.

Organization.	Number of men.	Total overdrawn.	Period.	Average monthly overdrawn, per man.
Troop E, Tenth Cavalry.....	62	\$164.30	3½ months.....	\$0.75
Company L, Sixteenth Infantry.....	47	206.45	do.....	1.25
Det. H. C., Tenth Cavalry.....	8	25.41	do.....	.91
M. G. Troop, Tenth Cavalry.....	19	52.32	do.....	.78
M. G. Company, Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	35	243.95	6 months.....	1.16
Troop F, Sixth Cavalry.....	23	197.58	3 months.....	2.86
Troop M, Thirteenth Cavalry.....	50	60.07	3½ months.....	.34
	244	950.08		

## RECAPITULATION.

Two hundred and forty-four men overdraw \$950.08 in periods ranging from three to six months. This is equivalent to 930 men overdrawing \$950.08 in one month, or an average for 244 men of \$1.02 per month.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

Appropriation fiscal year 1917.....	\$20,290,000
Estimate fiscal year 1918.....	17,393,233
Decrease.....	2,886,767

## RESERVE TO BE PROCURED UNDER ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR 1918.

There is included in the estimates, fiscal year 1918, \$3,971,000 for reserve stock of clothing and equipage. This will provide a reserve for approximately 60,000 men, or two Infantry and one Cavalry divisions. The total cost of a reserve for seven Infantry and two Cavalry divisions of the Regular Army will be \$12,250,000, and for 425,000 National Guard, the approximate peace strength authorized by the act of June 3, 1916; \$29,750,000, a total of \$42,000,000, which will provide a reserve of clothing, tentage, and other equipage for 600,000 men. This reserve should be provided after deducting the amount for this purpose in the 1918 estimates, and beginning with the estimate for fiscal year 1919, in five annual installments of \$7,605,800 each installment.

*Statement showing increase in cost of principal articles of clothing, equipage, and materials during past 12 months.*

Articles.	Cost.					Increase (per cent) during year.
	July, 1915.	October, 1915.	January, 1916.	April, 1916.	July, 1916.	
Bars, mosquito, single.....each..	\$8.625				\$3.50	33
Bedsteads, single.....do.....	3.62				4.64	28
Blankets, wool, olive drab.....do.....	3.30	\$3.30		\$3.70	3.80	15
Brooms, corn.....do.....	.26	.26	\$0.23		.28	8
Bugles, with slings.....do.....	2.65	2.65	2.65	3.53	4.75	79
Cloth, cotton, olive drab.....yard..	.15	.17	.18	.18	.19	27
Card, hat.....each.....	.065	.065	.062	.0725	.08	48
Cot.....do.....	1.82		2.25		2.95	62
Cravat.....do.....	.1597		.1597		.2233	40
Denim, blue.....yard.....	.1095	.123		.1967	.1967	80
Drawers, summer.....pair.....	.22	.22		.257	.32	45
Drawers, winter.....do.....	.295			.375	.4375	48
Duck, khaki, 8-ounce.....yard.....	.1487		.1689	.2022	.2022	36
Duck, khaki, 12 1/2-ounce.....do.....	.208	.2019	.2585		.3292	58
Duck, shelter tent.....do.....	.1944				.2922	50
Flannel, shirting, olive drab.....do.....	.936	.957	1.025		1.29	38
Gloves, riding.....pair.....	.985	.985		1.35	1.72	74
Gloves, wool, olive drab.....do.....	.345			.345	.495	43
Hat, service.....each.....	.917	.917	.917	.917	1.40	52
Leggins, canvas.....pair.....	.4399	.4399	.4399	.6999	.72	64
Locker, trunk.....each.....	4.015	4.015	4.015	4.015	6.41	60
Mattresses.....do.....	2.3494	2.3494		3.1642	3.46	47
Meltons, olive drab, 16-ounce.....yard..	1.31				1.52	16
Meltons, olive drab, 30-ounce.....do.....	1.87		2.17		2.06	10
Serge, luster wool, light weight.....do.....	.34		.40		.45	32
Shoes, russet.....pair.....	2.66	2.66			3.77	42
Stockings, wool, light weight.....do.....	.135	.135	.135	.161	.1785	32
Stockings, cotton.....do.....	.0687	.0687			.063	21
Undershirts, cotton.....each.....	.2165	.2165	.2165	.2875	.307	42

*Statement showing estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1918 (for current requirements for present Army based upon estimate for that year).*

Item No.	Items.	Estimate, fiscal year 1918.	Per capita.	
			130,001 enlisted men.	6,452 officers.
C. and E. 249	Cloth.....	\$2,371,799.53	\$18.245	.....
C. and E. 250	Woolens.....			
C. and E. 251	Materials.....		5.323	.....
C. and E. 252	Clothing:			
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....	584,499.42	4.496	.....
	(b) Manufacture of, by contractors.....	434,271.74	3.34	.....
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.....	2,388,517.75	18.373	.....
C. and E. 253	Clothing not drawn, due enlisted men on discharge.....	200,000.00	1.539	.....
C. and E. 254	Altering.....	6,500.00	.05	.....
C. and E. 255	Fitting.....	1,750.00	.013	.....
C. and E. 256	Washing.....	20,000.00	.154	.....
C. and E. 257	Cleaning.....	700.00	.005	.....
C. and E. 258	Equipage:			
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....	582,863.45	4.271	\$4.271
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.....	995,314.99	7.294	7.294
C. and E. 259	Toilet articles.....	25,450.04	.195	.....
C. and E. 260	Barber's materials.....	6,803.90	.052	.....
C. and E. 261	Tailor's materials.....	921.99	.007	.....
C. and E. 262	Toilet kits.....	60,000.00	.461	.....
C. and E. 263	Housewives.....	3,200.00	.024	.....
C. and E. 264	Packing.....	125,000.00	.916	.916
C. and E. 265	Similar necessities.....	5,000.00	.036	.036
C. and E. 266a	Civilian employees.....	395,703.23	3.043	.....
C. and E. 267	Citizens' outer clothing.....	134,000.00	.261	.....
	Total.....	8,934,352.57	68.099	12.517

1 Fixed allowance of not exceeding \$10 per discharged prisoner.

*Statement showing estimated amount required per capita for the fiscal year 1918 (for the authorized second increment based upon estimates for that year).*

Item No.	Items.	Estimate, fiscal year 1918.	Per capita.	
			Enlisted men.	Offi- cers.
C. and E. 249	Cloth.....	\$1,071,847.34	\$35.716	.....
C. and E. 250	Woolens.....			
C. and E. 251	Materials.....		10.497	.....
C. and E. 252	Clothing:			
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....	238,017.06	7.864	.....
	(b) Manufacture of, by contractors.....	168,656.20	5.62	.....
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.....	963,029.50	32.09	.....
C. and E. 254	Altering.....	1,800.00	.049	.....
C. and E. 255	Fitting.....	400.00	.013	.....
C. and E. 256	Washing.....	5,000.00	.166	.....
C. and E. 257	Cleaning.....	200.00	.006	.....
C. and E. 258	Equipage:			
	(a) Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....	476,237.35	15.462	\$15.462
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.....	991,046.10	32.105	32.105
C. and E. 262	Toilet kits.....	60,000.00	1.999	.....
C. and E. 263	Housewives.....	800.00	.026	.....
C. and E. 264	Packing.....	30,000.00	.973	.973
C. and E. 265	Similar services.....	1,000.00	.032	.032
C. and E. 267	Citizens' outer clothing.....	18,000.00	.266	.....
	Total.....	4,328,866.95	142.884	48.572

Fixed allowance of not exceeding \$10 per discharged prisoner.

Item C. and E. 249 and 250. Cloth and Woolens Required in the Manufacture of Clothing by Contractors and by the Quartermaster Corps.

Materials.	Regular Army present strength.		Authorized second increment.		Regular Army reserve.		Reserve stock.		Grand total.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Cloth, cotton O. D..... yards.....	1,408,715	\$309,945.30	635,247	\$139,754.34	6,250	\$1,375.00	180,647	\$40,309.62	2,230,859	\$491,358.26
Cloth, D. B., 17-ounce..... do.....	139,248	278,496.00	53,128	105,462.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,376	385,978.20
Flannel shirting O. D..... do.....	589,908	448,394.20	180,060	207,066.00	5,000	5,760.00	229,914	264,400.84	804,852	925,614.04
Kersey, E. B., 22-ounce..... do.....	129,968	259,938.00	42,000	83,122.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	171,968	343,068.70
Meltons, O. D.:..... do.....	402,612	640,708.20	188,768	301,594.10	4,500	6,900.00	144,132	230,631.66	740,012	1,179,831.99
16-ounce..... do.....	153,781	372,940.10	83,800	196,860.00	.....	.....	179,630	377,201.75	427,201	947,121.85
30-ounce..... do.....	136,466	61,406.70	84,100	37,845.00	3,500	1,575.00	.....	.....	234,066	100,899.70
Serge, luster wool, lightweight..... do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	2,371,799.53	.....	1,071,847.34	.....	15,600.00	.....	912,543.87	.....	4,371,790.74

## Item C. and E. 251. Materials Required in the Manufacture of Clothing by Contractors and by the Quartermaster Corps.

Materials.	Regular Army present strength.		Authorized second increment.		Regular Army Reserve.		Reserve stock.		Grand total.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Buttons:—										
Coat—										
Bronze, large.	1,435,157	\$13,194.65	750,250	\$6,773.00	12,500	\$113.10			2,197,107	\$20,085.75
Bronze, small.	2,270,680	12,647.46	1,200,400	6,667.20	15,000	83.20			4,336,110	24,088.92
Gift, large.	435,130	8,832.14	190,060	3,878.16			844,030	54,698.06	925,190	12,761.30
Gift, small.	519,860	7,039.50	240,060	3,240.30					759,960	10,281.40
Overcoat, bronze.	492,100	6,623.98	300,100	4,042.96			844,030	11,370.96	1,636,230	22,042.90
Cloth:—										
Black Italian.	50,544	14,657.78	23,350	6,771.50					73,894	21,429.28
Facing.	6,869	20,607.00	1,174	3,472.00					8,043	24,079.00
Denim, blue.	1,096,963	219,383.60	405,005	81,001.00			278	834.00	1,501,973	300,394.60
Drilling.										
Olive drab.	146,215	15,433.81	50,010	5,301.10			84,403	9,284.33	280,628	30,019.24
Unbleached.	94,799	17,372.28	37,777	4,824.84	2,700	324.00			135,776	16,721.12
Duck, bleached, 6½ to 7 ounce.	153,576	27,842.28	36,375	6,547.30					189,951	34,388.14
Leaves, corset.	69,972	6,997.20	31,260	3,126.00	850	85.00	56,791	5,879.10	100,873	10,067.30
Padding:—										
Black.	97,478	7,798.24	45,015	3,601.20					142,493	11,399.44
Canvas.	86,292	24,734.68	52,500	15,225.00	2,190	635.10			138,982	40,594.78
Silica.										
Black.	324,550	32,455.90	101,950	10,195.00					426,500	42,650.90
Olive drab.	226,800	38,989.23	117,866	20,237.32	2,500	425.00	37,512	6,377.04	384,478	64,028.50
Webbing, O. D., 1-inch.	116,137	7,143.23	36,679	2,304.74			103,159	6,189.54	15,538.50	15,538.50
Trimings.		216,422.20		128,226.98		1,069.60		138,654.86	238,975	484,363.64
Total.		692,051.53		315,033.40		2,725.00		183,278.89	1,191,088.82	

Item C. and E. 252a. Clothing, the Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps, for the Army, for Issue and Sale at Cost Price, According to Army Regulations, and for Issue to the Organized Militia, District of Columbia.

Articles.	Regular Army, present strength.		Authorized second increment.		Regular Army reserve.		Reserve stock.		Grand total.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Aprons:										
Bakers and butchers.....	2,687	\$67.18	700	\$17.50					3,387	\$84.68
Cooks.....	4,389	87.78	1,100	22.00					5,489	109.78
Bands, cap.....	194,954	2,763.64	30,010	1,200.40					224,964	3,964.04
Belts, waist.....	97,476	324.92	30,010	100.03			56,550	\$188.50	194,036	613.45
Breeches:										
Cotton.....	113,722	45,498.00	45,015	18,006.00	1,250	\$500.00			159,987	63,995.00
Woolen.....	81,280	44,676.77	30,010	16,505.50			56,550	31,262.51	167,790	92,464.78
Caps:										
Bakers and cooks.....	44,555	2,004.98	11,000	495.00					55,555	2,499.98
Winter.....	12,901	2,322.18	3,500	630.00					16,401	2,952.18
Chevrons:										
Denim.....	10,640	638.40	2,500	150.00					13,140	788.40
Dress.....	35,910	11,610.90	8,500	2,748.33					44,410	14,359.23
Cotton, O. D.....	93,100	27,930.00	20,000	6,000.00					113,100	33,930.00
Woolen, O. D.....	79,800	11,970.00	20,000	3,000.00			27,036	3,875.47	126,836	18,845.47
White.....	1,995	99.75	500	25.00					2,495	124.75
Coats:										
Denim.....	162,461	59,298.27	60,020	21,997.30					222,481	81,295.57
Dress.....	64,965	67,584.40	30,010	31,210.40					94,965	98,794.80
Cotton, O. D.....	97,477	46,788.96	45,015	21,607.20					142,492	68,396.16
White, bakers.....	9,044	3,301.60	2,000	720.00					11,044	4,031.60
Woolen, O. D.....	48,728	49,738.00	30,010	30,910.80	1,250	1,250.00			79,988	79,988.00
Shirts, flannel, O. D.....	194,954	91,638.38	90,030	42,314.10	2,500	1,175.00	113,100	53,157.01	400,584	198,274.49
Trousers:										
Denim.....	162,464	59,298.27	60,020	21,978.90					222,484	81,277.17
Dress.....	97,476	51,662.36	30,010	15,905.30					127,486	67,567.66
White duck.....	17,024	5,213.76	4,000	1,460.80					21,024	7,673.76
Total.....	584,499.42		236,017.06			2,925.00		88,503.49		911,944.97

Item C. and E. 252. Clothing (Consolidated).

252. Clothing:  
 252a. Manufacture of, by Quartermaster Corps  
 252b. Manufacture of, by contractors  
 252c. Purchase of, from contractors.

\$911,944.97  
 734,742.96  
 4,440,117.18  
 6,086,805.11

Total.....  
 For details, see Items 252a, 252b, and 252c.



Item C. and E. 252b. Clothing, the Manufacture of, by Contractors, from Materials Furnished by the Quartermaster Corps, for Issue and Sale According to Army Regulations, and for issue to the Organized Militia, District of Columbia.

Articles.	Regular Army, present strength.		Authorized second increment.		Regular Army reserve.		Reserve stock.		Grand total.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Breeches:										
Cotton.....	113,723	\$45,480.00	45,015	\$18,006.00	1,250	\$500.00			159,988	\$63,986.00
Woolen.....	81,231	44,676.78	30,010	16,005.50			56,550	\$31,102.51	167,791	92,284.79
Caps:										
Dress.....	194,964	97,477.00	30,010	15,005.00					224,964	112,482.00
Service.....	129,969	64,984.50	30,010	15,005.00					159,979	79,989.50
Coats:										
Cotton, O. D.....	97,477	46,788.96	45,015	21,607.20					142,492	68,396.16
Woolen, O. D.....	48,738	48,738.00	30,010	30,010.00	1,250	1,250.00			79,998	79,998.00
Overcoats.....	49,210	86,117.50	30,010	52,517.50			56,550	98,982.51	135,770	237,597.51
Total.....		494,271.74		166,556.20		1,750.00		130,085.02		734,742.96

Item C. and E. 252c. Clothing, Purchase of, from Contractors, for the Army, for Issue and Sale at Cost Price, According to Army Regulations, and for Issue to the Organized Militia, District of Columbia.

Articles.	Regular Army, present strength.		Authorized second increment.		Regular Army reserve.		Reserve stock.		Grand total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
Boots, rubber, ball hip, pair.....	7,315	\$15,727.25	1,800	\$3,870.00					9,115	\$19,597.25
Collars.....	1,202,213	42,077.46	420,140	14,704.80					1,622,353	56,782.26
Cords, breast.....	32,492	13,971.56	30,010	12,904.30					62,502	26,875.86
Cords, hat.....	97,476	5,642.56	30,010	1,500.50	2,500	\$125.00	56,550	\$2,693.03	186,536	10,467.09
Drawers, pair.....	487,353	160,836.39	180,090	59,419.80	5,000	1,650.00	169,640	55,864.51	842,093	277,900.70
Gauntlets, winter, pair.....	6,650	8,778.00	1,700	2,240.00					8,350	11,018.00
Gloves.....										
Yellow, horsehide, pair.....							1,425	998.00	1,425	998.00
Riding, pair.....							17,654	24,709.60	17,654	24,709.60
Wool, O. D., pair.....	120,969	50,887.91	30,010	11,703.90			56,550	22,054.50	216,529	84,446.31
White, cotton, pair.....	552,368	60,760.48	240,080	26,408.80					792,448	87,169.28
Hats, oiled.....	357,359	61.03	90	15.30					449	76.33
Hats, service.....	97,476	131,562.60	30,010	42,314.10	2,500	3,525.00	56,550	76,342.51	186,536	253,774.21
Jackets, olskin.....	266	188.86	70	40.70					336	238.56
Laces, shoe, pair.....							113,100	1,131.00	113,100	1,131.00
Leggings.....										
Canvas, pair.....	227,445	106,889.15	90,020	42,314.10	2,500	1,175.00	48,910	22,987.70	368,885	173,365.95
Leather, pair.....							7,640	14,228.42	7,640	14,228.42
Ornaments.....										
Cap.....	292,430	20,470.10	120,040	8,402.80					412,470	28,872.90
Collar, bronze.....	357,414	14,286.56	150,050	6,002.00					507,464	20,288.56
Collar, gilt.....	97,476	9,747.60	30,010	3,001.00					127,486	12,748.60
Letters, "U. S.," bronze.....	357,414	7,148.28	150,050	3,001.00					507,464	10,149.28
Letters, "U. S.," gilt.....	97,476	6,823.32	30,010	7,100.70					127,486	8,924.02
Overshoes, pair.....	12,768	31,026.24	3,000	7,200.00					15,768	38,316.24
Pants, olskin.....	266	196.84	65	48.10					331	244.94
Ponchos.....	36,974	129,400.00	22,500	78,750.00			36,400	127,399.16	95,874	335,559.16
Shoes, pair.....	324,923	1,055,999.75	120,040	380,130.00	2,500	8,125.00	113,100	367,575.07	560,563	1,821,829.82
Stockings.....										
Cotton, pair.....	649,845	45,489.15	240,090	16,805.60					889,935	62,294.75
Wool, lightweight, pair.....	380,907	50,687.91	180,090	23,407.80	7,500	975.00	292,750	36,757.51	860,217	111,928.22
Sweater (or woolen service coats).....	19,418	52,428.60	30,010	81,027.00					49,428	133,456.60
Tags, identification, with tape.....	148,960	1,489.60	30,010	300.10			56,550	565.50	235,520	20,000.00
Undershirts.....	487,353	268,060.55	180,090	99,033.00	5,000	2,750.00	169,650	93,307.52	842,093	463,151.07
Woolen clothing.....		20,000.00								20,000.00
Organized Militia, District of Columbia.....		8,000.00								8,000.00
Slickers.....	19,950	69,825.00	7,510	26,285.00			20,150	70,525.87	47,610	166,635.87
Total.....		2,388,517.75		963,029.50		18,325.00		1,070,244.93		4,440,117.18

**Item C. and E. 253. For Payment for Clothing Not Drawn.**

Due to enlisted men on discharge..... \$200,000.00

**Item C. and E. 254. Altering Clothing, When Necessary.**

Funds estimated as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918,  
to pay for altering and dyeing prisoners' clothing:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	\$6,500.00	
For authorized second increment.....	1,500.00	
		<b>\$8,000.00</b>

**Item C. and E. 255. Fitting Clothing, When Necessary.**

Funds estimated as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918,  
to pay for manufacturing clothing according to special measure:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	\$1,750.00	
For authorized second increment.....	400.00	
		<b>\$2,150.00</b>

**Item C. and E. 256. Washing Clothing and Equipage, When Necessary.**

Funds estimated as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918,  
for washing clothing and equipage when necessary:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	\$20,000.00	
For authorized second increment.....	5,000.00	
For Regular Army Reserve.....	2,500.00	
		<b>\$27,500.00</b>

**Item C. and E. 257. Cleaning Clothing and Equipage, When Necessary.**

Funds estimated as required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918,  
for cleaning equipage used by prisoners in confinement at posts:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	\$700.00	
For authorized second increment.....	200.00	
		<b>\$900.00</b>

**Item C. and E. 258. Equipage (Consolidated).**

258. Equipage:

258a. Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.....	\$1,762,624.45
258b. Purchase of, from contractors.....	2,947,116.59

<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,709,741.04</b>
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For details, see items 258a and 258b.

**Item C. and E. 259. Toilet Articles.**

For use of general prisoners confined at military posts and at disciplinary  
barracks, without pay or allowances, and applicants for enlistment  
while held under observation:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	<b>\$25,450.04</b>
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**Item C. and E. 260. Barber's Materials.**

For use of general prisoners confined at military posts and disciplinary  
barracks, without pay or allowances, and applicants for enlistment  
while held under observation:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	<b>\$6,803.90</b>
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**Item C. and E. 261. Tailor's Materials.**

For use of general prisoners confined at military posts and disciplinary  
barracks, without pay or allowances:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	<b>\$921.99</b>
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## Item C. and E. 262. Toilet Kits.

Issue of, to recruits, upon their first enlistment.

Authorized gratuitous issues of, to recruits, upon their first enlistment, under the provisions of paragraph 1217, Army Regulations:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	\$60,000.00	
For authorized second increment.....	60,000.00	
		<u>\$120,000.00</u>

## Item C. and E. 263. Housewives.

For issue to the Army, when necessary:

Authorized issues of one housewife annually to a squad when the necessity for the issue is certified by the commanding officer for service in the field, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1215, Army Regulations:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	\$3,200.00	
For authorized second increment.....	800.00	
For Regular Army Reserve.....	125.00	
For reserve stock.....	2,498.13	
		<u>\$6,623.13</u>

## Item C. and E. 258a. Equipage, Manufacture of, by the Quartermaster Corps.

## MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES.

Articles.	Regular Army, present strength.		Authorized second increment.		Regular Army reserve.		Reserve stock.		Grand total.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Denim, blue.....yards.	71,377	\$14,275.40							141,377	\$28,275.40
Duck, Khaki—										
8-ounce, 28 1/2 inch.....do.	249,547	45,666.54	83,420	15,005.60					542,079	98,312.11
12 1/2-ounce, 29 1/2 inch.....do.	837,228	284,657.52	675,570	229,978.80					2,585,598	878,310.43
No. 4, 42-inch.....do.	2,460	1,725.00	7,500	4,875.00					10,440	6,600.00
Shelter tent.....do.	122,983	49,430.01	170,000	43,800.00					640,312	189,184.27
Gray, No. 3, 34-inch.....do.	76,475	30,590.00	75,000	30,000.00					151,475	60,590.00
Unbleached 40-inch.....do.	165,558	29,805.35	46,100	8,268.00					211,658	38,103.35
Tent plates and chains.....do.	6,884	1,500.35	4,580	1,236.60					11,464	2,736.95
Tent saps.....do.	27,684	7,492.42	156,350	3,831.95					184,034	11,324.37
Tent squares.....do.	6,860	5,625.00	4,580	2,368.00					11,440	8,000.00
Drilling, unbleached.....yards.	86,100	10,662.00	186,400	23,368.00					569,702	68,394.27
Trimings.....		30,552.15		43,867.80						128,799.45
Total.....		514,793.82		424,494.75						1,557,476.77
Service (see statement below).....		68,096.63		31,842.60						205,147.68
Grand total.....		582,893.45		476,337.35						1,762,624.45

## SERVICES.

[illegible]

## Item C. and E. 258b. Equipage, Purchase of, from Contractors.

Articles.	Regular Army, present strength.		Authorised second increment.		Regular Army reserve.		Reserve stock.		Grand total.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
Axes.....	5,719	\$2,220.41	2,885	\$826.45	320	\$124.80	4,065	\$1,535.57	12,989	\$4,777.43
Bags, mosquito, single.....	44,821	156,872.50	37,500	131,200.00	5,000	17,500.00	56,520	197,422.04	143,871	503,548.54
Batons.....	12,001	59,215.59	30,000	137,700.00	10,000	37,500.00	112,100	424,125.08	42,991	198,915.59
Bedsteads, iron.....	4,555	167,081.25	66,000	247,000.00	100	17.00	1,265	214.93	108,915	376,204.33
Blankets, olive-drab.....	2,186	373.15	6,618	2,004.55	242	62.92	3,065	794.35	44,008	77,700.63
Brassards.....	158,270	41,160.20	7,700	2,002.00	172	18.92	2,188	240.70	169,367	44,008.47
Brooms, corn.....	103,740	11,411.40	5,400	594.00	68	174.76	3,905	2,324.57	111,500	12,243.02
Brushes, scrubbing.....	1,024	2,631.68	530	1,362.10					1,554	4,993.11
Bugles, with slings.....	133,000	14,600.00	60,000	6,600.00					193,000	21,200.00
Cases, pillow.....	2,926	5,852.00							2,926	5,852.00
Cases, telescope.....	31,920	79,800.00	37,500	93,750.00	5,000	12,500.00	56,560	141,375.03	130,970	327,425.03
Coats.....	293	2,714.11	30	273.10			62	571.40	385	3,555.61
Coats, field.....	153	943.03	400	2,204.00			674	3,713.58	1,227	6,760.88
Hatchets.....	4,256	766.08	1,350	243.00					5,606	1,008.08
Headnets, mosquito.....	11,638	3,142.26	6,750	1,822.50	440	118.80			24,478	6,948.55
Helms.....	21,280	2,553.60	2,885	346.20	320	38.40	4,065	487.37	28,550	3,428.07
Ax.....	5,919	769.47	2,550	331.50	318	41.34	4,061	524.43	12,818	1,666.74
Hatchet.....	9,842	206.26	1,350	40.50					11,192	835.76
Lockers, trunk.....	16,162	61,102.96	30,000	120,900.00					45,162	182,002.96
Mattresses.....	22,211	56,871.72	30,000	75,600.00	318	76.50			52,211	131,571.72
Pickaxes.....	2,000	600.00	2,550	637.50					4,550	8,286.52
Pins, tent.....	285,260	112,198.80	60,000	22,800.00					345,260	134,998.80
Poles, tent.....	469,480	9,389.80	312,000	6,240.00	20,000	400.00	285,780	5,835.40	1,085,260	21,865.60
Large.....	647,910	5,679.10	302,000	3,020.00	20,000	200.00	278,730	2,767.20	1,168,630	11,668.30
Small.....	285,960	7,853.63	330,000	8,900.00	26,000	687.50	300,238	8,269.01	931,278	25,910.14
Shelter.....										
Poles, tent.....										
Shelter.....										
Pyramidal.....	18,300	1,768.00	30,000	3,900.00	5,000	650.00	60,000	7,808.52	108,300	14,087.52
Hospital, tropical, sets.....	1,596	1,496.40	4,400	4,060.00	646	583.20	6,355	7,422.96	14,996	13,992.46
Hospital, ward, sets.....	492	3,232.44	20	131.40	38	246.51	38	246.51	550	3,610.35
Storage, sets.....	1,696	8,983.04	50	104.80	56	294.91	1,702	8,782.76	1,672	8,782.76
Wall, large, sets.....	100	1,181.00	33	385.50	63	711.67	196	2,271.17	196	2,271.17
Wall, small, sets.....	800	1,438.00	120	498.00	226	914.46	1,144	2,741.43	708	2,858.45
Latrine, screen, sets.....	1,064	2,040.24	1,100	1,551.00			1,064	3,423.70	4,108	6,332.76
									3,423.70	

Pouches, musk, olive-drab.....	468	1, 174.32	860	1, 411.20	980	2, 343.50	1, 956
Receivers, card.....	32, 810	452.20	30, 000	600.00	.....	.....	52, 610
Shells, bed.....	168, 910	60, 807.60	60, 000	21, 600.00	.....	.....	228, 910
Shovels.....	9, 330	4, 468.80	2, 400	1, 152.00	268	1, 514.74	15, 127
Sling, bugle.....	1, 237	358.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 237
Slings, drum.....	180	115.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Slings, color, olive-drab.....	73	481.80	90	594.00	.....	.....	115.20
Spades.....	1, 063	715.00	1, 100	473.00	64	.....	323
Standards.....	931	800.66	500	430.00	.....	.....	1, 635.66
Sticks, size, shoe.....	166	181.06	800	273.00	.....	.....	2, 381
Shields, tent, G. I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 030.43
Shields, tent.....	2, 165	1, 975.50	6, 600	6, 940.00	.....	.....	768.47
Stovepipe, tent.....	3, 392	371.36	1, 370	109.60	.....	.....	272.47
Stovepipe, elbows.....	35, 411	2, 533.88	34, 450	2, 748.00	.....	.....	17, 591.24
Stovepipe joints.....	3, 857	655.69	6, 000	1, 920.00	.....	.....	263.30
Spark arrester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744.26
Stretchers, shoes.....	306	115.28	2, 000	114.00	.....	.....	10, 280.53
Whistles and chains.....	6, 916	1, 383.20	2, 000	460.00	.....	.....	3, 503.38
Oil, neat's-foot, pints.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419.96
Band instruments.....	45, 000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 497.21
Flags, colors, etc.....	10, 000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 660
Repair parts for equipage.....	25, 000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237.50
Chairs, barrack.....	11, 970	14, 124.60	30, 000	23, 600.00	.....	.....	123, 458.98
Total.....	995, 314.99	991, 046.10	.....	.....	70, 603.62	869, 851.88	2, 947, 116.59



**Item C. and E. 264. Packing, Expenses of.**

For the purchase of packing boxes, lumber, wrapping paper,  
etc.:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	\$125,000.00
For authorized second increment.....	30,000.00
For Regular Army Reserve.....	1,250.00
For reserve stock.....	33,500.00
	<hr/> \$189,750.00

The funds estimated for will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, for the purchase of packing boxes, lumber, excelsior, twine, wrapping paper, etc., at the various depots of the Quartermaster Corps.

**Item C. and E. 265. Handling, Expenses of.**

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

**Item C. and E. 266. Similar Necessaries, Expenses of.**

For the purchase of and repairs to machinery at depots, in connection with the manufacture of clothing and equipage:

For Regular Army, present strength.....	\$5,000.00
For authorized second increment.....	1,000.00
	<hr/> \$6,000.00

The funds estimated for will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, for the purchase of and repairs to machinery (sewing machines, etc.) at depots and similar necessities connected with the manufacture of clothing and equipage.

**Item C. and E. 266a. Employees, Hire of**

For Regular Army, present strength..... \$395,708.23

For list of employees, see Book of Estimates, 1918. These men are employed in inspecting, packing, handling, and shipping clothing and equipage supplies at the general purchasing and manufacturing depots of the Quartermaster Corps.

**Item C. and E. 267. Citizens' Outer Clothing.**

For Regular Army, present strength.....	\$34,000.00
For authorized second increment.....	8,000.00
	<hr/> \$42,000.00

Funds estimated as required for the purchase of citizens' outer clothing, at a cost of not to exceed \$10 per suit, for issue upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving a dishonorable discharge.

**Item C. and E. 268. Indemnity.**

To officers and men of the Army for clothing and bedding, etc., destroyed since April 22, 1898, by order of medical officers of the Army for sanitary reasons.

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

Item No.	Item.	Regular Army (present strength), current requirements.			Authorized second increment, current requirements.		
		Supplies.	Services.	Total.	Supplies.	Services.	Total.
C. & E. 249.	Cloth.....	\$2,371,799.53		\$2,371,799.53	\$1,071,847.34	\$1,071,847.34	
C. & E. 250.	Woolens.....						
C. & E. 251.	Materials.....	692,051.53		692,051.53	315,033.40	315,033.40	
C. & E. 252.	Clothing:						
	(a) Manufacture of, by Quartermaster Corps.....						
	(b) Manufacture of, by contractors.....	\$584,499.42		584,499.42			
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.....	434,271.74		434,271.74			
C. & E. 253.	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.....	2,388,517.75		2,388,517.75	963,029.50	963,029.50	
C. & E. 254.	Clothing not drawn, due enlisted men on discharge.....	200,000.00		200,000.00			
C. & E. 255.	Altering.....		6,500.00	6,500.00			
C. & E. 256.	Fitting.....		1,750.00	1,750.00			
C. & E. 257.	Washing.....		20,000.00	20,000.00			
C. & E. 258.	Cleaning.....		700.00	700.00			
	Equipage:						
	(a) Manufacture of, by Quartermaster Corps.....						
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.....	514,788.83	68,099.63	582,888.46	424,494.75	51,842.60	
C. & E. 259.	Tollet articles.....	995,314.99		995,314.99	591,046.10		
C. & E. 260.	Barbers' materials.....	25,450.04		25,450.04			
C. & E. 261.	Tailors' materials.....	6,893.80		6,893.80			
C. & E. 262.	Tollet kits.....	921.99		921.99			
C. & E. 263.	Housewives.....	60,000.00		60,000.00	60,000.00		
C. & E. 264.	Packing.....	3,200.00		3,200.00	800.00		
C. & E. 265.	Handling.....	125,000.00		125,000.00	30,000.00		
C. & E. 266.	Similar necessities.....	6,000.00		6,000.00	1,000.00		
C. & E. 267.	Civilian employees.....		395,708.23	395,708.23			
C. & E. 268.	Citizens' outer clothing.....	34,000.00		34,000.00	8,000.00		
	Indemnity.....						
	Total.....	7,422,853.65	1,511,499.02	8,934,352.57	3,865,251.09	4,328,866.95	

*Recapitulation of the estimate for fiscal year 1918, appropriation "Clothing and camp and garrison equipage," required in the United States and Philippine Islands. Statement, by items, of the analysis of the appropriation of purposes for which the sum estimated for the fiscal year 1918 is required—Con.*

Item No.	Item.	Regular Army reserve.		Reserve stock.		Grand total.
		Supplies.	Services.	Supplies.	Services.	
C. & E. 249.	Cloth.	\$15,600.00		\$912,543.87		\$4,371,790.74
C. & E. 250.	Uniforms.					1,193,068.82
C. & E. 251.	Materials.	2,725.00		183,278.89		
C. & E. 252.	Clothing.					
	(a) Manufacture of, by Quartermaster Corps.					
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.					
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.					
C. & E. 253.	Clothing not drawn, due enlisted men on discharge.					
C. & E. 254.	Altering.	92,095.00		\$88,593.49		911,944.97
C. & E. 255.	Fitting.	1,750.00		130,065.02		734,743.96
C. & E. 256.	Washing.	18,325.00		1,070,244.93		4,140,117.18
C. & E. 257.	Cleaning.					200,000.00
C. & E. 258.	Equipment.					5,000.00
	(a) Manufacture of, by Quartermaster Corps.					
	(b) Purchase of, from contractors.					
	(c) Purchase of, from contractors.					
C. & E. 259.	Tailor articles.	38,258.00	4,504.00	570,980.20		1,762,624.45
C. & E. 260.	Barbers' materials.	70,903.62		889,851.86		2,947,116.59
C. & E. 261.	Tailors' materials.					21,483.04
C. & E. 262.	Tailors' materials.					6,893.00
C. & E. 263.	Tailors' materials.					6,971.99
C. & E. 264.	Housewives.	125.00		2,498.73		120,001.00
C. & E. 265.	Packing.	1,250.00		33,500.00		189,750.00
C. & E. 266.	Smelling.					6,923.13
C. & E. 267.	Civilian employees.					5,000.00
C. & E. 268.	Civilian employees.					385,708.23
C. & E. 269.	Civilian employees.					42,000.00
C. & E. 270.	Indemnity.					
	Total.	147,186.62	11,079.00	3,071,842.90	299,299.96	17,303,233.00

The per capita for 108,999 officers and men is \$78.48, exclusive of "Reserve stock" and "Regular Army reserve."

## HORSES, FOR CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and so forth":

For the purchase of horses of ages, sex, and size as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War for remounts, for officers entitled to public mounts for the Cavalry, Artillery, Signal Corps, and Engineers, the United States Military Academy, service schools, and staff colleges, and for the Indian scouts, and for such Infantry and members of the Hospital Corps in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted and the expenses incident thereto, and for the hire of employees: *Provided*, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number now on hand, shall be limited to the actual needs of the mounted service, including reasonable provisions for remounts, and, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of War, no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster Corps and an inspection under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War. When practicable, horses shall be purchased in open market at all military posts or stations, when needed, at a maximum price to be fixed by the Secretary of War: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any horse below the standard set by Army Regulations for Cavalry and Artillery horses, except when purchased as remounts or for instruction of cadets at the United States Military Academy: *And provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for polo ponies except for West Point Military Academy, and such ponies shall not be used at any other place, \$433,400.

Col. BAKER. The appropriation asked for this year is \$433,400. This includes \$105,000 for the purchase of young horses, for which the Government is obligated in consequence of the plan for encouraging breeding, in operation between the farmers of the country and the Agricultural Department; \$800 incidental to the purchase of these animals, and \$327,600 incidental to the care of animals rendered surplus and turned in by the militia, and those that have already been turned in on the muster out of militia organizations.

There is also the care of animals at the remount stations. No sum is asked here for the purchase of animals for the Army as usual, for the reason that it is expected that those that will be surplus on the muster out of the militia will be sufficient for the requirements of the troops for the fiscal year 1918.

In this connection, however, I would like to say this, that there is no provision for the purchase of animals for continuing operations of the remount stations through that fiscal year. So that for the fiscal year 1918 there will be no young animals bought and placed in the remount stations, with the exception of the 700 animals, approximately, that the Government is already obligated to take, in consequence of an agreement between the farmers and the Department of Agriculture, in consequence of the plan for encouraging breeding, and it is for these animals that the \$105,000 is asked.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is that because of the surplus being turned in by the National Guard?

Col. BAKER. That is because of the large number to be turned in as the National Guard are mustered out.

The CHAIRMAN. I saw a statement recently to the effect that the Army now has a surplus of 18,000 horses and 18,000 mules. Is that correct?

Col. BAKER. The exact figures are in the record, but the surplus is nothing like as large as that. It is 8,812 horses and 3,323 mules.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you propose to do with those?

Col. BAKER. Those will be used in case of necessity on the border to equip organizations, if they return to the border, to take care of the waste of those that are in use on the border, and to equip new regiments that will come in in the second increment.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Where are these horses kept?

Col. BAKER. There will be 9,713 horses and 834 pack mules of those that will go to the militia on their return to their States.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Where are these 11,000 surplus horses kept now?

Col. BAKER. Those are at the remount stations at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Bliss, and a small number, about 250, at Columbus, to take care of the waste.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What does it cost to board that number of horses a month?

Col. BAKER. Approximately 29 cents a day, if they use full forage.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that surplus accumulation the result of the withdrawal of the National Guard from the border?

Col. BAKER. Entirely so.

Mr. TILSON. Why could you not get good horses, or if you did get them, what did you do with them? I did not see any of any account on the border.

Col. BAKER. The matter of the purchase of horses was taken up with the department authorities, Southern Department, as soon as it developed that it would be necessary to acquire a large number of horses on short notice. Gen. Funston recommended the purchase of what were called a lower type of horse, that is, lower in height and lower in weight, that was native in the southwestern country, and that was in general use on the cattle ranges through that country.

Mr. KAHN. How much do you pay for a horse, on an average, and how much for a mule?

Col. BAKER. I will put that figure in the record.

Average price paid for animals:

Cavalry horses (each).....	\$137. 65
Artillery horses (each).....	179. 45
Draft mules, wheel (each).....	225. 67
Draft mules, lead (each).....	183. 00
Pack mules (each).....	142. 61

Mr. FIELDS. Was that recommendation you described for the purchase of horses you referred to as a lower type of horses, because those horses are more durable in the southern climate?

Col. BAKER. There were three reasons: In the first place, the horses would be acclimated and ready for immediate use in that part of the country. In the second place, the animal was procured more readily and at a lower price; and in the third place, the forage he would consume would presumably be less, and he would be able to live on the country that it was contemplated we might occupy better than the stable-bred animal, or a higher class animal from the northern and eastern country.

Mr. FIELDS. Then he would cost less money?

Col. BAKER. He would cost less money to the Government to procure.

Mr. GREENE. Some complaint was made as to the character of horses sent to the organization known as the Yale Battery. Did they send horses from the Southwest there?

Col. BAKER. No, sir; those horses were bought under the supervision of the department commander of the Department of the East. He procured the horses for the battery in the vicinity of the mobilization point of the battery.

Mr. KAHN. I have heard it stated that the delligerent countries in Europe have bought large quantities of horses and mules in this country for a considerable sum in excess of what our own Government pays for the horses and mules. Is there anything in that?

Col. BAKER. In answer to that question, Mr. Kahn, I would like to say that I have here a table which shows, according to the best records we have been able to procure, the exportation of horses and mules to Europe and Canada, by months, from August, 1914, to August 1, 1916. If you desire I will place this table in the record.

Mr. KAHN. I wish you would do that.

Col. BAKER. It shows the following totals: Total number of horses to Europe to August 1, 1916, 579,086; total to Canada, to August 1, 1916, 41,260, making a total of 620,346. The total of mules to Europe to August 1, 1916, is given as 175,944, and the total of mules to Canada to August 1, 1916, 28,461. The total of mules to Europe and Canada was 204,405, and the grand total of both horses and mules exported to Canada and Europe to August 1, 1916, amounted to 824,751.

Mr. OLNEY. Do you know the average price of those animals?

Col. BAKER. The prices, of course, are not known to the department, except from newspaper statements and from statements that could not be regarded as entirely accurate.

Mr. OLNEY. Do you know the prices yourself?

Col. BAKER. I do not individually, no.

Mr. KAHN. Of course the export of that many horses and mules in two years would materially increase the cost of horses and mules in this country, would it not?

Col. BAKER. Very materially.

Mr. KAHN. So that you probably are getting a poorer animal to-day and have to pay for it a much larger sum of money.

Mr. GREENE. Does that suggest the advisability of continuing the remount policy?

Col. BAKER. In answer to that question I would say yes, in spite of the fact that we would be apparently buying horses when we already had a large number of horses that are apparently surplus; but by buying the horses at the time the funds become available we will buy horses approximately four years old, and after the lapse of two years they will be right for our service. I think that would be a wise policy.

Mr. GREENE. A far-sighted policy?

Col. BAKER. Yes, because we would be able to buy young animals at reasonable prices and possibly would not be able to buy the mature animals when we come to need them at almost any price at all.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the department had any trouble in getting its requirements filled?

Col. BAKER. No.

Mr. ANTHONY. There has been no trouble filling the requirements with the class of animals that have been provided?

Col. BAKER. No; there has not.

Mr. ANTHONY. I want to say that at a farmers' sale in Kansas a month or so ago I saw perfectly good 3-year-old animals of about the class you buy for the artillery sell for \$90, and it was generally remarked that in spite of this general demand for horses the prices were lower this year than last year. Those were 3-year-old horses.

Col. BAKER. It would be two or three years before they would actually perform their work, and naturally there would be a disposition to hold off from their purchase on account of cost of care in the meantime.

Mr. ANTHONY. The farmers attribute the depreciation in price largely to the increase in the number of cheap automobiles.

Mr. McKENZIE. Have you any estimate of the number of horses in the United States?

Col. BAKER. We have the total number of horses and mules that are still left in the United States January 1, 1916, which was estimated to be 21,166,000 horses and 4,565,000 mules.

Mr. McKENZIE. Last year Gen. Aleshire said there was some fear expressed that our stock of horses was liable to be depleted, and he went on in his statement to show that the total number in the country had scarcely been scratched.

Another thing he stated was that in the shipment of these horses to Europe very few mares had been shipped; that they did not buy mares in the European countries, as a rule, but bought geldings.

Col. BAKER. I have heard the statement made several times and seen it in the newspapers, that mares in large quantities were being included in those horses being shipped from this country to Europe and Canada. But in applying to the Agricultural Department for information on the subject, they tell me that they keep inspectors constantly in touch with the exportations, and they say that comparatively few mares are sent out, and even they are of the class that are sterile, and are not satisfactory for breeding purposes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is it a fact that the number of motors used for the transportation service reduces the number of horses you are going to require in the future?

Col. BAKER. It is not going to reduce greatly the number of horses, because the horses go to the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, Engineers, Signal Corps, and the mounted organizations of the Infantry and auxiliary arms, and are actually with the troops themselves.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then it will reduce the number of mules?

Col. BAKER. The mules we procure are procured for the regimental field trains. Those animals will still be required for those trains. We have never yet in the Army provided what is known as the division supply train and the division ammunition train, until we purchased the motor trucks now on the border. Those motor trucks will constitute or make up, so far as they go, those trains. According to the present tables of organization it will require 52 truck companies to provide the necessary ammunition trains and supply trains for one field army.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You have a good many horses in Mexico with the Pershing expedition?

Col. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It is very expensive to feed those horses?

Col. BAKER. Yes, sir; it is. There are approximately 7,695 there.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How much more does it cost to keep horses here than up on the border? You say it costs from 30 to 40 cents a head here.

Col. BAKER. I would say 30 to 40 per cent more down there than on the border.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Not more than that?

Col. BAKER. That would be my estimate.

Mr. KAHN. How many trucks are in a truck company?

Col. BAKER. The tables of organization provide 27 cargo trucks and such additional trucks for the supply of the train, carrying oil, gasoline, spare parts, and such other things as are necessary.

Mr. KAHN. And also a blacksmith shop?

Col. BAKER. Not a very extensive blacksmith shop, but it also carries a cook wagon.

Mr. KAHN. That will be a total of 31 or 32 trucks altogether?

Col. BAKER. Thirty-three is the normal number for use down there, and that gives rather a large number for the purposes of supply, so far as the truck company itself is concerned.

Mr. CALDWELL. How old is the horse you usually put in the Artillery when you put him in actual field service?

Col. BAKER. He ought to be about 6 years old. We frequently put them in service younger than that to give them the preliminary training.

Mr. CALDWELL. What is the average length of service of a horse in the Artillery in peace times?

Col. BAKER. In this country 10 years; in the Philippine Islands 5 years, for Infantry 8 years. Those are more or less arbitrary figures, but they have been gathered over a period of several years, when we have been keeping as careful statistics as possible.

Mr. FIELDS. When a horse becomes incapacitated you sell him for what you can get for him?

Col. BAKER. Either that, or if he is in such bad condition that it would be cruelty to allow him to fall into the hands of some man who would use him badly, he is destroyed. The judgment of the inspector is taken in regard to that.

Mr. FIELDS. What is the average price you get for a horse when you retire him from the service?

Col. BAKER. It varies from a few dollars to \$70 or \$75.

Mr. KAHN. Do the horses in the other branches of the service continue for a longer period of time as serviceable animals? What is the age of the Cavalry horse when you first begin to use him and how long does he last in the service?

Col. BAKER. We do not like to issue Cavalry horses until they are 6 years old, but we sometimes issue them as young as 5 years, and even a little younger. In that case they are sent to the Cavalry regiments in order that the men may have the advantage of training these animals when they are young. I speak now of instances when the regiments are located in garrison. The period of service for Cavalry horses as we figure it is 10 years in this country, and 5 years in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. KAHN. The same as for the Artillery horse?

Col. BAKER. The same period.



Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How did you come to have this great surplus of horses and mules, so many more than you now need?

Col. BAKER. We bought animals for all of the militia organizations which were ordered into the service. A large number of these militia organizations, as you know, have been ordered back to the States, and have been mustered out.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is the cause of this large surplus?

Col. BAKER. A considerable number were never actually brought into service.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If you dispose of these horses, what authority would it require. It is costing the Government \$320,000 a year to keep these horses. If you have no use for them, how would the Government get rid of them, after having purchased them.

Col. BAKER. It would require the authority of the Secretary of War, which up to this time he has not granted.

The CHAIRMAN. There is authority of law to dispose of them?

Col. BAKER. There is authority of law to dispose of them, at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

Mr. TILSON. What about the under-standard animals furnished on the border? I assume under-standard prices were paid for those horses?

Col. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. They were obtained at a considerably lower figure than the other horses?

Col. BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. I should think that would be justifiable, because, although they are poorer animals, they are acclimated, and would be ready for the service, if they were procured at a lower price.

Col. BAKER. That is the attitude taken by Gen. Funston. I know he consulted with the officers of the mounted service in regard to that matter, and that was the consensus of opinion among those officers.

Gen. SHARPE. In connection with the shipment of animals, I would like to have Col. Baker make a statement showing what is being done at some of the remount stations in the matter of the arrangement of cars so as to avoid danger to the animals.

Col. BAKER. As you know, one of the great dangers in shipping animals from one locality to another is that they contract pneumonia or, if not that, then more or less severe cases of influenza. These troubles are variously called shipping fever, and may extend from a light cold to a severe case of pneumonia. The remount officers are all very keen to remove this danger to the fullest extent possible, and they are experimenting with a class of stock car which they believe will, at least in a measure, solve this problem. The trouble with the Army's palace car was that it was an inclosed car, badly ventilated, and gave the animal little opportunity to move about. They are now building up the ordinary stock car solidly for some distance from the floor, so that the main part of the draught is shut off, especially about the animal's legs and belly, where he is most sensitive, and the results so far obtained are much more satisfactory than the results obtained either with the open stock car or the Army palace car. If this develops, as it is hoped it will, it will serve to reduce the prevalence of shipping fever.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How does this proviso on page 41 get around the provision in the act passed a year ago, which says: "*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the

purchase of any horse below the standard set by Army Regulations for Cavalry and Artillery horses, except when purchased as remounts or for the instruction of cadets at the United States Military Academy"?

Col. BAKER. The Secretary of War writes the Army Regulations. The Army Regulations provide a certain specification for what we regard as the standard animal. That same specification provides for an animal slightly below the standard in size and weight. That is just as much the act of the Secretary of War, just as much a provision of the regulation, as the standard itself is. For example, in Panama and other tropical countries, a small pack mule lasts much longer and does its work more satisfactorily than the large pack mule we originally sent there. As a result the authorities at Panama have requested that we send none but pack mules of a small type, which is the type described in these same specifications.

Mr. SHALENBARGER. However, that does not bind anybody at all. The Secretary of War can change the rules to fit his hand.

Col. BAKER. The Secretary provides the regulations, but this does not permit anybody to make any change, to buy anything below the standard set by the Secretary.

Mr. HULL. Have you got any horses that are too old for use, which you do not destroy?

Col. BAKER. Every now and then there is an animal which grows old in the service, which has rendered more than usually distinguished service, and which has become such a pet, attached himself so to the affections of the members of his battery or troop, that the Government, by authority of the Secretary of War, allows him to continue on the forage list for the rest of his days. That happened only a little while ago in the case of a particular animal.

Mr. HULL. How many of those have you?

Col. BAKER. I am not sure, but I should say probably not more than half a dozen in the Army. I do not think it is more than that. I would like to tell you about this particular case.

The CHAIRMAN. You may put a statement in the record about that.

Mr. KAHN. Then there is some sentiment about that after all?

Col. BAKER. It is purely sentiment. I would like to tell you about one particular case, if you desire to hear it.

The case in mind is the horse named "Rodney," named for a distinguished and much-liked artillery officer of the old Army. This animal, in the absence of the commanding officer of the battery, was presented before an inspector, after his days of usefulness had passed, and was condemned and ordered sold. The men of the battery had such an affection for the horse that they purchased him at the auction sale, paying \$107 for him out of their meager pay. Later another inspecting officer found this animal still in possession of the battery, being maintained at the expense of the men of the battery, and he recommended to the captain of the battery that an effort be made to have the horse taken up as a public animal and subsisted at the expense of the Government for the remainder of his natural life. This was done, and the Secretary of War approved his keep and care at Government expense for the rest of his life.

I should like to submit a history of this animal's record.

(The history is as follows:)

*History of "Rodney."*—The horse known as "Rodney" was transferred to Light Battery A, Second Artillery, on November 2, 1896, at Fort Riley, Kans., from Light Battery E, First Artillery, with the rest of the horses of the latter battery. His

previous history is not known. At that time he was about 8 years old, 15.3 hands high, and his weight was about 1,250 pounds. His color was dark bay with black points, and he was an unusually handsome animal. In breeding, he was an excellent type of the graded thoroughbred of probably the second generation. He had the fine features, the courage, activity, and endurance of the thoroughbred, and the size, conformation, power, and serene disposition of draft stock. The long fetlocks and the thick coat of hair in winter, together with the characteristic conformation of the Clydesdale, left little doubt that he came from this strain.

He soon attracted attention in Battery A by his intelligence, his power, and his willingness. At rapid drills or when the draft was difficult, his broken harness was an evidence of his superior efforts. During the succeeding 14 years, till the day of his sale, he was literally a "wheel horse." He was never sick, and he was never known to refuse a feed or a task. He was petted by the men who looked after him with genuine affection and with a confidence that was born of experience in many difficult situations.

When Light Battery A went to Cuba as "Grimes Battery," with the Fifth Army Corps in 1898, it was at once ordered to El Paso. The road had been churned into deep mud and was well-nigh impassable for the heavy Artillery carriages. To meet this situation, Capt. Grimes took his two most powerful horses, which were Rodney and his mate, Shaw, and pulled the carriages out of the mudholes and ditches whenever they became stalled. It was a remarkable and an exhausting service, but it was rendered with a fidelity that secured the prompt passage of the battery to its position for action. The significance of this performance, not only to the battery but to other troops, was very far-reaching in the stress of events that were then taking place.

When the battery changed position it marched in rear of Battery K, First Artillery. One of the carriages of the leading battery became bogged so that the column could not proceed. Capt. Grimes sent for Rodney and Shaw. When they arrived the driver, seeing the exhausted condition of the stalled team, had these horses unhitched, and with his single pair drew the carriage from its unfortunate position. It was no doubt distasteful to Battery K to have their carriage rescued by horses from another battery, but they soon realized that such animals as Rodney and his mate were rarely found, and their resentment soon gave place to a generous admiration. Thus, all during the trying days before Santiago Rodney served his country by putting guns where they were wanted, in the face of great obstacles, and he earned a place in the Nation's gratitude no less than the men who served the guns after they were in position. Without his services the story of Grimes's battery might easily have been shadowed by delays that would have deprived the army of its fire when needed.

After the Santiago campaign Rodney again served with his battery in Cuba from January, 1899, to April, 1902. In 1903 he accompanied the battery on a march of 700 miles from Chickamauga Park, Ga., to Fort Myer, Va. Throughout this long, continuous march, averaging about 21 miles a day, he did not lose a day from his place in the "wheel," and he reached Fort Myer in as good condition as when he started. In the succeeding years he marched thousands of miles and participated in maneuvers in various parts of the country. He outlasted all of his fellows. Few animals have rendered as much service and many came and went while he was still doing duty. Thus, for the investment in his purchase and maintenance, he proved an unusual economy for the Government.

The battery became successively the Third Battery, Field Artillery, and Battery D, Third Field Artillery, and the equipment experienced radical differences in model. In all changes of name, matériel, and personnel Rodney stood out as one of the elements that foster pride of arm and about which the affections of soldiers cling. At length it became evident that the long marches and the strain of heavy draft were too great a tax on his willing but waning strength. Age and years of faithful service had brought declining vitality and a merciful consideration made his relief a necessity. There was never any thought, however, that he should go to a huckster's cart or spend his last days in a dray or a dump wagon, with scant food and perhaps brutal treatment. Human nature will assert itself and with soldiers the human element must be reckoned with. When he was condemned and sold, the men in the battery contributed from their small pay the price of \$107, to which a zealous dealer forced them, and bought him for the battery. No contribution was ever made more generously, and the spirit which they manifested was a tribute, not only to their old friend, but to the loyalty that made them one of our most efficient fighting units. Men who will not forsake a faithful horse may be depended upon to defend their flag and to maintain the best traditions of a battery whose history is rich in the service of its country.

For a long time he was given the task of hoisting the grain and hay into the forage loft, and so well did he know his duties that he required no control but the voice.

During the years since his retirement he has subsisted largely on grazing, so that the value of the food consumed has been small. He has richly deserved whatever kindness and gratitude his masters may show, and the formal recognition of his retirement and maintenance during the few remaining years of his life would not only be appropriate, but it would show to the world that our Government is great enough to recognize and reward true merit wherever it is found.

The approval of the Secretary of War was obtained to stable, forage, and care for this horse, wherever he may be, for the balance of his life.

Mr. KAHN. Has the price of the ration for the horse gone up to any appreciable extent?

Col. BAKER. Yes; it has.

Mr. KAHN. Will you please put a statement in the record showing how it has increased during the last five years?

Col. BAKER. I will do so.

(Average cost of forage rations is as follows:)

Fiscal year 1911.....	\$0. 26425
Fiscal year 1912.....	. 284
Fiscal year 1913.....	. 269
Fiscal year 1914.....	. 2833
Fiscal year 1915.....	. 2765
Fiscal year 1916.....	. 29

The details of the estimate are as follows:

#### Item H. C. A. and E. 269. Horses for Remounts.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements)..... \$3,975.00

##### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

For present strength—United States (current requirements)..... \$105,000.00

The amount estimated for under this item is required for the purpose of purchasing approximately 700 young horses at \$150 each which have been bred under agreement with the Department of Agriculture.

Farmers and breeders have bred these horses for the military service by utilizing their best mares and Government-owned stallions, and as these young horses are of high class and particularly suitable for military purposes, it is to the interests of the Government to purchase them. This action will encourage farmers and breeders to continue to breed horses suitable for the Army.

Attention is invited to the following excerpt from the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (Public, No. 190, 64th Cong., H. R. 12717), authorizing the Department of Agriculture to encourage the breeding of horses for military purposes:

"For all necessary expenses for investigations and experiments in animal husbandry; for experiments in animal feeding and breeding, including cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations, including repairs and additions to and erection of buildings absolutely necessary to carry on the experiments, including the employment of labor in the city of Washington and elsewhere, rent outside of the District of Columbia, and all other necessary expenses, \$208,320: *Provided*, That of the sum thus appropriated \$25,000 may be used for experiments in the breeding and maintenance of horses for military purposes \* \* \*."

#### Item H. C. A. and E. 270. Horses for Officers Entitled to Public Mounts.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements)..... \$1,836.00

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$15,680.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	35,775.00

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

**Item H. C. A. and E. Horses for the Cavalry.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,205,396.36	\$132,923.05	\$1,338,319.41
Philippine Islands.....	46,028.00		46,028.00
Total.....	1,251,424.36	132,923.05	1,384,347.41

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,611,917.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	241,610.00

No estimate fiscal year 1918

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—The amount needed under this item under normal conditions is as follows:

The peace allowance of Cavalry horses for troops stationed in the United States, Hawaii, and Canal Zone, organized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916 (General Order 22, War Department, 1916), is as follows:

For 13 regiments of Cavalry, 974 horses per regiment for enlisted men (excluding mounts for sanitary troops).....	12,662
For first increment, 2 regiments of Cavalry, 974 horses per regiment.....	1,948

Total..... 14,610

Considering the life of usefulness of Cavalry horses in the United States, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone at 10 years, it will require the replacing of one-tenth each year, or 1,461 horses, at \$145 each; estimated cost of young horses, \$211,845.

*Philippine Islands.*—The peace allowance of horses for enlisted men (excluding mounts for sanitary troops) organized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916 (General Order 22, War Department, 1916), is as follows:

For 2 regiments of Cavalry, 974 horses per regiment.....	1,948
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Considering the life of usefulness of horses in the Philippine Islands at 5 years, one fifth of 1,948 would be required to replace mounts that may die or become unserviceable, or 389 horses, at \$145 each, estimated cost of young horses, amounting to \$56,405.

The life of usefulness of horses in the Philippine Islands is fixed at five years on account of the hard service to which horses are subjected, the climatic conditions, and the greater prevalence of disease than in the United States.

**FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.**

*United States.*—Two regiments of Cavalry of the second increment will require 1,948 horses. These animals at \$175 each, cost of mature horses, will amount to \$340,900.

**NOTE.**—The funds indicated above would be required for the Cavalry under normal conditions, but no amount is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a large number of animals were purchased for the purpose of equipping the militia organizations that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and horses required for the Cavalry can be supplied from animals that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.

**Item H. C. A. and E. 272. Horses for the Artillery.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements).....	\$294,260.26
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*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$295,726.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	398,130.00

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—The peace allowance of horses for Artillery regiments in the United States and Hawaii (excluding mounts for attached sanitary troops), organized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916 (General Order 22, War Department, 1916), is as follows:

	Draft horses.	Saddle horses.
2 regiments Light Artillery (2 battalions each).....	960	506
1 regiment Heavy Artillery (3 battalions).....	544	245
1 regiment of Horse Artillery (3 battalions).....	484	487
1 regiment Mountain Artillery.....		156
First increment:		
2 regiments Light Artillery (2 battalions each).....	960	506
1 regiment Heavy Artillery (equipped with tractors).....		
Total.....	2,948	1,900

Based upon the allowance of 4,848 horses for Artillery batteries in the United States and Hawaii, and considering the life of usefulness of Artillery horses 10 years, it will require the replacing of one-tenth each year, or 485 horses at \$145 each, estimated cost of young horses, amounting to \$70,325.

*Philippine Islands.*—The peace allowance of horses for one regiment of Mountain Artillery stationed in the Philippine Islands (excluding mounts for attached sanitary troops) is 156. Based upon allowance of 156 horses and considering the life of usefulness of horses at 5 years (see remarks relative to life of usefulness of horses in Philippine Islands, item 271, ante), it will require the replacing of one-fifth of this number, or 31 horses at \$145 each, amounting to \$4,495.

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—The Artillery troops of the second increment will require the following horses:

2 regiments of Light Artillery, 1,466 horses, at \$200 each, cost of mature Artillery horses.....	\$293,200
1 regiment of Heavy Artillery, 544 heavy draft horses costing \$250 each, and 245 saddie horses, at \$175 each, amounting to.....	178,875
Total.....	472,075

NOTE.—The funds indicated above would be required for the Artillery under normal conditions, but no amount is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a large number of animals were purchased for the purpose of equipping the militia organizations that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and horses required for the Artillery can be supplied from animals that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.

## Item H. C. A. and E. 273. Horses for the Signal Corps.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements).....	\$7,420.00
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*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$6,720.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	6,670.00

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—The peace allowance of horses for the Signal Corps organized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916 (General Orders 22, War Department, 1916), excluding mounts for sanitary troops, is as follows:

1 radio company, A.....	67
3 field companies, D, E, and I.....	243
1 telegraph company, H.....	43
Total.....	353

Based upon allowance of 353 horses for the Signal Corps, and considering the life of usefulness of this class of animals in the United States at 10 years, one-tenth renewal yearly will be required, or 35 horses at \$145 each, estimated price of young horses, amounting to \$5,075.

*Philippine Islands.*—One field company of Signal Corps is stationed in the Philippine Islands. This company is allowed 81 horses, and based on the life of usefulness being 8 years, one-eighth renewal yearly will be required, or 10 horses at \$145 each, amounting to \$1,450.

#### AUTHORIZED FOR SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Following horses will be needed for signal troops of the second increment:

For 2 outpost companies.....	36
For 1 wire company.....	65
For 1 radio company.....	70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>171</b>

These 171 horses will cost \$175 each, amounting to \$29,925.

NOTE.—The funds indicated above would be required for the Signal Corps under normal conditions, but no amount is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a large number of animals were purchased for the purpose of equipping the Militia organizations that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and horses required for the Signal Corps can be supplied from animals that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.

#### Item H. C. A. and E. 274. Horses for the Engineers.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements).....	\$7,233.00
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#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,380.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	18,555.00

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

#### FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—The peace allowance of horses for Engineer organizations organized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916 (General Order 22, War Department, 1916), excluding mounts for sanitary troops, is as follows:

2 regiments (6 companies each).....	316
4 companies.....	100
1 mounted battalion.....	229
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>645</b>

Considering the life of usefulness of this class of animals in the United States 10 years, one-tenth replacement of allowance will be required, or 65 horses at \$145, estimated cost of young horses, amounting to \$9,425.

*Philippine Islands.*—The allowance of horses for regimental headquarters and companies A and B, Engineers, organized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916 (General Order 22, War Department, 1916), excluding mounts for sanitary troops, is 58. One-eighth of this allowance, or 7 horses, are estimated for to replace animals that may die or become unserviceable, which at \$145 each will cost \$1,015.

#### FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—Following horses will be needed for Engineer troops of the second increment:

1 regiment Engineers (less 1 company).....	134
1 company mounted Engineers and battalion headquarters.....	81
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>215</b>

These 215 horses will cost \$175 each, amounting to \$37,625.

NOTE.—The funds indicated above would be needed for the Engineer troops under normal conditions, but no amount is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a large number of animals were purchased for the purpose of equipping the militia organizations that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and horses required for the Engineers can be furnished from animals that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.

**Item H. C. A. and E. 275. Horses for the United States Military Academy.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements) ..... \$10,848.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 ..... \$4,340.00  
Fiscal year 1917 ..... 4,930.00

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.**

*United States.*—Based upon an allowance of 200 Cavalry and 140 Artillery horses for the detachment at West Point, N. Y., authorized by the Secretary of War on October 20, 1914 (A. G. O. No. 2145188), and considering the life of usefulness of horses in the United States at 10 years, it will require the replacing of one-tenth of this allowance each year, or 34 horses at \$145 each, amounting to \$4,930.

NOTE.—The funds indicated above would be required for the United States Military Academy under normal conditions, but no amount is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a large number of horses were purchased for the purpose of equipping the militia organizations that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and horses required for the United States Military Academy can be supplied from animals that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.

**Item H. C. A. and E. 276. Horses for Service Schools and Staff Colleges.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements) ..... \$9,159.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 ..... \$3,640.00  
Fiscal year 1917 ..... 12,820.00

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

*Present strength.*

*United States.*—The allowance of horses for the service schools and staff colleges is as follows:

Name of school.	Authority for allowance.	Number of horses.
Army War College, Washington, D. C. ....	Approval, Secretary of War, dated Apr. 30, 1910 (A. G. O. No. 1636104) and Oct. 2, 1912 (A. G. O. No. 1899867-E).	70
Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. ....	A. G. O. ind., dated Feb. 7, 1912 (No. 1870475)	129
Coast Artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va. ....	A. G. O. ind., dated Oct. 13, 1910 (No. 1658860).	15
School of musketry, Fort Sill, Okla. ....	A. G. O. ind., dated May 28, 1915 (No. 2291195).	50
School of fire, Fort Sill, Okla. ....	A. G. O. ind., dated May 8, 1911 (No. 1762122)	50
Total .....		314



Estimate is based upon the life of usefulness of horses being 10 years, requiring one-tenth replacement each year, or 31 horses at \$145 each, amounting to \$4,495.

**NOTE.**—The funds indicated above will be needed for service schools and staff colleges under normal conditions, but no amount is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a large number of horses were purchased for the purpose of equipping the militia organizations that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and horses required for these schools can be furnished from animals that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.

#### Item H. C. A. and E. 277. Horses for Indian Scouts.

No estimate is made for fiscal year 1918. No demands were made under this item during fiscal year 1916, nor up to date have any been made for fiscal year 1917; therefore none are anticipated for 1918 and no amount is estimated for.

#### Item H. C. A. and E. 278. Horses for Infantry, Mounted.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements)..... \$80,013. 40

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$36,677. 00  
Fiscal year 1917..... 92,820. 00

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

#### FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

*United States.*—The peace allowance of riding horses for Infantry regiments in the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Canal Zone (excluding mounts for sanitary troops) organized under the provisions of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916 (General Order 22, War Department, 1916) is as follows:

26 regiments of Infantry, 28 horses each.....	728
1 Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.....	20
For first increment, 6 regiments of Infantry, 28 horses each.....	168
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>916</b>

Based upon the life of usefulness of this class of animals being 10 years, one-tenth of allowance of 916 horses will be needed annually, or 92 horses, at \$145 each, estimated cost of young horses, amounting to \$13,340.

*Philippine Islands.*—The peace allowance of riding horses for Infantry regiments stationed in the Philippine Islands (excluding mounts for sanitary troops) organized under the provision of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916 (General Order 22, War Department, 1916), is as follows:

4 regiments of Infantry, 28 horses each.....	112
For first increment, 1 regiment.....	28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>140</b>

Life of usefulness in the Philippine Islands of this class of animals is considered to be 8 years, requiring one-eighth renewal yearly of allowance of 140 horses, or 17 horses, at \$145 each, amounting to \$2,465.

#### FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

*United States.*—The following horses will be needed for Infantry troops of the second increment:

6 Regiments of Infantry, 28 horses per regiment.....	168
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These 168 horses will cost \$175 each, amounting to \$29,400.

*Philippine Islands.*—To equip one regiment of Infantry of the second increment 28 mature horses will be required, which will cost \$175 each, amounting to \$4,900.

**NOTE.**—The funds indicated above would be needed for the Infantry under normal conditions, but no amount is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a large number of horses were purchased for the purpose of equipping the militia organization that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and horses required for Infantry troops can be furnished from animals that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.

**Item H. C. A. and E. 279. Horses for Hospital Corps, Mounted.***Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements)..... \$7,325.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$7,420.00

Fiscal year 1917..... 49,240.00

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

**FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.***United States.*—The peace allowance of riding horses for Hospital Corps organizations in the United States is as follows:

6 field hospitals, 9 horses each.....	54
7 ambulance companies, 13 horses each.....	91
For sanitary troops attached to Cavalry, Infantry, and other organizations.....	442
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>587</b>

Based upon the life of usefulness of this class of animals being 10 years, one-tenth renewal yearly, or 59 horses at \$145 each will be needed, amounting to \$8,555.

*Philippine Islands.*—Peace allowance of riding horses for Hospital Corps organizations in the Philippine Islands is as follows:

1 field hospital.....	9
1 ambulance company.....	13
For sanitary troops attached to Cavalry, Infantry, etc.....	66
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>88</b>

Life of usefulness in the Philippine Islands of this class of animals is considered to be eight years, requiring one-eighth renewal yearly, or 11 horses at \$145 each, amounting to \$1,595.

**FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.***United States.*—To equip 2 ambulance companies and 1 field hospital of the second increment, 35 horses will be required, costing \$175 each, or a total of \$6,125; for sanitary troops attached to Cavalry, Infantry, and other organizations of the second increment, 64 horses will be needed, costing \$175 each, or a total of \$11,200; total, \$17,325.*Philippine Islands.*—To equip 1 ambulance and 1 field hospital of the second increment, 22 horses will be needed, costing \$175 each, or a total of \$3,850; for sanitary troops attached to new regiments, 6 horses will be needed, costing \$175 each, amounting to \$1,050; total, \$4,900.*Note.*—The funds indicated above will be needed for the Hospital Corps under normal conditions, but no amount is estimated for under this item, for the reason that a large number of horses were purchased for the purpose of equipping the militia organizations that have been ordered to the Mexican border, and horses required for the Hospital Corps can be furnished from animals that will become surplus when the militia organizations have been mustered out of the Federal service.**Item H. C. A. and E. 280. Expenses Incident to Purchase.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements)..... \$381.52

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$800.00

Fiscal year 1917..... 800.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

For present strength, United States (current requirements)..... \$800.00

The above amount is estimated to cover expenses incident to purchase or remounts.

## Item H. C. A. and E. 281. Hire of employees.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements)..... \$37,952.77

*Appropriations.*Fiscal year 1916..... \$38,820.00  
Fiscal year 1917..... 38,220.00*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

For present strength, United States (current requirements)..... \$327,600.00

*United States.*—This amount is estimated for to cover the hire of the following civilian employees at remount depots, which this office has not yet been able to replace by service corps men, and also to cover the hire of attendants required to care for animals to be turned in to the Quartermaster Corps when the militia organizations are mustered out of the Federal service.

	Per annum.	Amount.
1 assistant cook.....	\$600.00	\$600.00
2 range riders.....	600.00	1,200.00
2 assistant range riders.....	540.00	1,080.00
33 stablemen.....	480.00	15,840.00
2 stablemen.....	540.00	1,080.00
2 trainers.....	420.00	840.00
8 trainers.....	480.00	3,840.00
9 trainers.....	600.00	5,400.00
9 assistant trainers.....	540.00	4,860.00
3 waiters.....	420.00	1,260.00
405 attendants.....	720.00	291,600.00
476 employees at a total cost of.....		327,600.00

## RECAPITULATION.

*Estimate: Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.*

## UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate, 1918, current requirements.	Estimate per capita, 168,690 officers and enlisted men.
269	Horses for remounts.....		\$105,000.00	\$0.621
270	Horses for officers entitled to public mounts.....	\$35,775.00		
271	Horses for Cavalry.....	241,610.00		
272	Horses for the Artillery.....	398,130.00		
273	Horses for the Signal Corps.....	6,670.00		
274	Horses for the Engineers.....	18,455.00		
275	Horses for the United States Military Academy.....	4,930.00		
276	Horses for service schools and staff colleges.....	12,820.00		
277	Horses for Indian scouts.....			
278	Horses for Infantry, mounted.....	92,820.00		
279	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....	49,240.00		
280	Expenses incident to purchase.....	800.00	800.00	.00473
281	Hire of employees.....	38,220.00	327,600.00	1.938
	Total.....	899,470.00	433,400.00	2.564

*Estimate: Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.—Continued.*

## UNITED STATES.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate, 1918 current requirements.
269	Horses for remounts.....		\$105,000.00
270	Horses for officers entitled to public mounts.....	\$35,775.00	
271	Horses for the Cavalry.....	186,510.00	
272	Horses for the Artillery.....	394,505.00	
273	Horses for the Signal Corps.....	5,220.00	
274	Horses for the Engineers.....	18,020.00	
275	Horses for the United States Military Academy.....	4,930.00	
276	Horses for service schools and staff colleges.....	12,820.00	
277	Horses for Indian scouts.....		
278	Horses for Infantry, mounted.....	83,090.00	
279	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....	48,805.00	
280	Expenses incident to purchase.....	600.00	800.00
281	Hire of employees.....	38,220.00	327,600.00
	Total.....	828,495.00	433,400.00

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

269	Horses for remounts.....		
270	Horses for officers entitled to public mounts.....		
271	Horses for the Cavalry.....	\$55,100.00	
272	Horses for the Artillery.....	3,625.00	
273	Horses for the Signal Corps.....	1,445.00	
274	Horses for the Engineers.....	435.00	
275	Horses for the United States Military Academy.....		
276	Horses for service schools and staff colleges.....		
277	Horses for Indian scouts.....		
278	Horses for Infantry, mounted.....	9,730.00	
279	Horses for the Hospital Corps, mounted.....	435.00	
280	Expenses incident to purchase.....	200.00	
281	Hire of employees.....		
	Total.....	70,975.00	

*Statement showing total number of horses and mules purchased for use of the Army and National Guard since mobilization of the latter, June 18, 1916.*

	Cavalry horses.	Artillery horses.	Draft mules.	Pack mules.	Value of horses.	Value of mules.
Total number of animals purchased under contracts awarded June 27, 1916..	18,024	14,897	14,900	3,543	\$5,155,258.20	\$3,550,659.75
June 25, 1916, and July 12, 1916, department commander, Eastern Department, authorized to purchase.....	1,861	2,685	1,308	268	594,665.00	259,290.00
Purchased for Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico Militia, May 15 and 18, 1916.....	614	605	628	136	161,315.00	140,616.00
Total.....	20,499	18,187	16,836	3,947	5,911,238.20	3,950,565.75
Died:						
At Fort Sam Houston Remount Depot.....	308	305	113	12		
At El Paso Remount Depot.....	454	230	41	3		
Sold to officers from remount depots.....	93					
Estimated number required by militia organizations for training purposes after being mustered out of the Federal service.....	3,593	6,120		834		
Estimated number required to replace wastage in Regular Army during fiscal year 1917, based on 10 per cent of allowance of horses for United States; 20 per cent of allowance for Philippine Islands, and one-twelfth of allowance of mules for United States and Philippine Islands.....	2,283	500	895	464		

*Statement showing total number of horses and mules purchased for use of the Army and National Guard since mobilization of the latter, June 18, 1916—Continued.*

	Cavalry horses.	Artillery horses.	Draft mules.	Pack mules.	Value of horses.	Value of mules.
Estimated number required to replace wastage in Regular Army during fiscal year 1918.....	2,211	516	895	463		
For second increment.....	2,681	2,255	1,944	295		
Estimated wastage in total number purchased due to service on border, 10 per cent.....	2,050	1,819	1,684	395		
Total to be disposed of.....	13,673	11,745	5,572	2,466		
Total purchased.....	20,499	18,187	16,836	3,947		
Total to be disposed of, as indicated above.....	13,673	11,745	5,572	2,466		
To be held and cared for at Leon Springs and Aviation, Tex., for such disposition as may be later decided upon by the Secretary of War.....	6,826	6,442	11,264	1,481		

(Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow, Wednesday, December 13, 1916, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Wednesday, December 13, 1916.*

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. W. H. OURY, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, CAPT. C. P. DALY, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, AND F. A. ELLISON, SECRETARY TO THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL—Continued.**

**BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.**

The CHAIRMAN. The first item for consideration this morning is on page 41.

**Barracks and quarters:** For barracks, quarters, stables, storehouses, magazines, administration and office buildings, sheds, shops, and other buildings necessary for the shelter of troops, public animals, and stores, and for administration purposes, except those pertaining to the Coast Artillery; for constructing and repairing public buildings at military posts; for hire of employees; for rental of the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and acting dental surgeons on duty with the troops at posts and stations where no public quarters are available; of barracks or authorized allowance of quarters for noncommissioned officers and enlisted men on duty where public quarters are not available; of grounds for cantonments, camp sites, and other military purposes, and of buildings or portions of buildings for occupation by troops, for use as stables, storehouses, and offices, and for other military purposes; for the hire of recruiting stations and lodgings for recruits; for such furniture for the public rooms of officers' messes and for officers' quarters at military posts as may be approved by the Secretary of War; for wall lockers in permanent barracks, and refrigerators in barracks and quarters; for screen doors, window screens, storm doors and sash, and window shades for barracks, offices, and quarters, and for flooring and framing

for tents, and for the National Guard when called or drafted into the service of the United States, \$7,416,767.57.

Appropriated last year..... \$3,146,000

*Provided*, That no part of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel or quarters to officers or enlisted men: *And provided further*, That the number of and total sum paid for civilian employees in the Quartermaster Corps shall be limited to the actual requirements of the service, and that no employee therein shall receive a salary of more than \$150 per month, except upon the approval of the Secretary of War.

There is an increase in that item of more than \$4,000,000. Will you explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. The appropriation asked for is \$7,416,767.57, which is an increase of \$4,270,767.57 over last year, and the amount asked for is divided as follows: For current requirements of the present strength of the Army, \$1,653,642.13; new construction for the present strength of the Army, \$585,290.54; making a total of \$2,238,932.67 for the present strength of the Army. Then there is required for current requirements of the second increment, \$85,084.90, and for new construction for the second increment, \$5,092,750; making a total for the second increment of \$5,177,834.90, and a grand total of \$7,416,767.57.

I will ask that Capt. Oury give you a detailed statement in regard to this item, as he has the work in charge.

Capt. OURY. The estimate is made up of current requirements and new construction, and the \$585,290.54 for new construction for the present strength of the Army is for miscellaneous buildings of various kinds which have been requested by local authorities at posts, approved by department commanders and the Secretary of War, and included in the estimate. Those will all appear in detail in the statement which will be put in the hearings.

Mr. GREENE. Has any estimate been submitted for the construction of a new riding hall at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.?

Capt. OURY. No, sir; that has not been included in this estimate.

Mr. GREENE. Was an estimate originally prepared and submitted?

Capt. OURY. One was originally prepared and submitted.

Mr. GREENE. What became of it?

Capt. OURY. It was eliminated from the estimates when our office received instructions to reduce the estimate 25 per cent. The estimate for the riding hall at Fort Ethan Allen was \$24,250.

Mr. GREENE. Then that had to go out with the elimination of other important items?

Capt. OURY. It had to go out with the elimination of other important items throughout the whole list.

Mr. GREENE. Was the argument made or considered to the effect that it was not necessary at this time, or what was the argument upon which the elimination was based?

Capt. OURY. The consideration that led to the elimination of that item was the fact that we needed cover or accommodations for the troops themselves first. It was considered that it was more necessary to provide actual shelter for the men than to erect riding halls or anything else that could be done without, although they were very necessary.

Mr. GREENE. Is some of that extra shelter for the men to be provided at Fort Ethan Allen?

Capt. OURY. There is in this estimate \$10,800 for Fort Ethan Allen, to extend the present band barracks to accommodate the new headquarters company. That is to take care of the increased number of men in this organization as provided for in the national defense act, which provides for a machine-gun company, a headquarters company, and a supply company for each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry and headquarters and supply company for each regiment of Artillery, and most of the posts have no provision for taking care of those organizations. Fort Ethan Allen has been listed as one of the posts at which those additional accommodations will be provided, the funds, however, for such barracks as will cost more than \$20,000 being in the sundry civil estimates. The barracks for machine-gun and supply companies will appear there.

Mr. GREENE. I understand from your statement that it was thought that in view of these additional accommodations to be provided at Fort Ethan Allen it was not possible to extend the appropriation to include what might be regarded, for the present at least, as an unnecessary addition to the appropriation.

Capt. OURY. Not exactly unnecessary.

Mr. GREENE. But not immediately required.

Capt. OURY. Not immediately required for the shelter of the men in the increased Army.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed with your explanation, Captain.

Capt. OURY. The current requirements for the present strength of the Army amount to practically the same as the appropriation for 1917, and that is based on the per capita for the present strength of the Army, amounting to 16.528 cents. The amount required for current requirements for the second increment is arrived at by multiplying the number of men in the second increment by the per capita. The current requirements for repair of buildings is about the same appropriation made from year to year for the purpose, and is practically the same amount.

The new construction for the authorized second increment provides for practically the entire authorized strength of the second increment. We had to eliminate under the same instructions which caused us to eliminate the riding hall at Fort Ethan Allen, one regiment of Cavalry, and some minor organizations of auxiliary troops. That was necessary in order to bring the estimates within the limit set by the Secretary of War.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Where will you spend this \$5,000,000? Is that determined yet?

Capt. OURY. That has not yet been determined. That is a matter now under consideration by the General Staff, as I understand it, and by the various department commanders.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How is the disposition of this appropriation determined? Congress appropriates this large amount of money for the construction of barracks. How is the determination reached as to how and where it is to be spent? I understand you to say it is done upon the approval of the Secretary of War. Does he have to approve that?

Capt. OURY. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He does not make the inspection or the investigation in order to decide where the money shall be spent.

What board is it which makes that investigation and recommends to the Secretary where the money shall be spent?

Capt. OURY. The recommendations for the distribution of the additional troops, as I understand it, will come from the Army War College, through the Chief of Staff, to the Secretary.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Suppose there is a post at Omaha, Nebr., where new construction is needed. Who determines whether any of this amount will be spent there? Suppose they wanted some of this money at that post; how would they go about getting it?

Capt. OURY. There will be included, of course, a sufficient amount for the Omaha post to extend the present accommodations there, to take care of the additional troops provided for the new organizations under the national defense act. But whether or not any of this \$5,000,000 for new construction in addition to these extensions will be used there is a matter that has not been determined.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I wondered if there was in the War Department a board which investigated the different propositions and passed upon them.

Capt. OURY. No, sir; there is no board of that sort, to my own knowledge.

Mr. KAHN. There is a special board appointed from time to time for that purpose, I think.

Capt. OURY. Yes, they do that.

Mr. KAHN. I know that about two years ago, the Quartermaster General, the Assistant Chief of Staff, and Gen. J. Franklin Bell were appointed as members of a board to investigate the requirements of some of the posts in the West. They made extensive recommendations regarding the posts out there, especially in regard to barracks and quarters, so that I imagine from time to time boards are appointed to investigate that particular work.

Capt. OURY. That is true, and the report of that board is available. But at the present time I know of no board acting in that capacity.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There is a large sum of money being asked for here, and by some process which I do not know, you have a way of expending that money. I wondered if you could tell me by what method you determine to spend it at one place or another. For instance, it might all be spent at San Francisco or somewhere else. How is it determined at what places the best interests of the Government require it to be spent?

Capt. OURY. We submitted a letter to the Adjutant General asking where these troops were to be stationed, so that we could tell Congress specifically where we were going to construct the buildings. So far we have received no reply, and as I understand it, they are at the present time considering the matter, having referred it to the department commanders for recommendations. These recommendations from department commanders were late in getting in, and the Army War College, after receiving them, will have to correlate them and make recommendations, and the Secretary of War will have to approve those recommendations before any expenditures are made.

Mr. CALDWELL. You are asking for \$7,000,000 to enlarge and increase barracks and you do not know which barracks you are going to enlarge or increase.



Capt. OURY. We know exactly what we are going to build under the second increment. We have specified the number of barracks and the cost. I have notes here showing that information.

Mr. CALDWELL. How can you tell what one of these buildings is going to cost when you do not know where it is going to be located?

Capt. OURY. It is all calculated on a per capita basis, and the per capita is practically the same in all cases.

Mr. CALDWELL. You mean to say it does not cost any more to build barracks in New York City than it does in San Francisco or Omaha?

Capt. OURY. There is a slight difference, but it is not material.

Mr. KAHN. It is just the same as in the cost of rations. They have an average which covers every part of the country and our insular possessions. Up in Alaska it costs an enormous amount to feed the troops. Down in the Canal Zone it costs a trifle less. Here on the mainland it costs still less, and so they have to take an average. It is the same with the cost of the construction of barracks.

Mr. FIELDS. In other words, as I understand it, you estimate it would take this amount to accommodate the second increment, and that no matter where the barracks may be placed, the difference in cost will be immaterial, because it will cost about the same amount everywhere.

Capt. OURY. That is the basis.

Mr. FIELDS. And it will take this amount to accommodate the incoming increment.

Capt. OURY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Perhaps the question I am going to ask you had more properly be asked the Secretary of War. Do you know anything as to what is the plan of the War Department for the future as to consolidating the Army into larger units than we have had heretofore, and enlarging certain of our barracks and quarters for the accommodation of the soldiers, or is it to be the policy of the War Department to rehabilitate—if that is the proper word—some of the so-called abandoned Army posts scattered all over the country. Have you heard that discussed, or do you know anything about it?

Capt. OURY. I can give you some information along that line. I can not tell you what the policy is to be, but I imagine that is one of the matters under consideration at the present time.

Last year, in the estimates and in the appropriations, it was made the policy of the War Department to rehabilitate these abandoned posts, and money was estimated for that purpose. But on account of the calling out of the militia and the entire change of circumstances, which at that time controlled the whole trend of affairs, that policy has been changed.

So those abandoned posts have not been rehabilitated, and the funds have of necessity been used on the border. There is no amount included in the estimates this year for rehabilitating these abandoned posts, because the instructions of the Secretary of War did not include that.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Would you care to express your opinion as to your own judgment about the wisdom of consolidating the Army into larger units, so far as the efficiency of the Army is concerned, and also as to the economy in arranging the Army in that way, as compared to scattering it all over the country in smaller units? Would you care

to express an opinion in regard to that, both from the standpoint of efficiency and economy?

Capt. OURY. That is a big question and one which has been under consideration in the War Department for a number of years, and there have been a great many figures compiled in regard to it, as to how the cost would compare. There is quite a difference of opinion as to whether it would cost more or less. I think there is quite a unanimous opinion, however, that the advantages will be in favor of the larger units being together, as far as instruction is concerned.

Mr. McKENZIE. As far as efficiency is concerned.

Capt. OURY. As far as efficiency is concerned, but the cost of that is a moot question still, whether it will cost more or less.

Mr. McKENZIE. Under the law, that is really up to the Secretary of War, is it not? He establishes the policy. So far as these various posts are concerned, he has the power to abandon them or keep them going?

Capt. OURY. I think it is. They are abandoned on an executive order approved by the Secretary of War. I do not know whether it requires congressional action or not.

Mr. McKENZIE. That puts him in a rather embarrassing position.

Capt. OURY. Yes; it does.

Mr. McKENZIE. I am not quite certain in my own mind but that it would be advisable for Congress to take hold of that matter and determine that policy.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You spoke about the concentration of troops. Is that the policy in the German Army? Do they not have regiments maintained in the different villages of the Empire?

Capt. OURY. I am not prepared to answer that fully, but I understand the Germans have their barracks so adjacent to each other that they are prepared to throw together an unlimited number of troops without much additional cost for transportation.

Mr. GREENE. In that connection, if our policy were to comprehend what is called concentration for larger tactical units, it would not necessarily mean that they would be housed on the same reservation; that is, all the units that make up one tactical division. That is to say, if posts already in existence were near enough to each other to be within a convenient radius for mobilization purposes, they might be placed in that way.

Capt. OURY. That has also been considered; that is, the idea of using posts sufficiently adjacent to one another to enable the troops to march back and forth.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, the principal large item under this head is due to the proposed second increment of the Army?

Capt. OURY. That is correct, and the rest of it is practically the same as last year.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the Quartermaster General outlined where these expenditures are to be made?

The CHAIRMAN. Those details will be put in the record.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

## BUILDINGS ESTIMATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1918.

(Statement of buildings, etc., estimated for fiscal year 1918, pertaining to items 282 to 291, inclusive, with statement of necessity for buildings at each post and amounts required for construction, plumbing, heating and lighting apparatus. The cost of the construction proper is chargeable to the appropriation "Barracks and quarters," the plumbing to "Water and sewers at military posts," and the heating and lighting to "Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps." All of these projects have been approved by the Secretary of War to be included in the 1918 estimates.)

*For the Regular Army at present strength.*

## ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
290	Addition to building No. 67.....	\$8,783.00				\$8,783.00
283	Converting old bakery into non-commissioned officers' quarters..	1,645.00	\$538.00		\$427.00	2,610.00
290	Extending building No. 22.....	4,012.54	79.00		61.00	4,152.54
	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,440.54</b>	<b>617.00</b>		<b>488.00</b>	<b>15,545.54</b>

*Addition to building No. 67.*—This will permit on the second floor an extension to the laundry and on the first floor an extension to the carpenter and paint shops. This estimate is for material only, the work to be done by the Quartermaster Corps and prisoners under the direction of the superintendent of construction. The commandant, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., states that this additional space is needed on account of increased work. The laundry originally designed to do the laundry work for this garrison has been extended to include the garrison at Angel Island, Cal., many of the organizations around this harbor and, on July 1, 1916, the handling of laundry for the Transport Service.

*Converting old bakery into noncommissioned officers' quarters.*—Building No. 39 was formerly used as the post bakery, but is no longer required as such. It is proposed to convert the same into 3 sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters. This new construction is urgently recommended by the commandant. The estimate is for materials only.

*Extending building No. 22.*—It is proposed to extend this building for shoe shop and armory purposes. The commandant states that this additional room is urgently needed. The estimate is for materials only. Building No. 22 is now used as a tailor shop.

## FORT BAYARD, N. MEX.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Barrack for Quartermaster Corps detachment.....	\$10,000.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,800.00	\$300.00	\$13,500.00

The need of this building is set forth in report of inspection by the inspector general. Building No. 11, used as quarters by the Quartermaster Corps detachment, is in very poor condition; is not worth repair, and should be condemned. A suitable building to house the Quartermaster Corps detachment should be supplied. The strength of the Quartermaster Corps detachment at this hospital (34 men) may possibly be increased. Building No. 11 was built in 1883, of frame, at a cost of \$3,354.54.

## FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to band barrack.....	\$8,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$10,800.00

This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters company as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1908 with brick walls at a cost of \$17,544.79, and has a capacity of 29 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 58 men as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
285	Ordnance storehouse.....	\$9,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$9,000.00
283	Remodeling old guardhouse into officers' quarters.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
289	Wagon sheds for 32 wagons.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00
282	Addition to Quartermaster Corps barrack.....	8,500.00	.....	\$300.00	\$200.00	9,000.00
	Total.....	29,000.00	.....	300.00	200.00	29,500.00

*Ordnance storehouse.*—The estimate for this building contemplates a standard ordnance storehouse 32 by 80 feet in size and two stories high. The present ordnance storehouse is very small and entirely inadequate, inasmuch as the ordnance office at Fort Bliss has to supply not only the garrison at Fort Bliss, but also the troops on the Mexican border in this locality, with ordnance stores.

*Remodeling old guardhouse into officer's quarters.*—It is contemplated to remodel building No. 25, used as a guardhouse, into a bungalow for use as officer's quarters. A new guardhouse has recently been constructed at this post. There are 44 officers' quarters at this post. Additional quarters are needed.

*Wagon sheds for 32 wagons.*—The estimate, \$7,000, is for sheds for frame construction. These have been requested by the post commander. Fort Bliss has only one wagon shed (capacity, 14 wagons).

*Addition to Quartermaster Corps barrack.*—This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new supply troop provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present Quartermaster Corps barrack was constructed in 1914 with brick walls at a cost of \$18,803.75, and has a capacity of 70 men. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 87 men (Quartermaster Corps, 36; supply troop, 51) as now provided in the new organization.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO (RECRUIT DEPOT).

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Improving and enlarging barracks Nos. 52, 53, and 57.....	\$39,021.00	\$18,937.00	\$3,400.00	\$1,335.00	\$62,693.00
289	Wagon shed.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
290	Engineer and plumbing shops.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
	Total.....	44,521.00	18,937.00	3,400.00	1,335.00	68,193.00

*Improving and enlarging barracks No. 52, 53, and 57.*—With reference to buildings No. 52 and 53, the detached baths and latrines are unsatisfactory, giving rise to unfavorable criticism and complaints. Modifications should be made so as to place the bathrooms and closets in the main buildings, and the detached structures now used torn down and removed or used for storage, if necessary; they are the only two places of the kind in the garrison and serve as an eyesore in addition to their present inconvenient and unsanitary character. The passageways in building No. 53 are dark and wasteful of space and electricity, etc. It is proposed to replace them by one central stairway and convert the floor space thus saved into large and well lighted and ventilated rooms.

With reference to building No. 57, this was constructed in 1864, is a magnificent building, and furnishes quarters for 3 companies. The main objection to this building is that there is a company quartered on each floor, while the bathrooms are in the basement. This arrangement is such that proper heating, lighting, and ventilating are difficult, aside from inconvenience of reaching them, especially from the upper floor. Recommendations have been repeatedly made with regard to this building,

suggesting that additions be built, which can be done very readily at a cost not excessive, placing the baths on the same floor as the quarters of the company to which they belong. The commanding officer of this recruit depot states that he considers this of vast importance.

*Wagon shed.*—The capacity of the present wagon sheds is inadequate to shelter all vehicles. In a post located as is this post, there is a tendency on the part of the officers to provide themselves with some kind of vehicle. There is not sufficient shelter for vehicles so owned. It is believed that the tendency on the part of officers to furnish their own transportation is commendable, as it lessens the drain on Government transportation at the depot.

*Engineer and plumbing shops.*—No regular shop for these purposes has been provided, but they have been placed in an annex building. There should be a building erected for this purpose, as the portion of the annex used by them could be more advantageously used for other purposes.

## FORT CROOK, NEBR.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to band barrack.....	\$8,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$10,800.00

This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters company as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barracks was constructed in 1898 with brick walls at a cost of \$14,914, and has a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge the building to accommodate a total of 58 men as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to Infantry band barrack.....	\$8,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$10,800.00
282	Addition to Cavalry band barrack.....	8,900.00	1,000.00	500.00	400.00	10,800.00
282	Addition to Field Artillery band barrack.....	8,900.00	1,000.00	500.00	400.00	10,800.00
		26,700.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,200.00	32,400.00

These additions are required to provide barrack accommodations for two new headquarters companies and one new headquarters troop as provided in act approved June 3, 1916. The present Infantry band barrack was constructed in 1885 with brick walls at a cost of \$9,010, and has a capacity of 28 men only, and the present Cavalry band barrack and the Field Artillery band barrack were constructed in 1909 with brick walls at a cost of \$20,493 each, and have a capacity of only 28 men each. It is proposed to enlarge these Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery band barrack buildings to accommodate 58, 54, and 76 men, respectively, as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT DES MOINES, IOWA.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to band barrack.....	\$8,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$10,800.00

This addition is required to provide barack accommodation for the new headquarters troop as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1904 with brick walls at a cost of \$18,248.92, and has a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 54 men as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to band barracks.....	\$8,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$10,800.00

This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters' company as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1910 with brick walls at a cost of \$19,710, and has a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 58 men, as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to band barrack.....	\$8,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$10,800.00

This addition is required to provide barrack accomodation for the new headquarters' troop as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1897 with brick walls at a cost of \$6,750, and has a capacity of 30 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 54 men, as now provided in the new organization.

## FRONT ROYAL REMOUNT DEPOT, VA.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
291	Riding hall.....	\$20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$20,000.00

*Riding hall.*—The riding hall is urgently needed for gentling and training young horses during the winter months. Under present conditions it is altogether impracticable to do any work of this kind from about November 15 to April 1.

## FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to Quartermaster Corps barrack.....	\$8,500.00	.....	\$300.00	\$200.00	\$9,000.00

This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new supply troop as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present Quartermaster Corps barrack was constructed in 1916 with frame-stucco walls at a cost of \$15,636.27, and has a capacity of 70 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 99 men (Quartermaster Corps, 48; supply troop, 51), as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT JAY, N. Y.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to band barrack.....	\$8,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$10,800.00

This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters' company as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barracks were constructed in 1898 of frame at a cost of \$7,100, and have a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge the same to accommodate a total of 58 men, as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT JAY, N. Y. (DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS).

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
280	Concrete building for shops.....	\$12,225.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,000.00	\$475.00	\$15,000.00
291	Waiting room and office.....	1,250.00			50.00	1,300.00
	Total.....	13,475.00	1,300.00	1,000.00	525.00	16,300.00

These are accommodations necessary to place the Atlantic Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Jay, N. Y., on an efficient basis, which have been recommended by the commandant, and in report of inspection made in April, 1916, by Lieut. Col. A. E. Brewster, inspector general.

*Concrete building for shops.*—This estimate contemplates construction of a concrete building approximately 100 by 60 feet and two stories high, containing about 12,000 square feet of floor space, for manufacture of Government supplies. To enable the authorities to better employ the growing population of the barracks a shop building should be constructed large enough to employ at least 150 men.

*Waiting room and office.*—A small brick building should be constructed just outside of the main office to be used as a guardhouse and waiting room for visitors. There is at present no waiting room provided for visitors and there is no suitable place inside the castle. Consequently, women who come to visit relatives in the prison during the winter are compelled to wait in the sally port, which provides very inadequate shelter from the cold.

## FORT LAWTON, WASH.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Frame addition to band barrack....	\$6,100.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$8,000.00

This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters company, as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1904, of frame, at a cost of \$13,314, and has a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 58 men as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to band barracks.....	\$8,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$10,800.00

This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters company, as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1903, with brick walls, at a cost of \$15,627.10, and has a capacity of 35 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 58 men, as now provided in the new organization.

## LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, CAL.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
290	Carpenter and plumber repair shops.....	\$8,000.00	\$160.00		\$150.00	\$8,310.00
284	Fireproof stable.....	10,076.00	650.00	\$150.00	320.00	11,196.00
	Total.....	18,076.00	810.00	150.00	470.00	19,506.00

*Carpenter and plumber repair shops.*—The building now used for the above purposes is old and dilapidated. The amount estimated contemplates a permanent building for these purposes, including a room for use as lumber shed, storing crates and crating material, also for lime, cement, etc. It is impossible to keep the lumber dry in the present temporary structure.

*Fireproof stable.*—This estimate covers cost of wrecking the old stables, which, while large enough, need raising and a new floor and underpinning. Even with these extensive repairs, they would still remain an old wooden building, which is a constant and serious menace to the hospital in the matter of fire. The stables are very necessary in connection with the ambulance and other services of the hospital.

## MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to each half of barracks 34 and 36.....	\$13,442.00	\$1,344.00	\$1,008.00	\$470.00	\$16,264.00
282	Addition to band barrack.....	8,900.00	1,000.00	500.00	400.00	10,800.00
	Total.....	22,342.00	2,344.00	1,508.00	870.00	27,064.00

*Addition to each half of barracks 34 and 36.*—These barracks are not large enough for the strength of companies (72 men each) which have been occupying them. They are an old type, having basement kitchens and dining rooms, which are difficult to keep in a thorough sanitary condition. Suitable wings should be added to these buildings to provide kitchens and dining rooms.

*Addition to band barrack.*—This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters company, as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1906, with brick walls, at a cost of \$19,127, and has a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 58 men, as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT M'DOWELL, CAL. (RECRUIT DEPOT).

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Quartermaster Corps barracks.....	\$7,000.00	\$700.00	\$525.00	\$245.00	\$8,470.00
290	Blacksmith shop.....	3,000.00			105.00	3,105.00
283	3 double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	21,000.00	2,100.00	1,575.00	735.00	25,410.00
290	Disinfecting plant for clothing.....	7,000.00				7,000.00
290	Carpenter and plumbing shop.....	3,000.00				3,000.00
	Total.....	41,000.00	2,800.00	2,100.00	1,085.00	46,985.00

*Quartermaster Corps barrack.*—It is contemplated to construct a frame barrack with cement plaster finish having a capacity of 25 men. This building is needed for quarters for teamsters at this post.

*Blacksmith shop.*—This estimate contemplates construction of a building which is needed for blacksmith and wheelwright shop.

*Three double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.*—The estimate for these quarters contemplates frame and cement-plaster finish. There are eight noncommissioned officers' quarters at this post. Additional quarters are needed.

*Disinfecting plant for clothing.*—This is needed for the proper disinfection of recruits' clothing, the effects of soldiers suffering with contagious diseases, blankets, etc., which at times become infected with vermin. The present disinfecting plant is unsightly, small and unsuited for thorough disinfection, and when sulphur is used requires great care not to burn the building and contents.

*Carpenter and plumbing shops.*—This estimate contemplates a concrete building, which has been requested several times by the post authorities.

## FORT MACKENZIE, WYO.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to band barrack.....	\$8,900.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$10,800.00



¶ This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters company, as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1907, with brick walls, at a cost of \$22,030, and has a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 58 men, as now provided in the new organization.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Addition to 1 band barrack.....	\$8,700.00	\$3,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,200.00	\$14,400.00
291	Chapel.....	18,000.00	.....	.....	.....	18,000.00

These additions are required to provide barrack accommodations for three new headquarters companies, as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. Two of the present band barracks are of frame construction and have a capacity of only 30 men each. The third was constructed in 1909, with brick walls, at a cost of \$17,725.98, and has a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge these buildings to accommodate 58 men each, or a total of 174 men, as now provided in the new organization.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CAL.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Frame addition to band barrack....	\$8,100.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$400.00	\$8,000.00
282	Frame machine-gun troop barrack..	18,000.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	630.00	21,330.00
	Total.....	24,100.00	2,350.00	1,850.00	1,030.00	29,330.00

*Frame addition to band barrack.*—This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters troop as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1903 with frame walls at a cost of \$2,946, and has a capacity of 40 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 54 men, as now provided in the new organization.

*Frame machine-gun troop barrack.*—A building is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new machine-gun troop as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. There is no such building at this post, and it is proposed to construct one to accommodate a total of 70 men, as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT RILEY, KANS.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
284	Stable guard building.....	\$1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000.00
284	Veterinary hospital for Artillery.....	17,800.00	\$300.00	.....	\$200.00	18,300.00
280	Addition to school shoeing shop.....	10,000.00	300.00	.....	200.00	10,500.00
284	Isolation stable.....	10,000.00	500.00	.....	100.00	10,600.00
282	Addition to Cavalry band barrack.....	8,900.00	1,000.00	\$500.00	400.00	10,800.00
282	Addition to Field Artillery band barrack.....	8,900.00	1,000.00	500.00	400.00	10,800.00
	Total.....	56,600.00	3,100.00	1,000.00	1,300.00	62,000.00

*Stable guard building.*—This building is needed in connection with stable for field staff and band. A temporary frame building is now used for this purpose. This should be replaced by a suitable permanent building with accommodations for stable guard only, no shop being necessary.

*Veterinary hospital for Artillery.*—A veterinary hospital is needed for the Artillery section of the post. The one veterinary hospital now located here is in the Cavalry section and its entire capacity is required by the Cavalry and the Mounted Service School.

*Addition to school shoeing shop.*—This estimate is for an extension to hold 24 forges, with necessary skylights on old shoeing shop and new addition. The need of this

addition has long been felt by the school authorities. There are many more applications each year for horseshoers than can possibly be approved, on account of the shortage of forges. The number of horseshoer students for each year can be increased only by an increase in the capacity of the shop. The graduation of the maximum number of skilled horseshoers each year is a real measure of economy and efficiency.

*Isolation stable.*—There is practically no means at present to isolate horses with contagious diseases. Request for this building has been repeated by the commandant, Mounted Service School, from year to year. This building is very necessary and will be a measure of economy in preventing infection.

Now that the Mounted Service School has proven beyond question its valuable function, and its location at Fort Riley has been determined by the War Department, it is important that the War Department take action to provide buildings for its present needs and to anticipate the uncomfortable situation which will confront the school when the new increments are added to the Army. The school buildings referred to above constitute the most pressing needs of the school.

*Addition to Cavalry band barrack and to Field Artillery band barrack.*—These additions are required to provide barrack accommodations for the new headquarters troop and the new headquarters company, as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The two present band barracks were constructed in 1905 and 1909 with stone walls at a cost of approximately \$18,000 each, and have a capacity of only 28 men each. It is proposed to enlarge these buildings to accommodate a total of 54 men in the Cavalry band barracks and 76 men in the Field Artillery band barracks, as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
283	1 four-set officers' quarters.....	\$26,895.00	\$2,475.00	\$2,475.00	\$1,155.00	\$33,000.00
290	Double Cavalry guard and shop building.....	4,000.00				4,000.00
282	Barracks for school of bakers and cooks, etc.....	20,000.00	2,600.00	2,200.00	800.00	25,600.00
283	2 sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	6,000.00	1,000.00	700.00	300.00	8,000.00
282	Additions to 2 band barracks.....	17,800.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	800.00	21,600.00
	Total.....	74,695.00	8,075.00	6,375.00	3,055.00	92,200.00

*One four-set officers' quarters.*—There are now quarters for 102 officers at Fort Sam Houston. In 1915, report was received showing that on a basis of 85 per cent of those assigned to their organizations being present, 137 officers are continually on duty at that place.

*Double Cavalry guard and shop building.*—Construction of this building has been recommended by the post commander.

*Barracks for school of bakers and cooks, etc.*

*Two sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.*—These buildings are needed for permanent barracks and quarters for the school of bakers and cooks and bakery company at Fort Sam Houston. These organizations have been occupying the barracks of Troop B, Third Cavalry, temporarily. In the event that the troops regularly assigned to the post are returned from duty on the Mexican border, the school will be without quarters. It is proposed to construct a barrack having a capacity of 85 men, and to be provided with a suitable classroom.

*Addition to two band barracks.*—These additions are required to provide barrack accommodations for the new headquarters troops as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. One of the present band barracks was constructed in 1909 with brick walls at a cost of \$14,681.67, and has a capacity of 36 men only. The other was constructed in 1912 with frame-stucco walls at a cost of \$12,462.35, and has a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge these buildings to accommodate a total of 54 men (one headquarters troop), each as now provided in the new organization.

## SAN JUAN, P. R.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
282	Teamsters' quarters.....	\$3,572.00	\$357.00	\$268.00	\$125.00	\$4,322.00

A new building for teamsters' quarters is needed. The present one (No. 119) is old and dilapidated. The floor is rotten, the galvanized iron roof is eaten through, the doors about to fall apart, and the siding is poor. It is not worth repairing.

## FORT SILL, OKLA.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
285	Ordnance storehouse.....	\$8,155.00				\$8,155.00
285	Signal Corps storehouse.....	4,300.00				4,300.00
284	Fence for isolation corral.....	1,584.00				1,584.00
282	Addition to barracks (No. 14), old post.....	3,900.00		\$292.50	\$136.50	4,329.00
285	2 storage tanks for fuel.....	3,750.00				3,750.00
282	Addition to band barrack.....	8,900.00	\$1,000.00	500.00	400.00	10,800.00
	Total.....	30,589.00	1,000.00	792.50	536.50	32,918.00

*Ordnance storehouse.*—The building now used as an ordnance storehouse is one of the old quartermaster storehouses situated in the old post. It is inconveniently located, crowded, and if a new ordnance storehouse is built the present one can be used to store the property of officers away on foreign service, for which there is a great need.

*Signal Corps storehouse.*—A storehouse suitable in size to care for the property of the Signal Corps pertaining to the schools of fire and musketry and to the Fifth Field Artillery is badly needed. For the fiscal year 1915 appropriation was made by Congress for an Ordnance and Signal Corps storehouse, but in order to make up the deficit in the appropriation "Barracks and quarters, 1915," which occurred on account of the allotments for sheltering troops along the Mexican border, etc., this item was included with the other projects eliminated by the Secretary of War from the work authorized under the said appropriation.

*Fence for isolation corral.*—This estimate is for 5,280 feet woven-wire fence for refencing pasture known as Apache Corral, for use as detention and isolation corral for public animals. This corral is in an isolated location and provided with shade and water. When consignments of horses are received for the Artillery, it is necessary to keep them separated for a short time under observation. At present there is no suitable place.

*Addition to barracks (building No. 14), old post.*—This building is used by the school of musketry as barracks for the student noncommissioned officer class. This class requires an accommodation for 160 men, some of whom are colored. In its present size it is inadequate and it is proposed to construct an addition.

*Two storage tanks for fuel.*—An additional capacity of 100,000 gallons tankage for the storage of fuel oil is one of the most urgently needed items at this post. The present storage capacity is 30,000 gallons, but not over 28,000 gallons can be made available.

The minimum consumption is 1,000 gallons per day and the maximum 4,000 gallons. During the winter months the post consumes about 80,000 gallons per month.

The oil has to be ordered from 15 to 30 days in advance, and delivered in 8,000-gallon tank cars. The amount called for to be delivered has to be estimated solely on a guess as to what the weather will be. If the weather unexpectedly turns warm, there is a demurrage charge against the Government; if the weather unexpectedly turns cold, the post is in darkness and cold. A washout or a railroad wreck would have the same result.

At this isolated post there is not the least possible chance to buy fuel in open market. There is no one item the post needs more urgently than an increase in the storage capacity of fuel oil.

*Addition to band barrack.*—This addition is required to provide barrack accommodation for the new headquarters company as provided for in act approved June 3, 1916. The present band barrack was constructed in 1911, with brick walls, at a cost of \$17,047 and has a capacity of 28 men only. It is proposed to enlarge this building to accommodate a total of 76 men as now provided in the new organization.

## FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
284	Quartermaster stable to replace one destroyed by fire.....	\$12,000.00	\$800.00	.....	\$200.00	\$13,000.00

*Quartermaster stable.*—Building No. 49-F, quartermaster stables, capacity 106 animals, was destroyed by fire July 9, 1916. This estimate contemplates use of the brick walls of the old stable which remained standing.

## VALDEZ, ALASKA.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
285	Quartermaster storehouse, office, and stable building.....	\$5,180.00	.....	.....	.....	\$5,180.00

This building is needed to take the place of building used as storehouse and stable which was destroyed by fire on July 15, 1915. The Chief Signal Officer of the Army states that storage space at this station is urgently needed in connection with the Alaska military telegraph line service.

## WASHINGTON BARRACKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
290	Oil and paint shops.....	\$500.00	.....	.....	.....	\$500.00

There is no suitable place for the storage of oil, gasoline, etc., without danger from fire, and for use as paint shop at this post.

## WEST POINT, N. Y.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
289	East wing to gun shed.....	\$20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	\$20,000.00
285	Ice house (2,000 tons).....	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
	Total.....	26,000.00	.....	.....	.....	26,000.00

*East wing to gun shed.*—It is necessary to place 2 of the batteries of artillery out in the open without shelter. This is believed to be false economy, as the damage from the elements in a few years will more than equal the cost of this addition.

*Ice house (2,000 tons).*—This ice house is very much needed now and will be more necessary hereafter on account of the increase in the corps of cadets and the necessary attendant increase in the officers and the military academy detachments. The 2 ice houses now at this post are not sufficient for present needs, as each year it has been necessary to store about 1,000 tons in the open covered with salt grass, etc.

## EXPLANATION OF ESTIMATE FOR BUILDINGS REQUIRED FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

Accompanying this estimate is a statement showing the proposed garrison for overseas countries. After deducting those organizations which are to go abroad accommodations can be provided in existing posts throughout the United States for the remainder of the Regular Army, including a portion of the first increment authorized after July 1, 1916. Assuming that all the troops or a large portion of them will remain along the border for another year or more where temporary accommodations have been constructed, it will be necessary to provide accommodations for the second increment.

While this office has not been definitely informed of the exact posts where the second increment will be assigned estimates have been prepared on a per capita basis, and should the funds called for therein be authorized the necessary accommoda-

tions can be constructed at any point in the United States which may hereafter be determined upon by the War Department.

The following is a list of the organizations comprising the second increment which will have to be provided with accommodations in the United States after deducting those that will be assigned abroad: 4 regiments of Infantry, 2 regiments of Cavalry, 3 regiments of Field Artillery, 6 companies of engineers (with 5 engineer trains for Infantry and Cavalry divisions), 4 companies of Signal Corps, 3 ambulance companies, and 2 field hospitals.

In making a comparison of the above list with the organizations estimated for it will be noted that certain of the organizations, namely: 1 regiment of Cavalry, 1 ambulance company, 4 companies of Signal Corps, together with 5 Engineer trains for Infantry and Cavalry divisions have been omitted. These omissions were made necessary owing to recent instructions from the Secretary of War to reduce the estimates originally submitted by 25 per cent.

In eliminating one Cavalry regiment which was provided for in the second increment this office took into consideration the fact that the Cavalry will in all probability be required along the border after the other organizations have been withdrawn for at least another year or more where temporary accommodations already exist, and the construction of permanent accommodations for this organization could be more easily postponed than for either the Infantry or Artillery.

*For the authorized second increment.*

FOUR REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
283	Quarters.....	\$1,096,000	\$144,000	\$85,200	\$82,100	\$1,407,300
284	Stables.....	104,000	8,000			112,000
285	Storehouses.....	134,000	2,800			136,800
286	Magazines.....	8,000				8,000
287	Administration building.....	40,400	1,800	4,000	1,800	48,000
289	Wagon sheds.....	12,000				12,000
290	Quartermaster shops.....	12,000				12,000
291	Guardhouses.....	60,000	8,400	4,600	2,000	75,000
	Electric distributing systems.....				100,000	100,000
	Water systems.....		320,000			320,000
	Sewer systems.....		148,000			148,000
	Total.....	1,466,400	633,000	93,800	185,900	2,379,100

ONE REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

283	Quarters.....	\$278,900	\$36,700	\$27,400	\$21,000	\$364,000
284	Storehouses.....	33,500	700			34,200
286	Magazines.....	2,000				2,000
287	Administration buildings.....	10,100	450	1,000	450	12,000
289	Wagon sheds.....	3,000				3,000
290	Quartermaster shops.....	3,000				3,000
284	Stables.....	176,000	16,000			192,000
291	Guardhouses.....	15,000	2,100	1,400	500	19,000
291	Stable guardhouses.....	33,500			1,500	35,000
	Electric distributing systems.....				25,000	25,000
	Water systems.....		80,000			80,000
	Sewer systems.....		37,000			37,000
	Total.....	555,000	172,950	29,800	48,450	806,200

THREE REGIMENTS OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

283	Quarters.....	\$702,900	\$92,400	\$71,300	\$55,800	\$922,400
284	Stables.....	546,000	42,000			588,000
285	Storehouses.....	100,500	2,100			102,600
286	Magazines.....	18,000				18,000
287	Administration buildings.....	30,300	1,350	3,000	1,350	36,000
289	Wagon sheds.....	9,000				9,000
289	Gun sheds.....	216,000				216,000
290	Quartermaster shops.....	9,000				9,000
290	Ordnance shops.....	6,000				6,000
291	Guardhouses.....	45,000	6,300	4,200	1,500	57,000
291	Stable guardhouses.....	57,600			2,400	60,000
	Electric distributing systems.....				75,000	75,000
	Water systems.....		150,000			150,000
	Sewer systems.....		150,000			150,000
	Total.....	1,740,300	444,150	78,500	136,050	2,399,000

*For the authorized second increment—Continued.*

## TWO AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Item No.	Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
283	Quarters.....	\$58,600	\$7,700	\$4,800	\$5,000	\$76,100
284	Stables.....	26,000	2,000			28,000
286	Wagon sheds.....	6,000				6,000
	Total.....	90,600	9,700	4,800	5,000	110,100

## TWO FIELD HOSPITALS.

283	Quarters.....	\$61,600	\$8,100	\$5,300	\$4,800	\$79,800
284	Stables.....	22,000	1,000			23,000
	Total.....	83,600	9,100	5,300	4,800	102,800

## SIX COMPANIES OF ENGINEERS.

283	Quarters.....	\$118,800	\$15,600	\$11,400	\$9,000	\$154,800
284	Stables.....	60,000	3,000			63,000
	Total.....	178,800	18,600	11,400	9,000	217,800

## SIGNAL CORPS EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

283	2 field officers' quarters.....	\$12,000	\$800	\$700	\$500	\$14,000
283	2 double company officers' quarters.....	19,800	5,200	1,400	1,500	27,900
283	2 sets bachelor officers' quarters.....	7,800	1,000	700	500	10,000
283	17 double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	80,750	10,200	5,950	5,100	102,000
283	1 single noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	3,350	400	350	300	4,400
282	1 barrack (30 civilians).....	14,600	1,800	1,000	600	18,000
282	1 barrack (25 enlisted men).....	13,800	1,700	900	600	17,000
286	1 shed for 4 trucks.....	2,000				2,000
285	2 storehouses.....	17,000	1,000			18,000
287	1 administration building.....	8,300	700	600	400	10,000
	Water systems.....		50,000			50,000
	Sewer systems.....		50,000			50,000
	Total.....	179,400	122,800	11,600	9,500	323,300

## THREE SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOLS.

283	7 field officers' quarters.....	\$42,000	\$4,800	\$2,450	\$1,750	\$51,000
283	10 double company officers' quarters.....	99,000	35,100	7,000	5,000	146,100
283	112 sets bachelor officers' quarters.....	375,500	74,700	26,960	21,900	499,060
283	36 double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	147,600	21,600	25,200	21,600	216,000
283	3 single sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	10,050	1,200	1,050	900	13,200
282	3 barracks (6 civ. each).....	24,600	2,400	2,100	900	30,000
287	3 administration buildings.....	29,400	2,700	2,400	1,500	36,000
285	6 storehouses.....	51,000	3,000	4,500		58,500
286	3 sheds for 5 trucks each.....	7,500				7,500
280	3 motor repair shops.....	12,000	900	1,500	600	15,000
	Water systems.....		150,000			150,000
	Sewer systems.....		150,000			150,000
	Total.....	798,650	446,400	73,160	54,150	1,372,360

## RECAPITULATION.

Designation.	Construction.	Plumbing.	Heating.	Lighting.	Total.
Total for present strength.....	\$585,290.54	\$58,800.00	\$28,343.50	\$17,719.50	\$690,243.54
Total for second increment.....	5,092,750.00	571,700.00	308,360.00	452,850.00	6,425,660.00
Electric distributing systems.....				200,000.00	200,000.00
Water systems.....		750,000.00			750,000.00
Sewer systems.....		535,000.00			535,000.00
Total.....	5,678,040.54	1,915,500.00	336,703.50	670,569.50	8,600,813.54

*Garrisons of the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands and the Panama Canal Zone, 1916-1920.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	In- fantry regi- ments.	Cavalry regi- ments.	Field Artillery regiments.			Coast & Ar- tillery com- panies.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.			Medical Department.	
			Light.	Heavy.	Mounted.			Field.	Telegraph.	Aeronautic.	Ambu- lance com- panies.	Field hos- pital.
Garrison, June 20, 1916.....	4	2			1	16	2 companies...	1 company...	1 platoon...	1 company...	1	1
First increment, July 1, 1916..	1	1			1	16	2 companies...	1 company...	1 platoon...	1 company...	1	1
Garrison after first increment.	5	2			1	1	1 company...	do.	2 platoons...	do.	1	1
Second increment, July 1, 1917	16	2			1	17	1 battalion...	2 companies...	1 company...	2 companies...	2	2
Garrison after second incre- ment.						5				1 company...		
Third increment, July 1, 1918.	1	2			1	22	1 battalion...	2 companies...	1 company...	1 squadron...	2	2
Garrison after third increment.	1	1			1	22	1 battalion...	1 battalion...	1 company...	1 squadron...	1	1
Fourth increment, July 1, 1919.	18	2			1	22	1 battalion...	1 battalion...	1 company...	1 squadron...	3	3
Garrison after fourth incre- ment.							do.					
Fifth increment, July 1, 1920..	1	1	1	1	1	22	1 regiment...	1 battalion...	1 company...	1 squadron...	1	1
Complete garrison.....	19	3	1	1	1						4	4

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	In- fantry regi- ments.	Cavalry regi- ments.	Field Artillery regiments.			Coast & Ar- tillery com- panies.	Engineers.	Signal Corps.	Medical Department.
			Light.	Heavy.	Mounted.				
Garrison, June 20, 1916.....	3	1			1	19	1 company...	1 platoon...	1
First increment, July 1, 1916..	1	1			1	2	do.	do.	1
Garrison after first increment.	4	1			1	11	2 companies...	2 platoons...	1
Second increment, July 1, 1917.	1	1			1	3	1 company...	1 company...	
Garrison after second incre- ment.	5	1			1	14	1 battalion...	2 companies...	1
Third increment, July 1, 1918.	2	1			1	14	1 battalion...	2 companies...	1
Garrison after third increment.	7	1			1	14	do.	1 company...	2
Fourth increment, July 1, 1919.	1	1			1	14	1 regiment...	1 company...	1
Garrison after fourth incre- ment.	8	1			1			1 company...	2
Fifth increment, July 1, 1920..	1	1			1	14	1 regiment...	1 battalion...	
Complete garrison.....	9	1	1	1	1			1 company...	2

\* In addition to the strength of Coast Artillery named, there is a Coast Artillery band in each of the three overseas garrisons.

\* Includes 1 regiment in China.

## PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Garrison, June 20, 1916.....	3	1 squadron.....	1 battalion.....	14	1 company.....	1 platoon.....	1 company.....	1
First increment, July 1, 1916..	4	2 squadrons.....	do.....	14	do.....	1 platoon.....	1 company.....	1
Garrison after first increment..	4	1.....	1.....	6	1 company.....	2 platoons.....	do.....	1
Second increment, July 1, 1917	1	1.....	1.....	20	1 battalion.....	1 company.....	2 companies.....	1
Garrison after second increment.	5	1.....	1.....	1	1 battalion.....	1 company.....	1 company.....	1
Third increment, July 1, 1918..	1	1.....	1.....	21	1 battalion.....	1 company.....	1 company.....	1
Garrison after third increment.	6	1.....	1.....	21	1 battalion.....	2 companies.....	1 squadron.....	2
Fourth increment, July 1, 1919	2	1.....	1.....	21	1 battalion.....	1 battalion.....	1 squadron.....	2
Garrison after fourth increment.	8	1.....	1.....	21	do.....	1 company.....	1 squadron.....	1
Fifth increment, July 1, 1920..	1	1.....	1.....	21	1 regiment.....	1 battalion.....	1 squadron.....	1
Complete garrison.....	9	1.....	1.....	21	1 regiment.....	1 battalion.....	1 squadron.....	1

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the strength of Coast Artillery named, there is a Coast Artillery band in each of the three overseas garrisons.

<sup>2</sup> But 1 squadron is now on the Canal Zone, but it is assumed that the remainder of the regiment will be sent as soon as it can be spared from the Mexican border and quarters should be provided for it.

<sup>3</sup> But 1 battalion is now on the Canal Zone, but provision should be made for the whole regiment under the same circumstances as the Cavalry.

<sup>4</sup> Evacuated.



JULY 17, 1916.

*Statement showing accommodations now existing at the various posts in the United States under the various arms of the service, in accordance with the old organization.*

## INFANTRY.

Post.	Officers' quarters.	Noncommissioned officers' quarters.	Barrack accommodation.	Stable accommodation.	Organization.
Benjamin Harrison, Fort, Ind.	47	9	1,097	180	1 regiment.
Brady, Fort, Mich.	16	5	348	18	Headquarters and 1 battalion.
Crook, Fort, Nebr.	33	11	604	160	Headquarters and 2 battalions.
D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.	45	7	908	160	1 regiment.
Davis, Fort, Alaska.	9	3	214	28	2 companies.
Douglas, Fort, Utah.	43	13	1,306	156	1 regiment.
George Wright, Fort, Wash.	24	5	708	88	2 battalions.
Gibbon, Fort, Alaska.	9	4	130	34	2 companies.
Jay, Fort, N. Y.	17	9	321		Headquarters and 1 battalion.
Lawton, Fort, Wash.	16	9	388	72	Do.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.	45	11	1,816	160	1 regiment.
Lincoln, Fort, N. Dak.	11	5	458	51	1 battalion.
Lisicum, Fort, Alaska.	7	3	150	100	2 companies.
Logan H. Roots, Fort, Ark.	15	5	260	42	1 battalion.
Mackenzie, Fort, Wyo.	33	7	828	76	Headquarters and 2 battalions.
McPherson, Fort, Ga.	44	8	862	178	1 regiment.
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	31	13	548	146	Headquarters and 2 battalions.
Missoula, Fort, Mont.	26	7	240	150	1 battalion.
Niagara, Fort, N. Y.	24	5	520	82	2 battalions.
Ontario, Fort, N. Y.	13	4	260	16	1 battalion.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	45	8	841	117	1 regiment.
Porter, Fort, N. Y.	15	7	240	22	1 battalion.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	184	50	3,036	618	3 regiments infantry.
St. Michael, Fort, Alaska.	7	11	208	10	2 companies.
Sheridan, Fort, Ill.	45	12	420	160	1 battalion and 2 companies.
Snelling, Fort, Minn.	45	12	1,040	328	1 regiment.
Thomas, Fort, Ky.	31	8	472	114	Headquarters and 2 battalions.
Vanconver Barracks, Wash.	45	12	1,068	160	1 regiment.
Wayne, Fort, Mich.	29	7	821	106	Headquarters and 2 battalions.
W. H. Seward, Fort, Alaska.	16	9	360	30	1 battalion.
<b>Total</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>20,472</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>19 regiments, 2 battalions, 2 companies.</b>
<b>ABANDONED POSTS STILL UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.</b>					
Benicia Barracks, Cal.	9	3	315	24	3 companies.
Brown, Fort, Tex.	20	6	360	217	1 battalion.
DuChesne, Fort, Utah.	19	6	195	100	3 companies.
Egbert, Fort, Alaska.	9	4	130	58	2 companies.
McIntosh, Fort, Tex.	11	4	270	132	Headquarters and 1 battalion.
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	11	4	388	58	1 battalion.
W. H. Harrison, Fort, Mont.	19	9	376	78	Headquarters and 1 battalion.
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>2 regiments.</b>
<b>ABANDONED POSTS NO LONGER UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.</b>					
Assinniboina, Fort, Mont.	12	3	320	78	1 battalion.
Niobrara, Fort, Nebr.	25	7	585	172	Headquarters and 2 battalions
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1 regiment.</b>

## CAVALRY.

Bliss, Fort, Tex.	44	20	942	1,102	1 regiment.
D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.	45	10	1,048	1,160	Do.
Des Moines, Fort, Iowa	45	11	1,228	1,362	Do.
Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt.	45	9	1,230	904	Do.
Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.	52	11	940	1,064	Do.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.	15	11	447	508	1 squadron.
Meade, Fort, S. Dak.	34	15	768	1,006	Headquarters and 2 squadrons.
Myer, Fort, Va.	19	6	284	288	Headquarters and 1 squadron.
Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga.	47	11	1,108	1,230	1 regiment.
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	53	17	992	949	Do.
Riley, Fort, Kans.	45	17	1,190	1,012	Do.
Robinson, Fort, Nebr.	41	17	630	936	Headquarters and 11 troops.
Sam Houston, Fort, Tex.	90	18	1,598	2,128	2 regiments.
Sheridan, Fort, Ill.	15	2	758	349	1 regiment.
Sill, Fort, Okla. (old post)	21	21	420	446	1 squadron.
<b>Total</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>13,579</b>	<b>14,444</b>	<b>13 regiments, 1 squadron, 3 troops.</b>

*Statement showing accommodations now existing at the various posts in the United States under the various arms of the service, in accordance with the old organization—Continued.*

## CAVALRY—Continued.

Post.	Officers' quarters.	Noncommissioned officers' quarters.	Barrack accommodation.	Stable accommodation.	Organization.
<b>ABANDONED POSTS STILL UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.</b>					
Apache, Fort, Ariz.....	18	6	325	304	5 troops.
Boise Barracks, Idaho.....	14	8	371	412	1 squadron.
Clark, Fort, Tex.....	35	5	759	751	Headquarters and 16 troops.
Duchesne, Fort, Utah.....	.....	.....	65	202	1 troop.
Eagle Pass, Tex.....	4	2	60	94	Do.
Walla Walla, Fort, Wash.....	16	10	280	400	1 squadron.
Wingate, Fort, N. Mex.....	16	6	170	382	Do.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>2 regiments, 1 squadron, 1 troop.</b>
<b>ABANDONED POSTS NO LONGER UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.</b>					
Assinniboine, Fort, Mont.....	12	6	518	408	Headquarters and 6 troops.
Washakie, Fort, Wyo.....	9	3	210	211	3 troops.
Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.....	17	5	416	499	1 squadron and 2 troops.
Yosemite, Camp, Cal.....	7	.....	130	258	2 troops.
Ringgold, Fort, Tex.....	12	5	239	218	1 squadron.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1 regiment, 2 squadrons, 1 troop.</b>

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

Post.	Officers' quarters.	N. C. O. quarters.	Barrack accommodation.	Stable accommodation.	Gun sheds.	Organization.
D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo...	40	7	828	878	6	1 regiment.
Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt.....	8	.....	280	284	2	2 batteries.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kans...	15	1	519	402	4	1 battalion.
Myer, Fort, Va.....	17	2	375	524	2	Do.
Riley, Fort, Kans.....	35	11	962	1,094	6	1 regiment.
Sam Houston, Fort, Tex.....	12	2	360	548	3	1 battalion.
Sheridan, Fort, Ill.....	8	2	248	118	2	Do.
Sill, Fort (new post), Okla...	43	12	868	1,168	6	1 regiment.
Snelling, Fort, Minn.....	13	9	240	264	2	1 battalion.
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	16	1	240	406	2	Do.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6 regiments, 2 batteries.</b>

## ENGINEERS.

Post.	Officers' quarters.	Noncommissioned officers' quarters.	Barrack accommodation.	Seable accommodation.	Organization.
D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.....	3	.....	120	78	1 company.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.....	15	2	436	312	1 battalion.
Washington Barracks, D. C....	15	13	481	148	4 companies.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>2 battalions and 2 companies.</b>

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Post.	Officers' quarters.	Noncommissioned officers' quarters.	Barrack accommodation.	Seable accommodation.	Organization.
D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.....	3	.....	120	106	1 field company.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.....	6	8	336	138	1 company field; 1 company.
Omaha, Fort, Nebr.....	12	5	300	216	1 company field; 2 companies.
Wood, Fort, N. Y.....	6	8	120	4	1 company.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>3 companies field and 4 companies.</b>

Statement showing accommodations now existing at the various posts in the United States under the various arms of the service, in accordance with the old organization—Continued.

## AERO SQUADRON.

Post.	Officers' quarters.	N. C. O. quarters.	Barrack accommodation.	Stable accommodation.	Hanger accommodation.	Organization.
Sam Houston, Fort, Tex....	13	.....	120	65	10	1 squadron.

## Coast Artillery.

Posts.	Officers' quarters.	Non-commissioned officers' quarters.	Barrack accommodation.	Stable accommodation.	Posts.	Officers' quarters.	Non-commissioned officers' quarters.	Barrack accommodation.	Stable accommodation.
Adams, Fort, R. I.....	20	22	820	107	McKinley, Fort, Me....	20	17	793	28
Andrews, Fort, Mass.....	16	13	488	15	McRee, Fort, Fla.....	.....	2	9	.....
Armistead, Fort, Md.....	.....	.....	18	.....	Michie, Fort, N. Y.....	5	2	139	2
Baker, Fort, Cal.....	12	12	461	28	Miley, Fort, Cal.....	8	7	218	22
Banks, Fort, Mass.....	8	9	258	14	Monroe, Fort, Va.....	118	52	1,218	30
Barrancas, Fort, Fla.....	22	13	481	28	Morgan, Fort, Ala.....	12	15	436	19
Barry, Fort, Cal.....	7	5	290	27	Mott, Fort, N. J.....	8	4	226	15
Canby, Fort, Wash.....	6	1	.....	.....	Moultrie, Fort, S. C.....	17	25	499	20
Carroll, Fort, Md.....	.....	.....	16	.....	Pickens, Fort, Fla.....	3	4	115	.....
Casey, Fort, Wash.....	11	12	336	24	Preble, Fort, Me.....	8	1	269	13
Caswell, Fort, N. C.....	12	8	315	10	Revere, Fort, Mass.....	4	5	100	8
Columbia, Fort, Wash.....	4	8	100	9	Rodman, Fort, Mass.....	4	7	145	12
Constitution, Fort, N. H.....	3	3	109	11	Rosecrans, Fort, Cal.....	9	9	218	12
Crockett, Fort, Tex.....	9	8	228	37	Schuyler, Fort, N. Y.....	8	5	109	12
Dade, Fort, Fla.....	7	12	218	16	Scriven, Fort, Ga.....	16	11	426	26
Delaware, Fort, Del.....	3	.....	109	.....	Smallwood, Fort, Md.....	.....	.....	20	.....
De Soto, Fort, Fla.....	4	4	109	8	Standish, Fort, Mass.....	.....	3	30	.....
Du Pont, Fort, Del.....	16	15	573	28	Stark, Fort, N. H.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Flagler, Fort, Wash.....	13	7	273	21	Stevens, Fort, Oreg.....	13	15	346	39
Foster, Fort, Me.....	.....	.....	5	.....	St. Philip, Fort, Ga.....	4	4	180	3
Fremont, Fort, S. C.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Strong, Fort, Mass.....	13	13	478	8
Gaines, Fort, Ala.....	2	2	109	.....	Sumter, Fort, S. C.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Getty, Fort, R. I.....	.....	.....	10	.....	Taylor, Fort, Fla.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Greble, Fort, R. I.....	8	11	309	9	Terry, Fort, N. Y.....	16	17	654	12
Hamilton, Fort, N. Y.....	30	15	584	156	Tottan, Fort, N. Y.....	32	24	894	53
Hancock, Fort, N. J.....	22	12	654	48	Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y.....	15	13	436	28
Heath, Fort, Mass.....	.....	.....	12	.....	Ward, Fort, Wash.....	4	10	109	19
H. G. Wright, Fort, N. Y.....	21	19	716	23	Warren, Fort, Mass.....	8	14	133	6
Howard, Fort, Md.....	15	12	436	9	Washington, Fort, Md.....	20	21	545	22
Hunt, Fort, Va.....	4	6	91	8	Wetherill, Fort, R. I.....	.....	3	20	4
Jackson Barracks, La.....	11	6	334	14	Williams, Fort, Me.....	20	19	617	12
Jackson, Fort, La.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Winfield Scott, Fort, Cal.....	34	14	1,440	4
Key West Barracks, Fla.....	13	7	137	28	Wool, Fort, Va.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Levett, Fort, Me.....	5	5	109	15	Worden, Fort, Wash.....	20	17	682	40
Mansfield, Fort, R. I.....	4	5	130	8					
McHenry, Fort, Md.....	10	8	180	14					
					Total.....	757	614	20,498	1,194

This statement does not include buildings to be constructed from funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917, as it is not now known whether funds will be available for the construction of any.

NOTE.—The above totals are based on the old organization tables; and while the total accommodations are stated in regiments, no provision has been made for the machine-gun organizations, the supply organizations, or the new headquarters organizations as provided in the Army-defense act recently approved, and in the majority of cases it is doubtful whether the barracks are of sufficient capacity to house the organizations if they should ever be recruited up to maximum strength as provided for in the national-defense act, approved June 3, 1916.

## Item B. and Q. 282. Barracks, Construction of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States .....		\$12,950.00	\$12,950.00
Philippine Islands .....			
<b>Total</b> .....		12,950.00	12,950.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916 .....	\$5,350.00
Fiscal year 1917 .....	158,450.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States .....		\$322,135.00	\$322,135.00
Philippine Islands .....			
<b>Total</b> .....		322,135.00	322,135.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States .....		53,000.00	53,000.00
Philippine Islands .....			
<b>Total</b> .....		53,000.00	53,000.00
<b>Grand total of item</b> .....		375,135.00	375,135.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1918, for Regular Army at present strength more than cost for fiscal year 1916 .....	\$309,185.00
Estimate, fiscal year 1918, for Regular Army at present strength more than appropriation fiscal year 1917 .....	163,685.00

United States: All of the above amount estimated for will be required for new construction, Class IV services.

Following are the items of construction which it is contemplated to undertake with funds estimated for:

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

Fort Bayard N. Mex.: Barrack for Quartermaster Corps detachment .....	\$10,000.00
Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.: Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
Fort Bliss, Tex.: Addition to Quartermaster Corps barrack .....	8,500.00
Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Improving and enlarging barracks Nos. 52, 53, 57, .....	39,021.00
Fort Crook, Nebr.: Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Additions to three band barracks .....	26,700.00
Fort Des Moines, Iowa: Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
Fort Douglas, Utah: Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Addition to Quartermaster Corps barrack .....	8,500.00
Fort Jay, N. Y.: Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
Fort Lawton, Wash.: Frame addition to band barrack .....	6,100.00
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
Madison Barracks, N. Y.: .....	
Addition to each half of barracks Nos. 34 and 36 .....	13,442.00
Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
Fort McDowell, Cal.: Quartermaster Corps barrack .....	7,000.00
Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.: Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.: Additions to three band barracks .....	26,700.00
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.: .....	
Frame addition to band barrack .....	6,100.00
Frame machine-gun troop barrack .....	18,080.00
Fort Riley, Kans.: Additions to two band barracks .....	17,800.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: .....	
Barracks for school of bakers and cooks .....	20,000.00
Additions to two band barracks .....	17,800.00
San Juan, P. R.: Teamsters' quarters .....	3,572.00
Fort Sill, Okla.: .....	
Addition to barracks No. 14, old post .....	3,900.00
Addition to band barrack .....	8,900.00
<b>Total for present strength</b> .....	<b>322,135.00</b>

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

Signal Corps experimental station:	
1 barrack for 30 civilians.....	\$14,600.00
1 barrack for 25 enlisted men.....	13,800.00
Three Signal Corps aviation schools: Three barracks (capacity, 6 civilians each).....	24,600.00
Total for authorized second increment.....	53,000.00

During the fiscal year 1916 the following expenditures were made under this item:  
 Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: 1 Quartermaster Corps barrack, \$12,950.

With the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 it is contemplated to construct the following buildings under this item:

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Barracks and mess hall for machine-gun troop.....	\$18,900.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Barracks for machine-gun troop.....	15,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Barracks for headquarters detachment and machine-gun troop.....	18,000.00
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.: Remodeling 16 old barracks.....	81,600.00
Fort Lawton, Wash.: Barracks for Quartermaster Corps detachment.....	9,100.00
Washington Barracks, D. C.: Quarters for Quartermaster Corps detachment.....	15,850.00
Total.....	158,450.00

## Item B. and Q. 283. Quarters, Construction of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$220,637.63	\$220,637.63
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		220,637.63	220,637.63

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$351,250.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	123,450.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....		\$60,040.00	\$60,040.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		60,040.00	60,040.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....		3,114,650.00	3,114,650.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		3,114,650.00	3,114,650.00
Grand total of item.....		3,174,690.00	3,174,690.00

Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength less than cost for fiscal year 1916 \$160,597.63  
 Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength less than appropriation fiscal year 1917..... 63,410.00

*United States.*—All of the above amount estimated for will be required for new construction, class IV services.

Following are the items of construction which it is contemplated to undertake with funds estimated for:

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

Alcatraz Island, Cal.: Converting old bakery into noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	\$1,645.00
Fort Bliss, Tex.: Remodeling old guardhouse into officers' quarters.....	4,500.00
Fort McDowell, Cal.: 3 double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	21,000.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.:	
1 four-set officers' quarters.....	26,885.00
2 sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	6,000.00
Total for present strength.....	60,040.00

# ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1918.

505  
303

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

Four regiments of Infantry: quarters.....	1,096,000.00
One Regiment of Cavalry: Quarters.....	278,800.00
Three regiments of Field Artillery: Quarters.....	702,800.00
Two ambulance companies: Quarters.....	58,600.00
Two field hospitals: Quarters.....	61,600.00
Six companies of engineers: Quarters.....	118,800.00
Signal Corps experimental station:	
2 field officers' quarters.....	12,000.00
2 double company officers' quarters.....	19,800.00
2 sets bachelor officers' quarters.....	7,800.00
17 double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	90,750.00
1 single noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	3,350.00
Three Signal Corps Aviation Schools:	
7 field officers' quarters.....	42,000.00
10 double company officers' quarters.....	99,000.00
112 bachelor officers' quarters.....	378,500.00
36 double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	147,600.00
3 single sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	10,050.00
Total for second increment.....	3,114,650.00

During the fiscal year 1916 the following expenditures were made under this item:

Fort Douglas, Utah: 2 double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	\$9,145.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: 2 double captains' quarters.....	17,925.00
Fort McDowell, Cal.: Completing 4 sets officers' quarters.....	18,700.00
Madison Barracks, N. Y.: 1 double set noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	5,645.82
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:	
Remodeling, etc., and additions to buildings.....	75,870.85
4 field officers' quarters.....	19,879.36
8 double sets officers' quarters.....	64,021.60
Grading for above.....	2,200.00
Fort Sill, Okla.: 2 double noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	7,250.00
Total.....	220,637.63

With the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 it is contemplated to construct the following buildings under this item:

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Converting old hospital into bachelor-officers' quarters.....	\$8,000
Fort Jay, N. Y.: Quarters for officers on duty at prison.....	20,000
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.: One set of officers' quarters.....	3,600
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.:	
2 six-set bachelor officers' quarters for aviation post.....	16,000
Quarters for brigade commander.....	12,000
5 sets noncommissioned officers' quarters for aviation post.....	10,000
Fort Sill, Okla.:	
2 double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters, new post.....	10,000
Quarters for commanding general.....	12,000
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: 2 double sets noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	10,000
Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia: 2 single sets officers' quarters.....	15,000
Fort Wood, N. Y.: 1 double set noncommissioned officers' quarters.....	6,850
Total.....	123,450

## Item B. and Q. 284. Stables, Construction of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$51,593	\$51,593
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		51,593	51,593

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$4,137
Fiscal year 1917.....	62,300

*Estimate fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$52,460	\$52,460
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		52,460	52,460
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		934,000	934,000
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		934,000	934,000
Grand total of item.....		986,460	986,460

Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength more than cost for fiscal year 1916... \$867

Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength less than appropriation fiscal year 1917..... 9,840

United States: All of the above amount estimated for will be required for new construction, Class IV services.

Following are the items of construction which it is contemplated to undertake with funds estimated for:

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

Letterman General Hospital, California: Fireproof stable.....	\$10,076
Fort Riley, Kans.: Stable guard building.....	1,000
Veterinary hospital for Artillery.....	17,800
Isolation stable.....	10,000
Fort Snelling, Minn.: Quartermaster stable to replace one destroyed by fire.....	12,000
Fort Sill, Okla.: Fence for isolation corral.....	1,584
Total for present strength.....	52,460

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

4 regiments of Infantry: Stables.....	104,000
1 regiment of Cavalry: Stables.....	176,000
3 regiments of Field Artillery: Stables.....	546,000
2 ambulance companies: Stables.....	26,000
2 field hospitals: Stables.....	22,000
6 companies of Engineers: Stables.....	60,000
Total for second increment.....	934,000

During the fiscal year 1916 the following expenditures were made under this item:

Fort Bliss, Tex.: 2 stables.....	\$5,846
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Frame stable.....	2,947
12 Cavalry stables.....	42,800
Total.....	51,593

With funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 it is contemplated to construct the following buildings under this item:

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Stable for ambulance team.....	\$1,200
Veterinary hospital.....	15,000
Stable for machine-gun platoon.....	2,000
Fort McIntosh, Tex.: 2 Cavalry stables.....	6,300
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.: Stable accommodations for regiment of Cavalry.....	15,800
Fort Riley, Kans.: Extension of stables in pasture.....	1,000
San Juan, P. R.: Quartermaster corral.....	5,000
Fort Sill, Okla.: Veterinary hospital.....	15,000
Total.....	62,300

## Item B. and Q. 285. Storehouses, Construction of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$19,454.61	\$19,454.61
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		19,454.61	19,454.61

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,866.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	10,528.30

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....		\$36,385.00	\$36,385.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		36,385.00	36,385.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....		336,000.00	336,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		336,000.00	336,000.00
Grand total of item.....		372,385.00	372,385.00

Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength more than cost for fiscal year 1916. \$16,930.39

Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength more than appropriation for fiscal year 1917. 25,856.70

United States: All of the above amount estimated for will be required for new construction, Class IV services.

Following are the items of construction which it is contemplated to undertake with funds estimated for:

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Ordnance storehouse.....	\$9,000.00
Fort Sill, Okla.: Ordnance storehouse.....	8,155.00
Signal Corps storehouse.....	4,300.00
2 storage tanks for fuel.....	3,750.00
West Point, N. Y.: Ice house (capacity, 2,000 tons).....	6,000.00
Valdez, Alaska: Quartermaster storehouse, office, and stable building.....	5,180.00
Total for present strength.....	36,385.00

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

Four regiments of Infantry: Storehouses.....	\$134,000.00
One regiment of Cavalry: Storehouses.....	33,500.00
Three regiments of Field Artillery: Storehouses.....	100,500.00
Signal Corps experimental station: 2 storehouses.....	17,000.00
Three Signal Corps aviation schools: 6 storehouses.....	51,000.00
Total for second increment.....	336,000.00

During the fiscal year 1916 the following expenditures were made under this item:

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Granary.....	\$1,850.00
Madison Barracks, N. Y.: Ice house.....	3,968.61
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: G. I. storehouse.....	9,947.09
Signal Corps storehouse.....	3,689.00
Total.....	19,454.61

With funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 it is contemplated to construct the following buildings under this item:

Fort Myer, Va.: Addition to ordnance storehouse No. 57.....	\$1,728.30
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: G. I. storehouse for medical supplies.....	4,800.00
Storehouse for Signal Corps supplies.....	4,000.00
Total.....	10,528.30



## Item B. and Q. 286. Magazines, Construction of.

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....  
 Fiscal year 1917..... \$3,500.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....		\$28,000.00	\$28,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		28,000.00	28,000.00

Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength less than appropriation fiscal year 1917, \$3,500.

*United States.*—All of the above amount estimated for will be required for new construction, class IV services.

Following are the items of construction which it is contemplated to undertake with funds estimated for:

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

Four regiments of infantry: Magazines..... \$8,000.00  
 One regiment of Cavalry: Magazines..... 2,000.00  
 Three regiments of Field Artillery: Magazines..... 18,000.00  
 Total..... 28,000.00

During the fiscal year 1916 no expenditures were made under this item.

With funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 it is contemplated to construct the following buildings under this item:

Fort Myer, Va.:  
 New magazine to replace building No. 28..... \$1,000.00  
 New magazine for Field Artillery..... 2,500.00  
 Total..... 3,500.00

## Item B. and Q. 287. Administration Buildings, Construction of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$8,585.00	\$8,585.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		8,585.00	8,585.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....		\$118,500.00	\$118,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		118,500.00	118,500.00

Estimate, fiscal year 1918, for Regular Army at present strength less than cost fiscal year 1916, \$8,585.

United States: All of the above amount estimated for will be required for new construction, Class IV services.

Following are the items of construction which it is contemplated to undertake with funds estimated for:

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

Four regiments of Infantry: Administration buildings.....	\$40,400.00
One regiment of Cavalry: Administration buildings.....	10,100.00
Three regiments of Field Artillery: Administration buildings.....	30,300.00
Signal Corps experimental station: 1 administration building.....	8,300.00
Three Signal Corps aviation schools: 3 administration buildings.....	29,400.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>118,500.00</b>

During the fiscal year 1916 the following expenditure was made under this item: Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Administration building, \$8,585.

No funds were appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 under this item.

## Item B. and Q. 288. Office Buildings, Construction of.

No estimate for fiscal year 1918 under this item.

## Item B. and Q. 289. Sheds, Construction of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....		\$20,055.00	\$20,055.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>20,055.00</b>	<b>20,055.00</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$20,082.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	19,500.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$29,500.00	\$29,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>29,500.00</b>	<b>29,500.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		255,500.00	255,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>255,500.00</b>	<b>255,500.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>		<b>285,000.00</b>	<b>285,000.00</b>

Estimate, fiscal year 1918, for Regular Army at present strength more than cost, fiscal year 1916.. \$9,445.00  
 Estimate, fiscal year 1918, for Regular Army at present strength more than appropriation, fiscal year 1917..... 10,000.00

United States: All of the above amount estimated for will be required for new construction, Class IV services.

Following are the items of construction which it is contemplated to undertake with funds estimated for:

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Wagon sheds for 32 wagons.....	\$7,000.00
Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Wagon shed.....	2,500.00
West Point, N. Y.: East wing to gun shed.....	20,000.00
<b>Total for present strength.....</b>	<b>29,500.00</b>

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

Four regiments of Infantry: Wagon sheds.....	\$12,000.00
One regiment of Cavalry: Wagon sheds.....	3,000.00
Three regiments of Field Artillery—	
Wagon sheds.....	9,000.00
Gun sheds.....	216,000.00
Two ambulance companies: Wagon sheds.....	6,000.00
Signal Corps experimental station: 1 shed for 4 trucks.....	2,000.00
Three Signal Corps aviation schools: 3 sheds for 5 trucks each.....	7,500.00
<b>Total for second increment.....</b>	<b>255,500.00</b>

During the fiscal year 1916 the following expenditures were made under this item:

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.: Wagon shed.....	\$600.00
Fort Bliss, Tex.: Hay shed.....	5,800.00
Honolulu, Hawaii: Reconstruction of coal shed.....	5,500.00
Fort Reno remount depot, Okla.: Hay shed.....	3,000.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Wagon shed.....	3,500.00
Fort Wood, N. Y.: Addition to cable shed.....	1,295.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,055.00</b>

With funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 it is contemplated to construct the following buildings under this item:

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.: 2 pontoon sheds.....	\$16,000.00
Washington Barracks, D. C.: Coal shed for Army War College.....	3,500.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,500.00</b>

**Item B. and Q. 290. Shops, Construction of.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$4,667.00	\$4,667.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4,667.00</b>	<b>4,667.00</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$15,500.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	5,049.55

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$63,520.54	\$63,520.54
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>63,520.54</b>	<b>63,520.54</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		42,000.00	42,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>42,000.00</b>	<b>42,000.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>		<b>105,520.54</b>	<b>105,520.54</b>

Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength more than cost fiscal year 1916.. \$58,853.54  
 Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength more than appropriation fiscal year 1917..... 57,870.99

United States: All of the above amount estimated for will be required for new construction, Class IV services.

Following are the items of construction which it is contemplated to undertake with funds estimated for:

## FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

Alcatraz Island, Cal.:	
Extending building No. 22.....	\$4,012.54
Addition to building No. 67.....	8,783.00
Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Engineer and plumbing shops.....	3,000.00
Fort Jay, N. Y.: Concrete building for shops.....	12,225.00
Letterman General Hospital, Cal.: Carpenter and plumber repair shops.....	8,000.00
Fort McDowell, Cal.:	
Blacksmith shop.....	3,000.00
Disinfecting plant for clothing.....	7,000.00
Carpenter and plumbing shop.....	3,000.00
Fort Riley, Kans.: Addition to school shoeing shop.....	10,000.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Double cavalry guard and shop building.....	4,000.00
Washington Barracks, D. C.: Oil and paint shops.....	500.00
Total for present strength.....	63,520.54

## FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

Four regiments of Infantry: Quartermaster shops.....	\$12,000.00
One regiment of Cavalry: Quartermaster shops.....	3,000.00
Three regiments of Field Artillery:	
Quartermaster shops.....	9,000.00
Ordnance shops.....	6,000.00
Three Signal Corps aviation schools: 3 motor repair shops.....	12,000.00
Total for second increment.....	42,000.00

During the fiscal year 1916 the following expenditures were made under this item:

Fort Riley, Kans.:	
Squadron blacksmith shop.....	\$2,588.00
Paint shop.....	984.00
Fort Sill, Okla.: Blacksmith shop.....	1,095.00
Total.....	4,667.00

With funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 it is contemplated to construct the following buildings under this item:

Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: Blacksmith shop, machine-gun platoon.....	\$600.00
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.: Blacksmith shop.....	1,005.75
San Juan, P. R.: Blacksmith shop.....	543.80
Fort Myer, Va.: 2 blacksmith shops.....	3,500.00
Total.....	5,649.55

## Item B. and Q. 291.—Other Necessary Buildings, Construction of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$23,456.00	\$23,456.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		23,456.00	23,456.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$9,726.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	11,000.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....		\$21,250.00	\$21,250.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		21,250.00	21,250.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....		\$211,100.00	\$211,100.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		211,100.00	211,100.00
Grand total of item.....		\$232,350.00	232,350.00

Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength less than cost fiscal year 1916...	\$2,206.00
Estimate fiscal year 1918 for Regular Army at present strength more than appropriation fiscal year 1917.....	10,250.00

*United States.*—All of the above amount estimated for will be required for new construction, class IV services.

Following are the items of construction which it is contemplated to undertake with funds estimated for:

FOR PRESENT STRENGTH.

Front Royal Remount Depot, Va.: Riding hall.....	\$20,000.00
Fort Jay, N. Y., waiting room and office.....	1,250.00
Total for present strength.....	21,250.00

FOR AUTHORIZED SECOND INCREMENT.

Four regiments of Infantry: Guardhouses.....	\$60,000.00
One regiment of Cavalry:	
Guardhouses.....	15,000.00
Stable guard houses.....	33,500.00
Three regiments of Field Artillery:	
Guardhouses.....	45,000.00
Stable guard houses.....	57,600.00
Total for second increment.....	211,100.00

During the fiscal year 1916 the following expenditures were made under this item:

Fort Bliss, Tex.: Pump house.....	\$5,000.00
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Fire apparatus house.....	3,849.00
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.: 4 double stable guard and shop buildings.....	11,507.00
Fort Sill, Okla.: Purchase of trader's building.....	2,500.00
Total.....	23,456.00

With funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917 it is contemplated to construct the following buildings under this item:

Fort Missoula, Mont.: Fire apparatus house.....	\$1,000.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Garage for hospital ambulance.....	1,600.00
Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Band stand.....	1,000.00
Fort Sill, Okla.:	
Root cellar for commissary.....	5,000.00
Root cellar for new barracks.....	2,400.00
Total.....	11,000.00

Item 291 A. Construction of Temporary Shelter.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements).....	\$208,986.80
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*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$100,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,054,803.34

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

For present strength, United States (current requirements).....	\$100,000.00
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Item 291 A., B. and Q. Temporary Shelter.

REMARKS.—The supplies to be procured under this item consist of lumber, nails, brick, cement, and various kinds of building material required where authority is given to construct such temporary shelter, etc., by purchase of material and hire of labor.

The service to be performed under this item consists of the hire of labor, or job or contract service in the construction of temporary buildings, etc.

For the fiscal year 1916, as indicated above, the sum of \$100,000 was allotted for this item, and transfers were subsequently made from other items under this appropriation, to care for cost of items in excess of the amount set aside.

Following is a detailed statement showing cost, and purposes for which expenditures were made:

Alaska. Relief cabins, station buildings, stables, caches, etc.....	\$1,907.55
Mexican border stations. For shelter, mess houses, tent floors, screening, etc.....	158,686.33
Fort Clark, Tex. Construction of veterinary hospital.....	303.34
Fort Shafter, Hawaii. Four sets bachelor officers' quarters in cantonment.....	601.00
Tobyhanna, Pa. Fuel pits and shelter for incinerators.....	265.10
Fort Bliss, Tex. Corral fences for new Cavalry stables, and watering troughs.....	3,305.50
Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Latrines, etc.....	37.00

West Point, N. Y. Dipping tank.....	\$460.30
Front Royal, Va. Kicking bars for colt stables.....	1,132.66
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Latrines.....	97.15
Fort Sill, Okla. Hay shed.....	500.00
Fort Mason, Cal. Temporary shed, waiting room, and office on dock No. 3.....	504.50
Front Royal, Va. Material for shed for washing vehicles.....	93.00
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Rears, bath houses, etc.....	275.00
Fort Clark, Tex. Veterinary hospital.....	332.32
Fort Shafter, Hawaii. Mess hall for headquarters company, etc.....	690.39
Fort Sill, Okla. Shelter for aviation squadron.....	1,798.50
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Construction of ambulance shed.....	381.41
Fort Sill, Okla. Temporary shelter, Quartermaster Department, and School of Fire.....	501.50
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Extending temporary mess building, quarters of Batteries D, E, and F, First Field Artillery.....	1,013.49
Fort Sill, Okla. Additional work on temporary building, School of Fire.....	219.00
Fort Clark, Tex. Coal bins for ice and pumping plant.....	48.05
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Construction of Quartermaster storehouse, ordnance magazine, and addition to ordnance storehouse.....	1,890.76
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Gasoline tank (4,000 gallons).....	182.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.: Fencing.....	68.00
Shelter for 12 ambulances.....	100.55
Fort McIntosh, Tex. Temporary shelter for detachment of Signal Corps.....	53.88
Walter Reed General Hospital. Improvements in hospital.....	332.00
Tobyhanna, Pa. Shelter for field generating plant, pertaining to Signal Corps balloon equipment.....	180.34
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Quarters for post laundry employees.....	3,503.00
Washington depot. Gasoline tank at garage.....	368.00
Front Royal, Va. Ten sheds for isolation of horses.....	1,954.00
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Connecting storehouses 56 and 56.....	1,945.00
Madison Barracks, N. Y. Wash house for vehicles.....	411.00
Fort Columbia, Wash. Housing fire pump.....	50.55
Fort Shafter, Hawaii. Quarters for enlisted men and shelter for vehicles and harness.....	302.33
Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska. Oil storage tank on dock.....	467.74
Fort Ward, Wash. Picket guardhouse (post labor).....	40.00
Fort Armstrong, Hawaii. Fence at quartermaster corral.....	1,850.00
Fort Lawton, Wash. Changing shop building to barracks for Quartermaster Corps and erecting temporary building for shops.....	550.00
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Temporary barracks for Fourth Cavalry band.....	2,000.00
Fort Shafter, Hawaii. Temporary storehouse.....	2,000.00
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Gasoline storage tank.....	128.00
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.: Construction of powder magazine.....	50.00
Addition to ordnance storehouse.....	450.00
Fort Rosecrans, Cal. New kitchen, mess shelters, and wash house.....	775.00
Fort Ringgold, Tex. Movable rear for Third Cavalry.....	44.28
Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Quarters for superintending engineer at power and ice plant.....	625.00
Fort Sill, Okla. Temporary stable guard and shop building.....	1,377.00
Fort Caswell, N. C. Lumber for mess shelters.....	229.98
Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Addition to quartermaster stable No. 45.....	104.56
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Addition to ordnance storehouse.....	100.00
Fort McIntosh, Tex. Addition to each Cavalry stable to accommodate 30 animals per troop.....	600.00
Fort Bliss, Tex. Small subguardhouse at south gate.....	293.86
Fort Myer, Va. Corral fence.....	70.00
San Juan, P. R., Post of Gasoline system and storage tank.....	334.08
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Moving and repairing amusement halls, 8 temporary.....	1,450.00
Honolulu, Hawaii. Reconstructing coal shed on naval property recently turned over for storage purposes.....	5,500.00
Fort Lawton, Wash. Changing present shop building to barracks for Quartermaster Corps, etc.....	263.60
Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Construction of camp for United States troops.....	2,000.00
Fort Bliss, Tex. Radio station.....	934.00
Fort Sill, Okla. Construction of paint and oil storehouse.....	700.00
Front Royal, Va. Construction of three colt sheds.....	2,300.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>205,986.80</b>

## Item 292. B. and Q.

Repairing public buildings at military posts.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements)..... \$850,985.92

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$986,828.00

Fiscal year 1917..... 903,876.64

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

For present strength, United States (current requirements)..... \$1,000,000

## REMARKS.

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of lumber, nails, cement, paint, and all other supplies required in keeping in repair all the public buildings at the various military posts and stations, except those chargeable to other appropriations, such as hospitals, quarters for hospital stewards, military post exchanges, and shooting galleries and other buildings on target ranges.

*Services.*—The services to be performed under this item consist of both job and contract services required in the repair and maintenance of public buildings at military posts and stations.

*United States.*—All of the above amount will be required to meet current requirements. Of the amount estimated for the Regular Army (\$1,000,000), \$650,000 will be required for making repairs to public buildings, based on the annual inspection reports of March 1, 1916, and the remainder, \$350,000, will be required to cover special repairs and alterations to buildings, including repairs caused by storms, floods, fires, etc.

*Annual repairs.*—The amount estimated for is \$25,000 more than that included in estimate for fiscal year 1917. The following explanation is given for this increase: At a number of the posts there are many frame buildings which require frequent painting, and as they have been in use for many years, repairs become more numerous. Furthermore, the total amount of the annual estimates, as submitted from the various posts in departments, headquarters, and independent stations, for the fiscal year 1917, was approximately \$1,737,416, while the total amount to be allotted when funds become available is only \$625,000. It is therefore desired to allot \$25,000 more for the fiscal year 1918 than is to be allotted for the fiscal year 1917.

Special repairs and alterations: The amount estimated (\$350,000) for special repairs and alterations (current requirements) is \$178,492.16 more than the amount estimated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1917. In explanation of this increase it is stated that storms, hurricanes, fires, etc., have increased greatly in the past few years. For instance, during the fiscal year 1916, 56 cases were reported and in a great many of these cases funds were authorized for making necessary repairs. During the fiscal year 1915 there were only about 15 such cases reported. Also a great demand has been, and presumably will continue to be made, at stations along the Mexican border for funds for miscellaneous items of work that are properly chargeable under this head. Furthermore, it is the intention to authorize funds from this item of barracks and quarters appropriation, fiscal year 1918, for all annual and special repairs to the following buildings which have heretofore been charged to appropriation "S. S. & T., Q. M. C.": Central heating plants; power plant buildings; transformer substation buildings; ice and refrigerating plants (buildings proper); pump houses; water tanks; crematories; sewage purification plants, and sewage disposal plants, also sawmills (in connection with fuel).

The amount, \$1,000,000, will be required to keep in repair approximately 9,800 buildings, the approximate value of which is estimated at \$53,600,000.

**Item 293. Hire of Employees.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

United States (current requirements)..... \$78,117.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$83,000.00  
Fiscal year 1917..... 88,507.80

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

For present strength, United States (current requirements)..... \$78,117.00

The estimate for fiscal year 1918 is based on the cost for fiscal year 1916, as shown above.

The services (all class 1, personal) rendered under this item are for the hire of employees in connection with repair and maintenance of public buildings at military posts, the positions being designated as follows: Civil engineers and superintendents of construction, engineers, carpenters, masons, painters, and tinner. A complete list of the employees paid from this item for fiscal year 1916 and those estimated for under this item for fiscal year 1918 is shown in Treasury Book of Estimates for fiscal year 1918.

**Item 294. Quarters for Officers, Rental of.**

No expenditures were made under this item during the fiscal year 1916, as all officers have been placed on a commutation status when not serving at a military post where quarters are available, and in the field.

No estimate is submitted for fiscal year 1918, for the above reason.

Appropriation fiscal year 1916, \$14,910.25.

**Item 295. Rental of Barracks.**

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$3,867.64		\$3,867.64
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,867.64</b>		<b>3,867.64</b>

The estimate for fiscal year 1918, is based on expenditures made during fiscal year 1916, under this item, viz:

Deming, N. Mex.....	\$360.00	Mission, Tex.....	\$1,031.50
Donna, Tex.....	112.50	Roma, Tex.....	212.50
Dickinson, Tex.....	5.00	Texas City, Tex.....	2,075.14
Del Rio, Tex.....	40.00		
La Marque, Tex.....	31.00	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,867.64</b>

The barracks in question were rented for sheltering troops on the Mexican border. The rentals at La Marque and Texas City, Tex., were for sheltering troops whose tentage and camp equipment were destroyed by storm of August 16-17 1915.

**Item 296. Rental of Quarters, Noncommissioned Officers and Enlisted Men.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$13,262.94		\$13,262.94
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,262.94</b>		<b>13,262.94</b>

**Appropriations.**

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$37,251.55
Fiscal year 1917.....	17,016.90

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$8,000.00		\$8,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,000.00</b>		<b>8,000.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>		<b>4,000.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>		<b>12,000.00</b>



*Services.*—The services procured under this item consist entirely of class 1, non-personal, rental under lease, of quarters for enlisted men on duty where no public quarters are available.

*Remarks.*—It is contemplated to pay commutation of quarters to majority of enlisted men on duty at posts, recruiting stations, etc., where no public quarters are available in lieu of renting quarters. The estimate for such rentals has therefore been materially reduced, the sum of \$12,000 being considered a conservative amount for this purpose.

The following is a list of cities where quarters were rented for enlisted men on duty at recruiting stations; and at stations where no public quarters were available:

Brooklyn, N. Y.....	\$249.40	New York City.....	\$613.50
Chicago, Ill.....	276.00	Spokane, Wash.....	530.00
Front Royal, Va.....	613.80	St. Paul, Minn.....	390.00
Galveston, Tex.....	600.00	Wichita, Kans.....	413.25
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	1,320.00	Balance of miscellaneous small rentals....	7,062.34
Kansas City, Mo.....	536.00		
New Orleans, La.....	668.65	Total.....	13,262.94

### Item 297. Rental of Cantonments.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$411.07		\$411.07
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	411.07		411.07

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$400.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$411.07		\$411.07
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	411.07		411.07

*Remarks.*—The amount estimated above, \$411.07, is required to cover the rental of a tract of land situated at Kalena, district of Waianae-uka, city of Honolulu, Hawaii, at the above cost per annum.

This tract of land is used for drill purposes and in connection with target practice by troops stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

### Item 298. Rental of Camp Sites.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$25,377.00		\$25,377.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	25,377.00		25,377.00

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$13,707.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	29,572.68

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$25,377.00		\$25,377.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25,377.00</b>		<b>25,377.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>		<b>3,000.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>28,377.00</b>		<b>28,377.00</b>

*Remarks.*—The estimate for fiscal year 1918 is based on cost during fiscal year 1916, as itemized below, plus an additional estimate of \$3,000 needed for authorized second increment.

Following is a list of the larger rentals under this item during fiscal year 1916:

Alpine, Tex.....	\$540.00	Presidio, Tex.....	\$300.00
Calexico, Cal.....	650.00	Valentine, Tex.....	408.33
Douglas, Ariz.....	707.50	Ysleta, Tex.....	340.00
Del Rio, Tex.....	790.00	Yuma, Ariz.....	340.35
El Paso, Tex.....	1,440.00	Miscellaneous small rentals and practice	
Galveston, Tex.....	820.00	marches.....	16,163.16
Marfa, Tex.....	940.00		
Nogales, Ariz.....	1,937.66	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25,377.00</b>

**Item 299. Rental of Grounds for Other Military Purposes.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,531.89		\$2,531.89
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,531.89</b>		<b>2,531.89</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	4,185.37

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$3,699.82		\$3,699.82
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,699.82</b>		<b>3,699.82</b>

*Services.*—All of above services will be class 1, nonpersonal, the funds estimated thereunder being required to pay rent of grounds for drill and corral purposes, aviation purposes, and parties detailed on progressive map duty. The estimate for fiscal year 1918 is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1917.

The rentals during fiscal year 1916 under this item were distributed as follows:

Brownsville, Tex.....	\$1.00	Marathon, Tex.....	\$5.33
Columbus, N. Mex.....	6.42	Pharr, Tex.....	15.00
Galveston, Tex.....	506.64	Washington, D. C.....	510.00
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	387.50		
Monterey, Cal.....	1,100.00	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,531.89</b>

**Item 300. Rental of Buildings or Portions of Buildings.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,989.50		\$4,989.50
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4,989.50		4,989.50

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$79,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	3,398.40

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$4,989.50		\$4,989.50
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4,989.50		4,989.50

*Services.*—The services to be procured under this item consist of all rentals of buildings or portions of buildings for military purposes that would not be classed under the preceding items, such as hire of garage space, rental of hangars, hospital space, etc.

The expenditures under this item, during fiscal year 1916, were as follows:

Chicago, Ill.....	\$120.00	El Paso, Tex.....	\$960.00
Donna, Tex.....	110.00	Fairbanks, Alaska.....	480.00
Mission, Tex.....	160.00	Texas City, Tex.....	589.50
New York City.....	2,190.00		
Sam Fordyce, Tex.....	380.00	Total.....	4,999.50

The estimate for fiscal year 1918 is based on cost under this item for fiscal year 1916.

**Item 301. Rental of Stables.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$27,022.92		\$27,022.92
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	27,022.92		27,022.92

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$18,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	24,899.20

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$27,022.92		\$27,022.92
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	27,022.92		27,022.92
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	2,977.08		2,977.08
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,977.08		2,977.08
Grand total of item.....	30,000.00		30,000.00

*Services.*—Amount estimated is for rental of stables at the various quartermaster depots, etc., and for rent of stalls for the authorized private mounts of officers on duty at stations where no public stable accommodations are available.

The following is a list of the larger stable rentals during fiscal year 1916:

Boston, Mass.....	\$602.74	Philadelphia.....	\$602.88
Baltimore, Md.....	275.00	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	258.00
Chicago, Ill.....	379.10	Paris, France.....	421.58
El Paso, Tex.....	619.50	Providence, R. I.....	240.00
Indianapolis, Ind.....	154.80	Seattle, Wash.....	402.99
Kansas City, Mo.....	312.00	St. Louis, Mo.....	156.00
Lexington, Va.....	164.00	Miscellaneous stable accommodations at various places.....	18,764.41
New Orleans, La.....	168.00		
New York City.....	3,249.92	Total.....	27,022.92
Northfield, Vt.....	252.00		

The increase in the estimate for fiscal year 1918 over cost for fiscal year 1916, in sum of \$2,977.08, is a conservative amount thought to be required to cover stabling the mounts of the additional officers of the Army.

**Item 302. Rental of Storehouses.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$91,105.44		\$91,105.44
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	91,105.44		91,105.44

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$63,950.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	120,103.29

*Estimate fiscal year 1918, \$106,182.34.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$91,105.44		\$91,105.44
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	91,105.44		91,105.44
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	15,076.90		15,076.90
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	15,076.90		15,076.90
Grand total of item.....	106,182.34		106,182.34

Services: The services to be procured under this item consist of the rental, under lease, of the necessary buildings used as storehouses for the Quartermaster Corps, Medical Corps, etc., of the Army.

Following is a list showing rentals for which expenditures were made during fiscal year 1916:

Alpine, Tex.....	\$39.07	Marfa, Tex.....	\$36.62
Boston, Mass.....	6,349.92	Newport News, Va.....	1,200.00
Brownsville, Tex.....	70.00	New York City.....	16,050.00
Chicago, Ill.....	8,700.00	New Orleans, La.....	420.00
Columbus, N. Mex.....	291.91	Presidio, Tex.....	120.00
Del Rio, Tex.....	56.84	Parkers Mill, Va.....	21.00
Donna, Tex.....	115.00	Portland, Oreg.....	135.00
Douglas, Ariz.....	474.57	San Francisco, Cal.....	276.00
El Paso, Tex.....	11,329.31	Seattle, Wash.....	707.00
Front Royal, Va.....	310.00	St. Louis, Mo.....	4,000.00
Galveston, Tex.....	28,550.31	San Diego, Cal.....	1,440.00
Honolulu, H. T.....	5,910.00	South Middleton, Mass.....	5.00
Hachita, N. Mex.....	120.00	San Antonio, Tex.....	1,218.33
Harlingen, Tex.....	1,368.06	Texas City, Tex.....	1,598.00
Laredo, Tex.....	27.00		
Marathon, Tex.....	134.50	Total.....	91,105.44
Mercedes, Tex.....	30.00		

Since June 1, 1916, the following rentals have been authorized by the department, the same being necessary, due to increase in the Army:

St. Louis, Mo.: Storehouse for clothing depot.....	\$1,500.00
St. Louis, Mo.: Storehouse for Medical Department.....	3,500.00
San Antonio, Tex.: Storehouse for Medical Corps.....	6,300.00
Seattle, Wash.: Storehouse for Signal Corps.....	575.00
New York City: Storehouse for medical supply depot.....	3,201.90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,076.90</b>

The above rentals should be considered as permanent, and the estimate for fiscal year 1918 is based on the cost for fiscal year 1916, viz, \$91,105.44, plus the above, or a total of \$106,182.34.

### Item 303. Rental of Offices.

#### Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$50,650.85		\$50,650.85
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,650.85</b>		<b>50,650.85</b>

#### Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$60,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	61,565.06

#### Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$50,650.85		\$50,650.85
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,650.85</b>		<b>50,650.85</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2,560.00		2,560.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,560.00</b>		<b>2,560.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>53,210.85</b>		<b>53,210.85</b>

Services: The services to be procured under this item consist of the rental of buildings or portions of buildings for use as offices.

The following is a list showing places where the larger office rentals were in effect during fiscal year 1916:

Albany, N. Y.	\$1,530.00	New Orleans, La.	\$1,866.00
Atlanta, Ga.	1,588.32	Portland, Oreg.	1,800.00
Charleston, S. C.	1,068.00	Seattle, Wash.	6,115.04
Chicago, Ill.	180.00	San Francisco, Cal.	12,000.00
Douglas, Ariz.	490.00	San Antonio, Tex.	298.80
El Paso, Tex.	3,238.00	Military attachés at foreign capitals	9,946.40
Galveston, Tex.	1,303.71	Military observers	375.00
Honolulu, Hawaii	6,050.00	Miscellaneous office rentals	875.50
Kansas City, Mo.	1,328.00		
Nagasaki, Japan	600.00	Total	50,650.85

The following rentals have been authorized by the department since June 1, 1916, which must be considered as permanent, and included in the estimate for fiscal year 1918:

Kansas City, Mo.: Additional office room	\$300.00
Seattle, Wash.: One room additional for Signal Corps	200.00
San Antonio, Tex.: Office for medical supply depot	420.00
Honolulu, Hawaii: Office for intelligence officer and officer in charge of militia affairs	440.00
Western Department: Rental of additional office accommodations	1,200.00
Total	2,560.00

The estimate for fiscal year 1918 is therefore based on the cost of fiscal year 1916, viz: \$50,650.85 plus the additional rentals contemplated above in sum of \$2,560, making a total of \$53,210.85.

#### Item 304. Rental of Buildings for Other Military Purposes.

##### Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States	\$40,000.00		\$40,000.00
Philippine Islands			
Total	40,000.00		40,000.00

##### Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916	\$3,000.00
Fiscal year 1917	53,789.25

##### Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For authorized second increment:			
United States	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands			
Total	10,000.00		10,000.00

NOTE.—The amount usually estimated for rentals in China, under this item, has been transferred to appropriation "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands," fiscal year 1918.

Estimate is submitted under this item for rentals in the United States, during fiscal year 1918, in sum of \$10,000, to cover expenditures that may be incurred by the authorized second increment.

## Item 305. Hire of Recruiting Stations.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$100,526.28		\$100,526.28
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	100,526.28		100,526.28

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$98,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	145,104.23

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$100,526.28		\$100,526.28
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	100,526.28		100,526.28
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
Grand total of item.....	120,526.28		120,526.28

*Main recruiting stations.*

City.	Rate per annum.	City.	Rate per annum.
Albany, N. Y.....	\$1,191.00	Nashville, Tenn.....	\$936.00
Baltimore, Md.....	1,152.00	Newark, N. J.....	684.00
Boston, Mass.....	2,700.00	New Haven, Conn.....	480.00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	864.00	New Orleans, La.....	624.00
Charlotte, N. C.....	426.00	New York City, 25 Third Avenue.....	2,676.00
Chicago, Ill., 505 South State Street.....	3,350.00	Oklahoma, Okla.....	688.80
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	84.00	Peoria, Ill.....	528.00
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,398.00	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,577.88
Columbus, Ohio.....	696.00	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	753.40
Dallas, Tex.....	765.00	Portland, Me.....	347.37
Davenport, Iowa.....	780.00	Portland, Oreg.....	672.00
Denver, Colo.....	528.00	Providence, R. I.....	984.00
Detroit, Mich.....	1,932.00	Richmond, Va.....	540.00
Evansville, Ind.....	338.00	Roanoke, Va.....	648.00
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	120.00	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	792.00
Harrisburg, Pa.....	912.00	San Francisco, Cal., 660 Market Street.....	1,722.00
Houston, Tex.....	348.00	Savannah, Ga.....	196.00
Hutchinson, Kans.....	50.00	Scranton, Pa.....	600.00
Indianapolis, Ind.....	948.00	Seattle, Wash.....	900.00
Joplin, Mo.....	1,080.00	Spokane, Wash.....	900.00
Kansas City, Mo.....	595.20	Syracuse, N. Y.....	780.00
Knoxville, Tenn.....	748.20	Terre Haute, Ind.....	720.00
Lexington, Ky.....	1,044.00	Toledo, Ohio.....	328.00
Little Rock, Ark.....	500.28	Wichita, Kans.....	1,008.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	681.00	Total auxiliary recruiting stations.....	54,402.15
Louisville, Ky.....	1,848.00		
Memphis, Tenn.....	960.00	Total cost of all recruiting stations.....	100,526.28

## REMARKS.

During April, May, and June, 1916, the Adjutant General authorized the opening of approximately 240 auxiliary recruiting stations, made necessary to increase the Army as authorized by Congress. It is considered that these new auxiliary recruiting stations will be required during fiscal year 1918, at an estimated cost of \$20,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1918 is therefore based on the cost for fiscal year 1916, viz, \$100,526.28 plus \$20,000 to cover the additional recruiting stations referred to, or a total of \$120,526.28.

## Item 306. Hire of Lodgings.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$31,810.88		\$31,810.88
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	31,810.88		31,810.88

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$77,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	106,781.70

## Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$31,810.88		\$31,810.88
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	31,810.88		31,810.88
<b>For authorized second increment:-</b>			
United States.....	8,189.12		8,189.12
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,189.12		8,189.12
Grand total of item.....	90,000.00		90,000.00

**Services.**—The services to be procured under this item consist of the hire of lodgings for recruits and recruiting parties, all of which is chargeable to class 1, nonpersonal funds.

**REMARKS.**—Funds for the procurement of these services are apportioned to the various department and depot quartermasters in lump sums, and the services are covered by "Proposal and acceptance agreements." The usual amount paid for lodgings is from 25 to 50 cents per man per night, although lower rates are often obtained when large parties are lodged. Lodgings are also furnished to recruits who have been accepted and are waiting to be sent to the general recruit depots.

During April, May, and June, 1916, The Adjutant General opened up approximately 240 new auxiliary recruiting stations throughout the country, with the view to increasing the Army as authorized by Congress. To cover the lodgings at these new stations, it is estimated that \$8,189.12 will be required. The estimate for fiscal year 1918 is based on the cost for fiscal year 1916, \$31,810.88, plus the cost of lodgings at the additional stations above mentioned, \$8,189.12, or a total of \$90,000.



## Item 307. Furniture.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,696.57	\$21,382.50	\$27,079.07
Philippine Islands.....		10,000.00	10,000.00
Total.....	5,696.57	31,382.50	37,079.07

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$4,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	55,502.50

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
Total.....	20,000.00		20,000.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	8,973.80		8,973.80
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	8,973.80		8,973.80
Grand total of item.....	28,973.80		28,973.80

REMARKS.—In submitting data for annual estimate for fiscal year 1918, the commanding general Philippine Department, reports that during the fiscal year 1916 the sum of \$10,000 was expended for the construction of new furniture required in China and the Philippine Islands. He further requests that a similar sum be included in the estimate for fiscal year 1918 for said purpose.

During the fiscal year 1916 the sum of \$21,382.50 was expended for the purchase of heavy furniture, under contract, to equip all officers' quarters at posts in the Canal Zone. This furniture was constructed under special specifications to meet the climatic conditions on the Canal Zone. The sum of \$5,696.57 was expended in the repair and upkeep of the heavy furniture in quarters at posts in the United States.

Estimate for fiscal year 1918 is based on above request of the department commander, Philippine Department that \$10,000 be allotted that department, and allowing \$10,000 for current requirements in the United States, and \$8,973.80 for the authorized second increment, in the United States, which will have to be supplied with new furniture, as set forth in following memorandum:

It is contemplated that any increase in cost of heavy mahogany furniture will be defrayed from the \$10,000 estimated for current requirements in the United States set forth above.

During fiscal year 1918 officers' quarters will be constructed at the following posts:

Bliss, Fort, Tex.:	
Remodeling old guardhouse into 1 set of quarters.....	1
Captains' quarters.....	1
Lieutenants' quarters.....	3
Quarters for brigade commander and aides.....	4
Total.....	9
Riley, Fort, Kans., 4 sets officers' quarters (6).....	24
Sam Houston Fort, Tex.:	
4 sets officers' quarters (1).....	4
Captains' quarters.....	1
Total.....	5

## Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia:

1 commanding officers' quarters.....	1
Field officers' quarters.....	1
Total.....	2
Grand total.....	40

The allowance of heavy mahogany furniture for each set of quarters is as follows:

Dining-room table.....	1	Chests of drawers.....	2
Dining-room side chairs.....	6	Library side chairs.....	2
Dining-room armchairs.....	2	Divan.....	1
Sideboard (where none built in).....	1	Hall tree.....	1
Library desk.....	1	Bookcase.....	1
Library armchairs.....	2	Kitchen table (pine).....	1
Parlor table.....	1	Iron bedsteads (for servants).....	2

The total number of articles required and estimated cost (contract price, 1912) is as follows:

40 dining-room tables, at \$26.74 each.....	\$1,069.60
240 dining-room side chairs, at \$4.40 each.....	1,056.00
80 dining-room armchairs, at \$5.99 each.....	479.20
40 sideboards, at \$28.74 each.....	1,149.60
40 library desks, at \$18.90 each.....	756.00
80 library armchairs, at \$7.90 each.....	632.00
40 parlor tables, at \$8.10 each.....	324.00
80 chests of drawers, at \$16.41 each.....	1,312.80
80 library side chairs, at \$3.34 each.....	266.20
40 divans, at \$15.50 each.....	620.00
40 hall trees, at \$3.50 each.....	140.00
40 bookcases, at \$16.50 each.....	660.00
40 kitchen tables (pine), at \$3.39 each.....	135.60
80 iron bedsteads (for servants), at \$4.66 each.....	372.80
Total.....	8,973.80

## Item 308. Wall Lockers in Permanent Barracks.

Cost, fiscal year 1916.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$23,044.01	.....	\$23,044.01
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	23,044.01	.....	23,044.01

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$30,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	38,033.80

## Estimate, fiscal year 1918.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$11,126.70	.....	\$11,126.70
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,126.70	.....	11,126.70
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Grand total of item.....	15,126.70	.....	15,126.70

The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of metal wall lockers for installation in permanent barracks.

The sum of \$30,000 was apportioned from "Barracks and quarters, 1916," for wall lockers in permanent barracks, but it became necessary to make a transfer of funds in sum of \$8,763.76 to item of refrigerators, owing to the necessity for providing many refrigerators (metal) for use in the Canal Zone, the difference in cost as shown later along in this report being made up by transfers from items annual repairs and special repairs.

On March 29, 1916, contract was awarded for the following metal wall lockers:

425 singles at \$11.70 each.....	\$4,972.50
422 doubles at \$22.30 per double.....	9,410.60
200 triples at \$31.95 per triple.....	6,390.00
50 quadruples at \$41.60 per quadruple.....	2,080.00

Total.....	22,853.10
(These lockers have nearly all been distributed to military posts.)	
There was allotted for repairs.....	190.91

Gross total..... 23,044.01

The following statement shows the number of metal wall lockers purchased since they were first authorized up to and including the fiscal year 1916, also the unit price paid per locker:

Fiscal year.	Number.	Amount.	Fiscal year.	Number.	Amount.
1907.....	2,500	\$11.80	1912.....	4,200	\$8.34
1908.....	8,250	11.80	1913.....	5,592	8.45
1909.....	7,500	8.80	1914.....	None.....	
1910.....	5,000	8.52	1915.....	4,660	6.90
1911.....	3,500	8.62	1916.....	2,069	11.70

Office records show that there are approximately 20,000 old wooden wall lockers now in use throughout the Army. The lockers have been in use for a number of years, and as soon as they become unserviceable they are replaced by the metal wall lockers, it having been found more advantageous to replace them by the modern lockers than to spend large sums in their repair. Then, too, the metal locker is more sanitary and longer lasting.

It is estimated that the lockers required for the fiscal year 1918, at the last contract price per locker, \$11.70, will cost approximately \$15,126.70.

The requirements would stand as follows:

For new buildings.....	\$5,276.70
Replacements (estimated) 500 lockers at \$11.70 each.....	5,850.00
For second increment, provided for in the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, estimated..	4,000.00

**Services.**—A blue print with instructions, accompanies the lockers when shipped, which admits of their being assembled at the post with labor available there, hence no estimate is submitted for assembling the lockers.

**United States.**—All of the estimated amount will be required to meet current requirements. Metal wall lockers are not being installed at posts where there is any question as to their permanency; and only for posts in the Hawaiian Islands where the buildings are permanent.

With the funds estimated for 1917 the installation of wall lockers in permanent buildings will have been completed for all buildings, including barracks estimated for the fiscal year 1917. There are approximately 20,000 old wooden wall lockers now in use, as previously stated, but a large number of these are built in the barracks, and will probably never have to be replaced by the metal lockers. The only lockers which will hereafter be required will be for the purpose of replacing wooden lockers, which, for sanitary reasons, have been condemned, and for installation in new buildings, to be constructed from time to time.

## Item 309. Refrigerators.

Cost fiscal year 1916.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$45,794.51		\$45,794.51
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	45,794.51		45,794.51

## Appropriations.

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$10,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	13,344.60

## Estimate fiscal year 1918.

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$7,187.03		\$7,187.03
Philippine Islands.....	11,250.00		11,250.00
Total.....	18,437.03		18,437.03
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	1,800.00		1,800.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,800.00		1,800.00
Grand total of item.....	20,237.03		20,237.03

The following table shows the refrigerator which is being purchased under contract for the use of the Army, giving arm of service, ice capacity, and cost per unit, according to last contract, viz:

Battery size, for messes of over 100 men, 74 inches high, 85 inches wide, and 30 inches deep, ice capacity about 560 pounds:		
Metal (for Canal Zone and Porto Rican posts).....	each..	\$141.00
Wood (for all other posts).....	do.	72.00
Company size for messes of less than 100 men, 74 inches high, 60 inches wide, 30 inches deep, ice capacity about 450 pounds:		
Metal (for Canal Zone and Porto Rican posts).....	each..	106.00
Wood (for all other posts).....	do.	72.00
Officers' size, for officers' quarters and small messes, about 55 inches high, 40 inches wide, and 25 inches deep, ice capacity about 150 pounds:		
Metal (for Canal Zone and Porto Rican posts).....	each..	27.00
Wood (for all other posts).....	do.	39.77
Noncommissioned officers' refrigerators, for noncommissioned officers' quarters, 52 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 19 inches deep, ice capacity about 75 pounds:		
Metal (for Canal Zone and Porto Rican posts).....	each..	27.00
Wood (for all other posts).....	do.	28.02

To cover increase in cost over apportionment (\$10,000) the following transfers of funds to this item from other items were made:

From "Wall lockers".....	8,763.76
From "Special repairs and alterations".....	18,198.07
From "Annual repairs".....	8,944.45
Total.....	35,906.28

**Supplies.**—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of refrigerators purchased under contract, and also spare parts for refrigerators, such as hinges, locks, casters, linings, etc., used for repairing refrigerators.

**United States.**—All of the estimated amount will be required to meet current requirements.

The amount apportioned for the purchase of refrigerators for the fiscal year 1916, \$10,000, with increases above indicated, was used to purchase the following refrigerators at contract prices stated:

55 battery size, at \$72 each.....	\$3,960.00
37 company size, at \$58 each.....	2,146.00
214 officers' size, at \$41.08 each.....	8,791.12
131 noncommissioned officers' size, at \$29.44 each.....	3,856.64
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,753.76</b>

Also (under later contract):

37 company size, at \$72 each.....	2,664.00
87 officers' size, at \$39.77 each.....	3,450.99
39 noncommissioned officers' size, at \$28.02 each.....	1,092.78
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,216.77</b>

These were wooden refrigerators required for posts outside of the Canal Zone and Porto Rico. They have all been issued to posts.

In addition to those, there were purchased and issued to posts in the Canal Zone and Porto Rico metal refrigerators, as follows:

45 battery size, at \$156.50 each.....	\$7,042.50
9 company size, at \$105.29 each.....	947.61
105 officers' and noncommissioned officers' size, at \$26.85 each.....	4,430.25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,420.36</b>

Also (under later contract):

5 battery size, at \$141 each.....	\$705.00
9 company size, at \$106 each.....	954.00
175 officers' and noncommissioned officers' size, at \$27 each.....	4,720.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,384.00</b>

In addition to the above, refrigerators were furnished as follows:

For commissary, Del Rio.....	\$275.00
For subsistence storehouse, Fortress Monroe.....	505.00

For general repairs to refrigerators at military posts, \$239.62.

The amount actually expended for the fiscal year 1916 for the purchase and repair of refrigerators was \$45,794.51. The extremely high price of refrigerators indicated above, in comparison with other years, is believed mainly due to the situation on the border. However, the specifications are believed also to be much more strictly drawn than formerly, and while at an advance in cost it is believed the Government is getting a far better article.

The following refrigerators have been provided for use at the various posts and stations:

Battery size.....	\$428.00
Company size.....	765.00
Officers' size.....	3,599.00
Noncommissioned officers' size.....	1,292.00

However, recent reports indicate certain of these condemned, sold, etc., leaving on hand as follows:

Battery size.....	\$418.00
Company size.....	756.00
Officers' size.....	3,534.00
Noncommissioned officers' size.....	1,258.00

Estimate for 1918 would appear as follows:

<b>For new buildings:</b>	
Officers' quarters, 40 at \$39.77 each.....	\$1,590.80
Noncommissioned officers' quarters, 25 at \$28.02 each.....	700.50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,291.30</b>

For replacements (estimated):

Battery size, 10 at \$72 each.....	\$720.00
Company size, 9 at \$72 each.....	648.00
Officers' size, 65 at \$39.77 each.....	2,575.05
Noncommissioned officers' size, 34 at \$28.02 each.....	952.68
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,895.73</b>

For second increment, as provided by the national defense act approved June 3, 1916..... \$1,800.00

*Philippine Islands.*—Estimate for the fiscal year 1918, from the Philippine Islands is as indicated (\$11,250), and is stated by the Philippine authorities as required to cover cost of manufacture at depot shops, viz:

75 refrigerators, company size, at \$70 each.....	\$5,250.00
200 refrigerators, family size, at \$30 each.....	6,000.00

### Items 310 and 311. Screens, Barracks and Quarters.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$20,067.47	.....	\$20,067.47
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20,067.47	.....	20,067.47

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$20,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	22,589.20

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$20,000	.....	\$20,000
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20,000	.....	20,000
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	3,000	.....	3,000
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,000	.....	3,000
Grand total of item.....	23,000	.....	23,000

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of lumber, wire, screening, nails, and other material required in making repairs to screens already installed. These supplies are based on the annual estimates of March 1 and also on special estimates received from time to time. New barracks must be screened, as the specifications for buildings constructed do not include this feature.

*Services.*—The services to be procured consist of both job and contract services required for the installation of window and door screens.

*United States.*—The amount estimated will be required to meet current needs.

All posts have been provided with suitable screens in buildings requiring the same. However, much screening is being called for for the troops on the Mexican border, and much is anticipated from the Canal Zone. This is deemed imperative to preserve the health of the troops and the necessity can not be too strongly emphasized.

Wooden screens, formerly supplied, are gradually being replaced by metal screens, as they become unserviceable.

For second increment as provided by the national-defense act approved June 3, 1916, \$3,000.

**Item 312. Storm Doors and Sash for Barracks, Offices, and Quarters.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,919.50		\$2,919.50
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,919.50		2,919.50

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,261.45

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,500.00		\$2,500.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,500.00		2,500.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	300.00		300.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	300.00		300.00
Grand total of item.....	2,800.00		2,800.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be procured under this item consist of lumber, nails, glass, etc., required to construct storm doors and sash for buildings when required. Allotments for this purpose usually result in a saving in the fuel bill.

*Services.*—These are usually performed by contract.

*United States.*—All of the above amount will be required to meet current needs. The work is generally done by post labor, but frequently when there are a number of buildings, and it is believed that better prices would be obtained by having the work done under contract, the same is advertised and the lowest bid for the best article accepted.

For second increment authorized by the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, \$300.

**Item 313. Window Shades for Barracks, Offices, and Quarters.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,391.74		\$2,391.74
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,391.74		2,391.74

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,124.50

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	140.00		140.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	140.00		140.00
Grand total of item.....	1,140.00		1,140.00

The increase in cost for fiscal year 1916 over allotment is due to a large allotment made for Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii.

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be procured under this item are based on the annual estimates of March 1, where window shades are required to replace those worn out in the service, and upon special requisition where shades are to be installed in new buildings.

The policy of this office is to limit the cost per shade to \$1 including roller fixtures, etc., complete; but they are frequently purchased for a less sum. Specifications therefor require that they be put in place by post carpenter.

*United States.*—All of the above amount will be required to meet current needs.

For authorized second increment according to national defense act approved June 3, 1916, \$140.

**Item 314. Flooring and Framing for Tents.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$5,188.39		\$5,188.39
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	5,188.39		5,188.39

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,500.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	5,972.30

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	1,068.00		1,068.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,068.00		1,068.00
Grand total of item.....	6,068.00		6,068.00

The increase in cost over allotment for the fiscal year 1916 is due to calls for these supplies from points on the Mexican border.

The supplies under this item consist of lumber and nails used in the flooring and framing of tents where the same are considered necessary.

For authorized present strength, United States.....	\$5,000.00
For authorized second increment, according to national defense act approved June 3, 1916.....	1,068.00



*Estimate "Barracks and quarters," United States, fiscal year 1918.*  
RECAPITULATION.

Item No.	Purpose.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.									
		Appropriation fiscal year 1917.			Present strength.		Second increment.				
		Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.	
282	Barracks, construction of.....	\$158,450.00	\$304,135.00	\$304,135.00					\$53,000.00	\$53,000.00	\$157,135.00
283	Quarters, construction of.....	123,450.00	60,040.00	60,040.00					3,114,650.00	3,114,650.00	3,174,690.00
284	Stables, construction of.....	62,300.00	52,460.00	52,460.00					934,000.00	934,000.00	996,460.00
285	Storehouses, construction of.....	10,528.30	36,385.00	36,385.00					336,000.00	336,000.00	372,385.00
286	Magazines, construction of.....	3,500.00							28,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
287	Administration buildings, construction of.....								118,500.00	118,500.00	118,500.00
288	Office buildings, construction of.....										
289	Sheds, construction of.....	19,500.00	29,500.00	29,500.00					255,500.00	255,500.00	295,000.00
290	Shops, construction of.....	5,649.55	63,520.54	63,520.54					42,000.00	42,000.00	165,521.54
291	Other buildings, construction of.....	11,000.00	39,250.00	39,250.00					211,100.00	211,100.00	250,350.00
291a	Temporary buildings, construction of.....	1,054,833.34		100,000.00	\$100,000.00						100,000.00
292	Repairing public buildings.....	903,876.64		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00						1,000,000.00
293	Hire of employees.....	88,507.80		78,117.00	78,117.00						78,117.00
294	Rental of quarters for officers.....				3,867.64						3,867.64
295	Rental of barracks.....				8,000.00						8,000.00
296	Rental of quarters for noncommissioned officers and enlisted men.....	17,016.90			8,000.00				\$4,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00
297	Rental of cantonments.....	400.00			411.07						411.07
298	Rental of camp sites.....	29,572.63			25,377.00				3,000.00		28,377.00
299	Rental of grounds for other military purposes.....	4,185.37			3,699.82						3,699.82
300	Rental of buildings or portion of buildings.....	3,398.40			4,989.50						4,989.50
301	Rental of stables.....	24,696.20			27,022.92				2,977.08		30,000.00
302	Rental of storehouses.....	120,103.28			91,105.44				15,076.90		106,182.34
303	Rental of offices.....	61,565.06			50,650.85				2,560.00		53,216.85
304	Rental of buildings for other military purposes.....	53,799.25			100,526.28				10,000.00		120,526.28
305	Hire of recruiting stations.....	145,104.23			81,810.88				20,000.00		166,915.11
306	Hire of lodgings.....	105,791.70			120,000.00				8,189.12		128,980.82
307	Furniture.....	55,502.50			20,000.00				8,973.80		64,476.30
308	Wall lockers.....	38,033.80			11,126.70				4,000.00		43,160.50
309	Refrigerators.....	13,344.60			18,457.03				1,800.00		20,247.63
310	Screen doors.....										
311	Window screens.....	22,589.20			20,000.00				3,000.00		25,000.00
312	Storm doors and sash.....	2,261.45			2,500.00				300.00		2,800.00
313	Window shades.....	1,124.50			1,000.00				140.00		1,400.00
314	Flooring and framing of tents.....	5,972.30			5,000.00				1,068.00		6,068.00
		3,146,000.00	585,290.54	2,238,932.67	1,633,642.13			85,064.90	5,092,750.00	5,177,834.90	7,416,767.57

\$10,000 of this amount for the Philippine Islands,

\$11,250 of this amount for the Philippine Islands,

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY.  
Washington, June 8, 1916.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Construction of barracks, quarters, etc., Panama Canal Zone.

1. Section 9, page 6, of the act making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes (Public, No. 85, 64th Cong., H. R. 12766) contains the following provision, viz:

"\* \* \* And provided further, That all work pertaining to construction and repair that has heretofore been done by or under the direction of officers of the Quartermaster Corps shall, except as otherwise now provided by laws or regulations, hereafter be done by or under the direction of officers of said corps."

2. Information is requested in view of the above provision whether or not the construction of barracks, quarters, and other buildings required by the Army on the Canal Zone, which work is now being performed by the canal authorities under instructions of the Secretary of War, is to be performed by the Quartermaster Corps.

3. Instructions are requested on this matter at an early date in order that this office may take appropriate action towards the preparation of the estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1918, also the preliminary work incident to the execution of the construction projects included in the pending Sundry Civil bill for the Army on the Canal Zone in the event this work is to be performed by the Quartermaster Corps.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
Acting Quartermaster General.

[First Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
June 13, 1916.

To the Judge Advocate General, for remark.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. M. WRIGHT, Adjutant General.

[Second Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERALS OFFICE,  
June 16, 1916.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

1. The Acting Quartermaster General calls attention to the following provision in the national defense act approved June 3, 1916:

"That all work pertaining to construction and repair that has heretofore been done by or under the direction of officers of the Quartermaster Corps shall, except as otherwise now provided by laws or regulations, hereafter be done by or under the direction of officers of said corps";

and requests information as to whether it requires that the construction of barracks, quarters, and other buildings required by the Army on the Canal Zone, which work is now being performed by the canal authorities under instructions of the Secretary of War, be performed by the Quartermaster Corps.

2. The construction work in question on the Canal Zone is regularly appropriated for in the sundry civil appropriation act under the heading "Fortifications, Panama Canal." (See 38 Stat., 885, 886, for appropriation for present fiscal year.) It appears that in the absence of a statutory direction on the subject the Secretary of War gave instructions that the work be done under the supervision of the canal authorities, and that such work has not been carried on under the supervision or direction of the Quartermaster Corps. Viewing the above provision, therefore, in its most literal aspect, it would seem not to require that the Quartermaster Corps take over the construction of quarters, barracks, etc., on the Canal Zone, since such work has not heretofore been done by or under the direction of officers of that corps. I am not advised as to what particular situation the legislators had in mind. It appears that the provision was placed in the bill in conference and there is no debate on it of record. There is nothing in the context to throw any light upon the question. I think, however, that the provision, properly construed, means that all of the class of work described which has been heretofore performed by the Quartermaster Corps shall hereafter be performed by that corps. In other words, the language, I think,

has reference to a class of work, without regard to location, and that all work to be performed on the Canal Zone falling within the class is to be done under the direction of the Quartermaster Corps.

E. H. CROWDER,  
*Judge Advocate General.*

Approval recommended.

H. L. SCOTT,  
*Major General, Chief of Staff.*

Approved:

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
*Secretary of War.*

#### MILITARY POST EXCHANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Military post exchanges: For continuing the construction, equipment, and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium, including repairs to buildings erected at private cost, in the operation of the act approved May thirty-first, nineteen hundred and two, for the rental of films, purchase of slides, supplies for and making repairs to moving-picture outfits, to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$75,445.

The amount appropriated last year was \$48,592. What is the cause of that increase?

Gen. SHARPE. The total amount asked for is \$75,445. The appropriation last year was \$48,592. The amount for current requirements for the present strength of the Army is \$52,945, and for new construction for the present strength of the Army, \$16,500, making a total of \$69,445. The amount for current requirements for the second increment is \$6,000, making in all \$75,445. That is calculated on a per capita basis of 0.347 cent for 168,999 officers and men. I submit a table showing how this appropriation is to be divided in the United States and also in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. CALDWELL. I notice you have a provision here for rental of films. What kind of films are those?

Gen. SHARPE. Those are for the moving-picture machines.

Mr. CALDWELL. What do they use them for?

Gen. SHARPE. The chaplains use them.

Mr. KAHN. The chaplains use them at the posts. They have proved a very valuable adjunct to the Army.

Mr. CALDWELL. What kind of pictures do they show?

Mr. KAHN. Regular moving pictures. They give shows two or three times a week for the soldiers. Instead of the soldiers going away from the posts on leave for the evening they stay at the posts and see the pictures. Of course, many of the posts are far away from any large city, and by the use of these moving-picture films the soldiers have an opportunity for a little entertainment at the posts. I think you will find that the soldiers and the officers everywhere will say that this is a very advantageous expenditure of money.

The CHAIRMAN. How many years has that been going on?

Capt. OURY. There were 66 of these machines in the various posts last year. I think the first appropriation became available in 1915. There are 66 of them which have now been issued to the various chaplains throughout the Army, 59 in the United States and the rest in the Philippine Islands. The troops in Hawaii provide their own machines and films. They seem to have more money from their post exchange.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they have them at all the posts?

Capt. OURY. They have the shows at all the posts where the Government has furnished the machines.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are you proposing to construct any new buildings out of this appropriation?

Capt. OURY. The only new construction proposed is in the Philippine Islands. There is none proposed in the United States.

Mr. TILSON. In regard to the moving picture shows. I can testify from my own experience that they are very acceptable to the men.

Mr. ANTHONY. Referring to the new construction in the Philippine Islands, where is that to be?

Capt. OURY. At Fort McKinley. The amount is \$16,500.

Mr. KAHN. In regard to the moving picture shows, at Fort Bliss the soldiers took money out of their own pay and, I believe, got some private subscriptions from the citizens and erected a building which accommodates 2,000 people, and that building is packed every night. The chaplain of the regiment is in charge of it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all operated through the chaplain.

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. This may be shown by an examination of the figures and the records that with the increase of such advantages as moving picture shows there is a corresponding decrease in some other expenses such as those connected with the Medical Department and other departments which can be easily accounted for.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, such things tend to decrease desertions as much as anything else.

Capt. OURY. It tends very materially to do that.

Mr. ANTHONY. You said you propose spending \$16,500 for the construction of a new building at Fort McKinley, Manila?

Capt. OURY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. What are you using there now for a post exchange? What is the necessity for the new building?

Capt. OURY. The post has no gymnasium.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then this amount is to be expended to erect a gymnasium?

Capt. OURY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Constructed under the guise of being a post exchange?

Capt. OURY. The gymnasium is always in the post exchange.

Mr. ANTHONY. What are they using for a gymnasium now?

Capt. OURY. They have no gymnasium.

Mr. ANTHONY. Have they no gymnasium apparatus there?

Capt. OURY. They may have; and if so, it is probably stored in some building. It is very essential that they have a gymnasium there because of the rainy season.

Mr. ANTHONY. But they propose to use this building as a post exchange also?

Capt. OURY. That is always the case. Invariably the post exchange includes the gymnasium, and sometimes they go as far as to have also a swimming pool in the same building.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

## RECAPITULATION, "MILITARY POST EXCHANGES."

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$30,985.59	\$7,006.45	\$37,992.04
Philippine Islands.....	5,363.22	988.63	5,351.85
Total.....	36,348.81	7,995.08	44,343.89

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$45,639.85
Fiscal year 1917.....	48,592.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$42,065.00		\$42,065.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,880.00	\$16,500.00	27,380.00
Total.....	52,945.00	16,500.00	69,445.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
Grand total of item.....	58,945.00	16,500.00	75,445.00

**Item 315. Construction of Suitable Buildings at Military Posts and Stations for the conduct of the Post Exchanges, School, Library, Lunch, Amusement Room, and Gymnasium.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$7,006.45	\$7,006.45
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		7,006.45	7,006.45

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$10,508.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	No estimate.

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00
Total.....		16,500.00	16,500.00

*United States.*—As indicated, for the fiscal year 1916 an allotment of \$10,508 was made to cover this item. There was transferred to item of "Equipment and maintenance" the sum of \$3,325.54, leaving the sum of \$7,182.46 under the item of "Construction."

The total expenditure under this item was the sum of \$7,006.45, the principal expenditures being as follows:

Schofield Barracks, completion of swimming tank.....	\$500.00
El Paso, Tex.: Assembly hall, Sixteenth Infantry <sup>1</sup> .....	401.00
Material for amusement hall, Sixteenth Infantry <sup>1</sup> .....	500.00
Eagle Pass, Tex.: Material for recreation building.....	377.80
Fort Barrancas, Fla.: Amusement pavilion.....	2,445.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,223.80</b>

No estimate for fiscal year 1917.

No estimate for fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—The report received from the Philippine Islands does not show cost for the fiscal year 1916.

No estimate for fiscal year 1917.

Estimate received from the Philippine authorities for the fiscal year 1918 under this item is as follows:

FORT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

(Garrison: Field Hospital No. 4; Ambulance Company No. 4; Company L, Engineers; Company L, Signal Corps; Fifteenth Cavalry; Eighth Cavalry; Casuals; Sanitary Troops; Supply Troops.)

For the construction of a grandstand for the athletic field:

Supplies.....	\$1,000
Services.....	500

On account of climatic conditions, and due to the large garrison at this post, a grandstand on the athletic field is considered to be a necessity.

For the construction of a gymnasium building:

Supplies.....	10,000
Services.....	5,000

It is proposed to construct a building which will contain a gymnasium, skating rink, bowling alleys, and swimming tank. The large post at present has no gymnasium, the lack of which seriously affects the training, discipline, and contentment of the members of the garrison.

**Item 316. Equipment of Buildings at Military Posts and Stations for the Conduct of the Post Exchange, School, Library, Reading, Lunch, Amusement Rooms, and Gymnasium.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$11,935.09		\$11,935.09
Philippine Islands.....	988.63		988.63
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,923.72</b>		<b>12,923.72</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$10,555.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	16,618.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,000.00</b>		<b>12,000.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>		<b>6,000.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>18,000.00</b>		<b>18,000.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> Pertains to Mexican border.

*United States.*—For the fiscal year 1916 there was allotted for purposes of "Equipment" the sum of \$9,000, to which there was added by transfer from item "Construction" the sum of \$2,325.54, making a total of \$11,325.54. The total cost of "Equipment" according to the records was \$11,935.09.

*Philippine Islands.*—It will be noted that the cost reported from the Philippines is stated as \$988.63 for the fiscal year 1916. These are the figures received from that department.

In explanation of the cost, which it will be noted is higher than allotment, it is stated that items under "Rental of films," "Purchase of slides," and "Repairs to moving-picture outfits," Items 319, 320, and 321, respectively, are included thereunder, cost not having been kept separately.

#### FISCAL YEAR 1918.

*Supplies.*—The supplies to be purchased under this item consist of apparatus for gymnasiums, tables, chairs, bookcases, office desks, etc., for reading rooms, and chairs, stage settings, etc., for amusement rooms.

*Services.*—The services called for under this item consist of contract and job services, also hire, and will be required for keeping in repair gymnastic apparatus, bowling alleys, and equipment, including the purchase of moving-picture machines for chaplains' equipment.

*United States.*—The amount estimated for, \$10,000, is for current requirements.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate is based upon that submitted by the Philippine authorities, \$2,000, and is stated "For replacing equipment worn out during the year at the different posts in the Philippine Department."

*Second increment.*—The number of chaplains heretofore estimated for has been 66. For the additional chaplains, estimated at 15, according to the national defense act, section 15, approved June 3, 1916, it is estimated that for the fiscal year 1918 the assembly tents, moving-picture machines, generating sets (for lighting equipment), folding tables, folding organs, and folding chairs, will cost \$6,000.

#### Item 317. For the Maintenance of Buildings at Military Posts and Stations for the Conduct of Post Exchanges, School, Library, Lunch, Amusement Rooms, and Gymnasiums.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$19,050.50	.....	\$19,050.50
Philippine Islands.....	4,343.22	.....	4,343.22
Total.....	23,393.72	.....	23,393.72

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$24,287.85
Fiscal year 1917.....	22,632.00

#### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$25,000.00	.....	\$25,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
Total.....	32,000.00	.....	32,000.00

#### FISCAL YEAR 1918.

*United States.*—The total amount estimated for, \$25,000, is for current requirements.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate, \$7,000, is that received from the Philippine authorities, and is stated as for "Current repairs to post exchange buildings at the different posts in the Philippine Department."

**Item 318. Repair of Buildings Erected at Private Cost.***Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$489.00  
 Fiscal year 1917..... 1,092.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....	\$500.00		\$500.00
Total.....	500.00		500.00

*United States.*—No estimate. Following is a list of posts where Y. M. C. A. buildings have been erected at private cost under the act approved May 31, 1902: Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort William McKinley, P. I.

An allotment for repair of these buildings is made each year and has been included under item 317.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate is that forwarded by the Philippine authorities, \$500, and is stated as for "Repairs to Memorial Hall and the Y. M. C. A. Building at Fort William McKinley.

**Item 319. Rental of Films.***Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....  
 Fiscal year 1917..... \$4,280

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4,000.00		4,000.00

Cost for the fiscal year 1916 is included under item 316, "Equipment."

**REMARKS.**—The above is for the rental of films for the moving-picture machines which were purchased for chaplains' equipment, from funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1915, 66 of the machines having been provided for use in the United States, including the Philippine Islands.

It is estimated that it will cost approximately \$68 for the rental of films for each of the 59 moving-picture machines furnished for use in the States.

It is not intended that the amount allowed by this office is to cover the total expense; this amount is to assist post authorities in their special-feature films. The major part of the expense is to be borne as usual from post-exchange funds.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate is submitted, it evidently being the intention to defray the total cost by local arrangement.



**Item 320. Purchase of Slides.***Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....  
 Fiscal year 1917..... **\$2,000.00**

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	360.00		360.00
Total.....	1,360.00		1,360.00

**REMARKS.**—Cost for fiscal year 1916 included under item 316 "Equipment."

These slides are stereopticon slides used in the moving-picture machines purchased as a part of the chaplains' equipment from funds of the fiscal year 1915, to constitute an amusement feature at the post.

It is estimated that it will cost approximately \$15.15 per machine to provide slides for the 59 moving-picture machines used in the States.

Slides will cost about 75 cents each, and those for which the amount stated will be used are intended as special-feature slides. The amount estimated will provide 20 slides, and this will be only a part of those actually used at the post. The main cost will therefore be borne from the profits of the post exchange.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate, \$360, is that made by the Philippine authorities, and is intended to furnish slides for the seven moving-picture machines provided for the islands in connection with the chaplains' equipment.

**Item 321. Supplies for Making Repairs to Moving-Picture Outfits.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....	\$1,020.00		\$1,020.00
Total.....	1,020.00		1,020.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....  
 Fiscal year 1917..... **\$1,970.00**

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,065.00		\$2,065.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,020.00		1,020.00
Total.....	3,085.00		3,085.00

Cost for fiscal year 1916 is included under item 316, "Equipment."

*United States.*—It will cost approximately \$35 per machine to repair the 59 moving-picture machines provided for use in connection with the chaplains' equipment for the States, the machines having been provided from funds pertaining to the fiscal year 1915.

*Philippine Islands.*—This is the estimate as made by the Philippine authorities, \$1,020, and is intended for the seven moving-picture machines in the islands, these also having been provided from funds for the fiscal year 1915, and as a part of the chaplains' equipment in the islands.

## Estimate "Military post exchanges," United States and Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1918.

## RECAPITULATION.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.						Officers, Reserve Corps.	Reserve stock.	Total.	Estimate per capita 168,999 officers and enlisted men.
			Present strength.		Second increment.							
			Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.				
315	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, lunch, amusement room, and gymnasium.			\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00						\$16,500.00	
316	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.	\$16,618.00	\$12,000.00		12,000.00	\$6,000.00		\$6,000.00			18,000.00	\$0.106
317	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchanges, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.		32,000.00		32,000.00						32,000.00	.189
318	Repair of buildings erected at private cost.	22,632.00	500.00		500.00						500.00	.003
319	Rental of films.	1,092.00	4,000.00		4,000.00						4,000.00	.023
420	Purchase of slides.	2,000.00	1,360.00		1,360.00						1,360.00	.008
321	Supplies for making repairs to moving picture outfits.	1,970.00	3,085.00		3,085.00						3,085.00	.018
	Total.....	48,562.00	52,945.00	16,500.00	69,445.00	6,000.00		6,000.00			75,445.00	.347

*Estimate "Military post exchanges," United States and Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1918—Continued.*

UNITED STATES.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.						Reserve stock.	Officers, Reserve Corps.	Total.	Estimate per capita 198,999 officers and enlisted men.
			Present strength.			Second increment.						
			Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current re-quirements.	New con-struction.	Total.				
315	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, lunch, amusement room, and gymnasium.											
316	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.											
317	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and station for the conduct of post exchanges, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms and gymnasium.	\$13,200.00	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00	\$6,000.00		\$6,000.00	\$16,000.00			
318	Repair of buildings erected at private cost.	18,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00				25,000.00			
319	Rental of films.	592.00	4,000.00		4,000.00				4,000.00			
320	Purchase of slides.	3,825.54	1,000.00		1,000.00				1,000.00			
321	Supplies for making repairs to moving-picture outfits.	1,803.90	1,000.00		1,000.00				2,065.00			
		1,761.15	2,065.00		2,065.00				2,065.00			
	Total.....	39,272.89	42,065.00		42,065.00	6,000.00		6,000.00	48,065.00			

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

315	Construction of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, lunch, amusement room, and gymnasium.		\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00						\$16,500.00						\$16,500.00		
316	Equipment of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.	\$3,418.00	\$2,000.00							2,000.00						2,000.00		
317	For the maintenance of buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of post exchanges, school, library, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium.	4,632.00	7,000.00							7,000.00						7,000.00		
318	Repair of buildings are let at private cost.	500.00	500.00							500.00						500.00		
319	Rental of films.	454.16																
320	Purchase of slides.	106.10	360.00							360.00						360.00		
321	Supplies for making repairs to moving picture outfits.	208.85	1,020.00							1,020.00						1,020.00		
	Total.....	9,319.11	10,880.00	16,500.00						27,380.00						27,380.00		

## ROADS, WALKS, WHARVES, AND DRAINAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage: For the construction and repair by the Quartermaster Corps of roads, walks, and wharves; for the pay of employees; for the disposal of drainage; for dredging channels; and for care and improvement of grounds at military posts and stations, \$748,331.75.

The amount appropriated last year was \$860,534, so that is a reduction of about \$100,000. Will you explain that item, General?

Gen. SHARPE. The total amount asked for is \$748,331.75. The appropriation last year was \$860,534, which makes this estimate a reduction of \$112,203.25. That is arrived at by taking a per capita cost of \$2.482 for 168,999 officers and men. The current requirements for the present strength of the Army amount to \$373,920, and the amount for new construction for the present strength is \$284,536.75, making a total for the present strength of the Army of \$654,328.75. The current requirements for the second increment amount to \$50,003, and the new construction under the second increment is \$44,000, making a total for the second increment of \$94,003, and a grand total for the present strength of the Army and the second increment of \$748,331.75. I submit a table showing the division of this amount in the United States and the Philippine Islands, there being \$671,331.75 for the United States and \$77,000 for the Philippine Islands.

Mr. ANTHONY. This amount is entirely for the construction and repair of roads on military reservations?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the department ever expended any of the money appropriated under this item for repair of roads off of military reservations?

Gen. SHARPE. It is thought that we can not do that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the department ever accepted the principle of liability for the repair of State or county roads which it uses on practice marches? Has it ever accepted the idea that it is liable for the repair of such roads?

Gen. SHARPE. I can not recall any such case.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that question up in Texas now?

Mr. ANTHONY. It is; and that is the reason I asked the question.

Gen. SHARPE. I think that would come in as a claim rather than in an appropriation.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does the department ever take upon itself the responsibility to make repairs on roads within States which it uses on practice marches?

Gen. SHARPE. The department has not done that, so far. There has never been any real money expended for that purpose, but repairs are occasionally made by troop labor, as the organizations pass over the roads.

Mr. FIELDS. All the money appropriated under this item is expended for roads on military reservations only?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. At what military posts do they dredge channels? There is an item under this head for that purpose.

Capt. OURY. Wherever we have a wharf it may be necessary to dredge the channel leading to the wharf.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you have a good deal of that kind of work?

Capt. OURY. We have quite a little of that along the Eastern coast.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is there more of this amount spent for dredging channels than for building roads?

Capt. OURY. No. There is a very small percentage of the total spent for dredging channels.

Gen. SHARPE. There was some proposition to dredge out a dock at a post in South Carolina, Mr. Shallenberger. It is a comparatively small item.

Capt. OURY. The total amount estimated for dredging is \$11,500, out of this whole appropriation.

Gen. SHARPE. Mr. Chairman, it is recommended that there be added to this item, after the amount appropriated, the following proviso:

That upon the transfer of Wharf number two, in the city of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, now owned by the Navy Department, to the War Department, in exchange for Wharf number one, now owned by the War Department, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend from the funds above appropriated so much thereof as may be necessary in fitting up both wharves suitable for the needs of both departments.

By way of explanation of that proviso I would like to say that in the sixth indorsement of the Office of the Quartermaster General, dated October 9, 1916, it was stated that by the exchange of Wharf No. 2, now owned by the Navy Department, for Wharf No. 1, now owned by the War Department, the War Department would have added facilities for wharfage much needed in Honolulu, and the Navy Department will have all of the wharfage facilities desired; and it was recommended—

that a clause be inserted in the appropriation "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage," authorizing the Secretary of War to expend funds of that appropriation for the construction of Wharf No. 1 to provide the facilities of the Navy Department and appropriating funds for fitting up the two wharves as indicated in these papers.

By the ninth indorsement, dated December 6, 1916, the above-mentioned papers were returned to the Quartermaster General's Office by The Adjutant General of the Army "with the information that the improvements and repairs recommended by him in the sixth indorsement are approved by the Secretary of War. The necessary funds are included in the estimate for 1918.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item R. W. W. and D. 322. Construction of Roads.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
Philippine Islands.....		48,756.67	48,756.67
Total.....		118,756.67	118,756.67

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$96,124.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	236,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....		\$126,916.75	\$125,916.75
Philippine Islands.....		15,000.00	15,000.00
Total.....		141,916.75	141,916.75

**Supplies.**—The supplies to be procured under this item consist of articles as stone cement, lime, and other class D articles as may be required to construct roads.

**Services.**—The services to be procured under this item consist of the hire of laborers, etc., job and contract services for the construction of roads.

**United States.**—All funds under this item will be required exclusively for new construction. The amount estimated for is about \$56,000 more than the cost for 1916 and \$53,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. The decrease is made necessary in order to keep within the estimate as approved by the Secretary of War.

**Philippine Islands.**—The amount estimated for, \$15,000, is the same as that submitted by the Department authorities. It is about \$23,000 less than the cost for 1916, and about \$41,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. It is required for widening the Overton-Keithley Road and for construction of additional culverts. This road is approximately 22 miles long and is the only means of communication with Camp Keithley. A portion of the road passes through a canyon, at which place it is frequently blocked by slides during the rainy season. It is proposed to widen this portion of the road and increase the drainage by means of culverts, which will not only decrease the danger from slides but will also make the road safer for the large amount of traffic which passes over it.

From the amount estimated for new construction in the United States it is contemplated to do as much new construction as possible. Some of the most essential projects which it is hoped can be carried out are:

Fort Barry, Cal.....	\$20,000.00
Completing the construction of road and tunnel between Fort Baker and Fort Barry. An item for the commencement of this project was included in the 1917 estimates to Congress and the work actually started.	
Fort Banks, Mass.....	8,202.00
For the construction of roads, walks, gutters, drains, etc.	
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.....	777.50
For extension of gutters in rear of wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	
Fort Columbia, Wash.....	7,202.00
Construction of an approach to the wharf.	
Fort Flagler, Wash.....	1,710.00
For the construction of road leading to wharf and reconstructing wharf.	
Front Royal, Va.....	4,840.00
Construction of macadam roads around buildings at this remount depot.	
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	7,500.00
For the construction of the most necessary macadam roads.	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	3,000.00
For the reconstruction of the driveway to the wharf.	
Fort Hancock, N. J.....	20,000.00
Reconstructing railroad and wagon road at this post.	
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	10,500.00
Roads, walks, and drainage for new buildings recently constructed.	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	7,107.00
Construction of roads, walks, curbs, and gutters.	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	4,680.00
Material and labor for construction of culvert at Corral Creek and other grading.	
Fort Logan, Colo.....	9,466.00
For raising grade of roads for oiling and for construction of necessary walks.	
Fort Logan, Colo.....	4,020.00
Paving the irrigation ditch with concrete.	
Fort Mason, Cal.....	40,000.00
Completing construction work at the Army supply depot—paving, curbs, walks, steps, etc.	
Fort Moultrie, S. C.....	2,373.00
Improving roads on the Capron and Marshall Reservations.	
Fort Myer, Va.....	2,200.00
Repaving on the reservation on the south end of Aqueduct Bridge.	
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....	12,000.00
Reconstructing main highway through this reservation.	
Fort Porter, N. Y.....	2,500.00
New curbs and gutters for various roads.	
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	9,170.00
Material and labor required for asphalt and concrete roads.	
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	2,448.00
Construction of brick gutters for new roads in vicinity of post stables.	
Fort Riley, Kans.....	5,500.00
Construction of roads, walks, etc.	

Fort Rosecrans, Cal.	\$14,544.00
Construction of concrete road over present dirt road between post and northern boundary of naval reservation; also for construction of oil macadam road in rear of quarters.	
Fort Screven, Ga.	1,000.00
One steam road roller for use on grounds.	
Fort Screven, Ga.	4,500.00
Concrete coping for roads.	
Fort Sill, Okla.	20,000.00
Continuing the construction of roads, walks, drains, etc.	
Fort Snelling, Minn.	20,000.00
Betterment of roads.	
Fort Terry, N. Y.	2,000.00
Reconstruction of road to South Harbor.	
Fort Terry, N. Y.	20,000.00
Constructing new macadam road and constructing railroad.	
Fort Totten, N. Y.	3,000.00
Reconstructing road from main entrance gate, a distance of 865 feet.	
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	6,000.00
Regrading and macadamizing road in front of officers' quarters.	
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	1,107.00
Macadamizing road in front of bachelor officers' quarters.	
West Point, N. Y.	1,853.00
Rebuilding with asphalt macadam surface road which is now in very bad condition.	
Fort Williams, Me.	2,175.00
One road roller.	
Fort Williams, Me.	2,400.00
Construction of roadway around quartermaster storehouse.	
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.	1,800.00
Construction of approach roadway.	
Fort Worden, Wash.	2,819.00
Construction of 7,655 lineal feet of cobblestone gutters. There are no gutters at present where estimated for.	
Total.....	288,393.50

## Item R. W. W. and D. 322a. Repairs to Roads.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$105,000.00		\$105,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	111,984.15		111,984.15
Total.....	216,984.15		216,984.15

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$131,820.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	165,648.95

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$137,424.00		\$137,424.00
Philippine Islands.....	18,000.00		18,000.00
Total.....	155,424.00		155,424.00
For authorized second increment:			
United States.....	36,640.00		36,640.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	36,640.00		36,640.00
Grand total of item.....	192,064.00		192,064.00

**Supplies.**—Under this subitem materials and tools are purchased for the repair of roads.

**Services.**—Either job or contract services are procured under this subitem, whichever is available, considering the magnitude of the work and the conditions generally.

**United States.**—All funds under this subitem will be needed to meet current requirements, which is for the repair of existing roads at all military posts and stations. The



amount of the estimate is about \$32,000 greater than the cost for 1916 and \$36,000 greater than the apportionment for 1917. The increase is made necessary on account of the greater amount of roads to be taken care of each year.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate, \$18,000, is the same as that called for by the department authorities. It is about \$93,000 less than the cost for 1916 and about \$14,000 less than the apportionment for 1917.

*For authorized second increment.*—Thirty-six thousand six hundred and forty dollars is the amount estimated as being required for repairs to roads, walks, drains, etc., during the year on account of the addition to the Army. The entire amount has been estimated for under this one item, no attempt being made to divide the total between the several items concerned.

### Item R. W. W. and D. 323. Construction of Walks.

#### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....		\$11,690.98	\$11,690.98
Philippine Islands.....		9,477.90	9,477.90
Total.....		21,168.88	21,168.88

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$19,028.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	20,000.00

#### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		44,000.00	44,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		44,000.00	44,000.00
Grand total of item.....		64,000.00	64,000.00

*Supplies.*—Under this item are purchased cement, lumber, lime, sand, gravel, etc., for the construction of walks.

*Services.*—Under this item job or contract services are procured and labor hired, as may be deemed necessary for the construction of walks.

*United States.*—The funds estimated for under this item will be used for new construction only. The amount is about \$9,000 more than the cost for 1916, and \$10,000 more than the apportionment for 1917. The increase is due to the greater amount of new construction estimated for.

*Philippine Islands.*—No amount is included under this item as the department authorities have not estimated for same.

*For authorized second increment.*—It is estimated that approximately \$88,000 will be required for the construction of new roads, walks, and drains, etc., during the fiscal year on account of the authorized increase in the Army for that year. No attempt has been made to divide the amount, but the estimate is for the entire amount for this one item.

From the funds estimated for the United States, it is contemplated to carry out as many projects as possible. Some of the more essential are:

Fort Casey, Wash.....	\$1,487
Construction of a walk from the post exchange to the power plant.....	
Key West Barracks, Fla.....	770
Material and labor for constructing sidewalks on the post proper.....	
Key West Barracks, Fla.....	3,059
To cover one-fourth of the cost of paving White Street adjacent to the reservation.....	
Letterman General Hospital, Cal.....	6,800
Construction of walks, curbs, gutters, etc.....	
Fort McKinley, Me.....	4,654
Construction of walks.....	
Fort Monroe, Va.....	863
Construction of sidewalks.....	
Fort Moultrie, S. C.....	1,500
Construction of 1,500 feet of cement walks.....	
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	1,121
Concrete sidewalks paralleling roads in front of cemetery, and for constructing a plank walk near post cemetery.....	
Fort Screven, Ga.....	2,524
Replacing gravel walks with concrete.....	
Fort Stocum, N. Y.....	615
Concrete walks.....	
Total.....	23,393

### Item R. W. W. and D. 323a. Repairs to Walks.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$24,000.00		\$24,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
Total.....	26,000.00		26,000.00

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$28,225.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	31,584.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$26,000.00		\$26,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
Total.....	31,000.00		31,000.00

**Supplies.**—The supplies to be procured under this subitem consist of lumber, nails, gravel, sand, cement, etc., needed to keep existing walks in repair during the year.

**Services.**—The method of handling these repairs is the same as for road repairs.

**United States.**—The funds estimated for will be required to meet current requirements. The estimate is about \$2,000 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$6,000 more than the apportionment for 1917. Old wooden walks require greater expenditures each year, therefore this increase is thought to be necessary.

**Philippine Islands.**—The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by the department authorities; it is \$3,000 more than the cost for 1916, and the same as the apportionment for 1917.

## Item R. W. W. and D. 324. Construction of Wharves.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00
Philippine Islands.....		12,051.75	12,051.75
Total.....		47,051.75	47,051.75

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$125,304.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	141,352.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....		\$112,620.00	\$112,620.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		112,620.00	112,620.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies purchased under this item consist of lumber, nails, cement, etc., required in the construction of wharves.

*Services.*—The services under this item consist of the hire of labor or procurement of job or contract services as may be necessary for the construction of wharves.

United States: The funds estimated for will be required exclusively for new construction. The estimate is about \$77,000 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$10,000 more than the apportionment for 1917. The increase is made necessary by the greater amount of new construction estimated for.

Philippine Islands: No estimate was submitted by the department authorities, therefore no amount included by this office.

From the amount estimated for new construction in the United States it is contemplated to undertake the following projects if possible:

Fort Caswell, N. C. <sup>1</sup> .....	\$5,000
Construction of new concrete wharf at Southport.	
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	5,000
For an extension to the present wharf.	
Jackson Barracks, La.....	5,392
For the construction of new wharf and bridge thereto.	
Honolulu, Hawaii <sup>2</sup> .....	100,000
For the construction of a large concrete wharf for quartermaster purposes, in the city of Honolulu.	
Fort Standish, Mass.....	2,620
Material and labor required for constructing an extension to the present wharf.	
Total.....	123,012

<sup>1</sup> Fort Caswell, N. C., construction of a new concrete wharf at Southport, N. C., \$5,000. At the present time the Quartermaster Corps is renting wharfage space at Southport, which arrangement is not considered very satisfactory because the facilities are so limited. It is proposed to construct a new concrete structure suitable for the needs of both the Quartermaster Corps and the Engineer Corps. As the wharf will have to be provided with coal storage space for the Engineers, that department has agreed to contribute \$12,000 toward the total cost which is estimated to be approximately \$17,000. The construction work will be carried out by the Engineer Corps. The project has been submitted by the post authorities for two successive years and forwarded by the department commander approved; and in the opinion of this office is very necessary.

<sup>2</sup> Honolulu, Hawaii, construction of a large new wharf for Quartermaster Corps purposes, \$100,000. This particular project will not be needed if the proviso under this appropriation is approved and passed by Congress which will authorize the Secretary of War, upon the transfer of wharf No. 2, now owned by the Navy Department, to the War Department in lieu of wharf No. 1, to expend from the total appropriation under "R. W. W. and D." so much thereof as may be necessary in fitting up both wharves figuring in the exchange suitable for the needs of both departments. The amount of \$100,000, however, should still be retained, to provide fun is out of which to make the improvements to the wharves transferred.

## Item R. W. W. and D. 324a. Repairs to Wharves.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$45,000.00		\$45,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,125.89		2,125.89
Total.....	47,125.89		47,125.89

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$54,884.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	72,025.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$48,025.00		\$48,025.00
Philippine Islands.....	24,000.00		24,000.00
Total.....	72,025.00		72,025.00

*Supplies.*—The supplies purchased under this subitem consist of lumber, nails, cement, wire, etc., required to keep existing wharves in repair.

*Services.*—Either job or contract services are procured or labor hire as may be deemed most advantageous to the Government.

*United States.*—The funds estimated for will be required exclusively for current requirements. The amount is approximately \$3,000 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$8,000 greater than the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about \$22,000 greater than the cost for 1916, and \$8,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. The funds are required for the maintenance of wharves at the following places: Fort Mills, Camp Eldridge, Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Sisiman Bay, Calumpan Point, Fort William McKinley, Fort Wint, Estade Mayor, Manila, Port Reservation, Manila, Camp Keithley, Camp Overton, Warwick Barracks.

## Item R. W. W. and D. 325. Employees, for the Pay of.

*Cost, fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,400.00		\$2,400.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Total.....	5,400.00		5,400.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$5,400.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	7,766.00

*Estimate, fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$3,690.00		\$3,690.00
Philippine Islands.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Total.....	6,690.00		6,690.00

*United States.*—The amount estimated for is for current requirements and is necessary to cover the pay of 1 engineer on road roller, at \$900 per annum; 1 yardmaster, at \$1,200 per annum; 2 laborers, at \$600 each per annum; and 1 gardener for half a year, at \$780 a year. The estimate is about \$1,290 more than the cost for 1916, and about \$1,000 less than the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—Three thousand dollars is the amount of the estimate from the department authorities, and this amount has been included by this office.

### Item R. W. W. and D. 326. Drainage, for the Disposal of.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$32, 133. 98	\$7, 300. 00	\$39, 433. 98
Philippine Islands.....		9, 574. 50	9, 574. 50
Total.....	32, 133. 98	16, 874. 50	49, 008. 48

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$55, 097. 00
Fiscal year 1917.....	105, 103. 45

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$32, 000. 00	\$10, 000. 00	\$42, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	3, 000. 00		3, 000. 00
Total.....	35, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	45, 000. 00

*Supplies.*—The supplies procured under this item consist of various materials to keep the existing drainage systems in repair, as well as to construct new systems.

*Servicers.*—Under this item are procured either job or contract services or labor hired, as may be deemed to the best interests of the Government, considering the character and extent of the work.

*United States.*—The funds estimated for will be required both for new construction and current requirements, as follows:

For current requirements.....	\$32, 000
For new construction.....	10, 000

The estimate is about \$3,000 more than the cost for 1916 and about \$54,000 less than the apportionment for 1917. The increase over the cost of 1916 is due to the increased amount of new construction called for.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about \$6,000 less than the apportionment for 1917.

As much of the following new work as is possible will be carried out from the funds allowed for new construction under this item for the United States:

Fort Armstrong, Hawaii.....	\$10, 834
Reinforced concrete facing for seawall and raising seawall two feet. The present wall is being undermined by erosion of the coral rock upon which it is constructed, and at times the waves pass completely over the wall, injuring the road in the rear. The old wall was built prior to 1907, from coral taken from the reef adjacent. The bed joints in the lower courses were made by laying bags of cement mortar between the stones. There is no adhesion between the stones and the cement, and the coral has begun to disintegrate from atmospheric action and from the constant wave action.	
Fort Barrancas, Fla.....	600
Construction of a storm-water sewer.	
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.....	600
Filling in marshes near the militia camp and Battery Marcy.	
Fort Moultrie, S. C.....	525
Construction of 500 feet of 12-inch drain.	

Fort Moultrie, S. C.....	\$31,650
Filling in low grounds, grading, and top-soiling.	
Labor and material necessary for filling in low grounds, grading, and top-soiling at this post.	
The work includes grading and sand fill in front and rear of officers' quarters, barracks, and non-commissioned staff quarters; also for top soil for covering. It is necessary for sanitary purposes and for improving the appearance of the post. The commanding general, in forwarding the requisition, remarked: "This work is important and should be done as soon as funds can be made available for the purpose. If the total amount necessary can not be supplied at one time, it is recommended that the project be approved and that the amount be furnished in several instalments."	
Fort Slocum, N. Y.....	1,705
Material to drain drill ground.	
Fort Stevens, Oreg.....	1,490
Construction of drainage ditches.	
Total.....	47,404

## Item R. W. E. and D. 327. Dredging Channels.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$7,000.00		\$7,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	7,000.00		7,000.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$11,500.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	11,500.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
Philippine Islands.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
Total.....	11,500.00		11,500.00

*Supplies.—None.*

*Services.*—Under this item are procured contract services to keep the channels at the various posts dredged to their proper depth. The channels to most of the posts require dredging annually to maintain a depth sufficient for the harbor boats that ply in them.

*United States.*—All of the funds will be needed for current requirements. The amount of the estimate is \$1,500 under the cost for 1916, and \$6,000 under the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount of the estimate is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. There was no cost under this item in the Philippine Islands for 1916, nor was there an apportionment made for the purpose for 1917.

## Item R. W. W. and D. 328. Care and Improvement of Grounds at Military Posts and Stations.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$39,000.00		\$39,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	10,925.14		10,925.14
Total.....	49,925.14		49,925.14

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$72,618.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	69,553.60

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States .....	\$55,153.00		\$55,153.00
Philippine Islands .....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Total .....	58,153.00		58,153.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States .....	13,363.00		13,363.00
Philippine Islands .....			
Total .....	13,363.00		13,363.00
<b>Grand total of item .....</b>	<b>71,516.00</b>		<b>71,516.00</b>

*Supplies.*—The articles purchased under this item include trees, shrubbery, seed, sodding, and the necessary tools and implements for the care of grounds.

*Services.*—The services to be procured hereunder consist of the hire of laborers, gardeners, etc., to keep the grounds in condition.

*United States.*—All funds will be required exclusively for current requirements. The estimate is about \$16,000 more than the cost for 1916, and about the same as the apportionment for 1917.

*Philippine Islands.*—The amount estimated for is the same as that submitted by the department authorities. It is about \$7,000 more than the cost for 1916 and about \$11,000 less than the apportionment for 1917.

*For authorized second increment.*—It is estimated that \$13,363 approximately will be required under this item on account of the authorized increase in the Army.

*Estimate "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage," United States and Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1918.*  
RECAPITULATION.

Estimate for fiscal year 1918.												
Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Present strength.			Second increment.			Officers' reserve stock.	Reserve stock.	Total.	Estimate per capita 168,999 officers and enlisted men.
			Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.				
322	Construction of roads.....	\$286,000.00	.....	\$141,916.75	\$141,916.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$141,916.75	.....
322a	Repairs to roads.....	165,648.95	\$155,424.00	.....	155,424.00	\$36,640.00	.....	\$36,640.00	.....	.....	192,064.00	\$1.136
323	Construction of walks.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,000.00	.....
323a	Repairs to walks.....	31,584.00	31,000.00	.....	31,000.00	\$44,000.00	.....	44,000.00	.....	.....	31,000.00	.183
324	Construction of wharves.....	141,353.00	.....	112,620.00	112,620.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,620.00	.....
324a	Repairs to wharves.....	72,025.00	72,025.00	.....	72,025.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,025.00	.426
325	Employees, for the pay of.....	7,766.00	6,890.00	.....	6,890.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,890.00	.039
325a	Drainage, for the disposal of.....	105,103.45	35,000.00	10,000.00	45,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000.00	.207
327	Dredging channels.....	11,500.00	11,500.00	.....	11,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500.00	.068
328	Care and improvement of grounds at military posts and stations.....	69,553.60	58,153.00	.....	58,153.00	13,363.00	.....	13,363.00	.....	.....	71,516.00	.423
	Total.....	860,534.00	373,792.00	284,536.75	654,328.75	50,003.00	44,000.00	94,003.00	.....	.....	748,331.75	2.482

## UNITED STATES.

322	Construction of roads.....	\$179,100.00	\$137,424.00	\$126,916.75	\$126,916.75	\$36,640.00		\$36,640.00		\$126,916.75	
322a	Repairs to roads.....	133,255.95		20,000.00	137,424.00					137,424.00	
323	Construction of walks.....	10,000.00	26,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	\$44,000.00		44,000.00		64,000.00	
323a	Repairs to walks.....	26,584.00			26,000.00					26,000.00	
324	Construction of wharves.....	102,853.00	48,025.00	112,620.00	112,620.00					112,620.00	
324a	Repairs to wharves.....	40,000.00	48,025.00		48,025.00					48,025.00	
325	Employees, for the pay of.....	4,796.00	3,690.00	10,000.00	3,690.00					3,690.00	
325a	Drainage, for the disposal of.....	96,103.45	32,000.00	10,000.00	42,000.00					42,000.00	
326	Dredging channels.....	11,500.00	5,500.00		5,500.00					5,500.00	
327	Care and improvement of grounds at military posts and stations.....	55,053.60	55,153.00		55,153.00	13,363.00		13,363.00		68,516.00	
328	Total.....	659,217.00	307,792.00	269,536.75	577,328.75	50,003.00	44,000.00	94,003.00		671,331.75	



*Estimate "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage," United States and Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1918—Continued.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.								Officers' reserve stock.	Reserve stock.	Total.	Estimate per capita 1918, 999 officers and enlisted men.
			Present strength.			Second increment.								
			Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.						
322	Construction of roads.....	\$54,900.00	\$18,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00							\$15,000.00		
322a	Repairs to roads.....	32,392.00			18,000.00							18,000.00		
323	Construction of walks.....	10,000.00												
323a	Repairs to walks.....	5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00							5,000.00		
324	Construction of wharves.....	38,500.00												
324a	Repairs to wharves.....	32,025.00	24,000.00		24,000.00							24,000.00		
325	Employees, for the pay of.....	3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00							3,000.00		
326	Drainage, for the disposal of.....	9,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00							3,000.00		
327	Dredging channels.....		6,000.00		6,000.00							6,000.00		
328	Care and improvement of grounds at military posts and stations.....	14,500.00	3,000.00		3,000.00							3,000.00		
	Total.....	201,317.00	62,000.00	15,000.00	77,000.00							77,000.00		

## CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS IN CHINA.

Gen. SHARPE. I would like to submit a proviso to be added to the item for "Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands," in reference to the construction of barracks in China. One of the members of the committee the other day referred to the fact that although this appropriation for barracks in China was included in the item for the Philippine Islands, the fact that this was not specifically mentioned in the item might preclude the use of the \$200,000 for that purpose. In order to make it clear that a part of that item was for the building of barracks in Tientsin, and so there would be no question of our right to spend the money for that purpose, if it is appropriated, I desire to submit for insertion at the end of the item the following proviso:

*Provided, That not exceeding \$200,000 of the amount herein appropriated may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be used for the construction of barracks for the United States troops in China.*

If that proviso is added there would be no question of our right to spend the money for that purpose, whereas we could not do it without that proviso being inserted there.

## CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Construction and repair of hospitals: For construction and repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-pay duty of enlisted men employed on the same, and including also all expenditures for construction and repairs required at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and for the construction and repair of general hospitals and expenses incident thereto, and for additions needed to meet the requirements of increased garrisons, and for temporary hospitals in standing camps and cantonments, \$1,250,767.

The amount we gave you last year was \$409,963. Why is that increase?

Gen. SHARPE. The total amount of that item last year was \$409,963.15, and this year we are asking for \$1,250,767. That is an increase of about \$800,000. We are asking for current requirements for the present strength of the Army, \$305,000, and for new construction for the present strength \$673,767. That makes a total for the present strength of the Army of \$978,767. Then for the current requirements for the second increment we are asking \$122,000, and for new construction for the second increment \$150,000, making a total of \$272,000 for the second increment, and a total for both the present strength and second increment of \$1,250,767. The estimated per capita for 168,999 officers and men is \$7.394.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice that you are asking for \$978,000 for the present strength, and yet you only had \$409,963 altogether last year. That is almost double the amount you had for the entire item last year. Why is that?

Gen. SHARPE. Those items are inserted at the request of the Surgeon General, and the explanations are usually given by him to the committee. We inserted them at his request, and the disbursements are made on his recommendation.

Mr. KAHN. So that he would be better able to inform the committee about them than you are.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. We have divided that estimate between the United States and the Philippine Islands, giving for the present strength of the Army in the United States \$285,000, and for new construction for the present strength in the United States \$640,000, making a total for the present strength in the United States of \$925,000. For the second increment in the United States we have estimated for current requirements \$114,000, and for new construction for the second increment in the United States \$150,000, making a total for the second increment in the United States of \$264,000, and a grand total for both the second increment and the present strength in the United States of \$1,189,000.

For the present strength in the Philippine Islands we have estimated \$20,000 for current requirements, \$33,767 for new construction, and for the second increment \$8,000, making a total for the Philippine Islands of \$61,767.

Mr. ANTHONY. Where do you propose to expend this money for new construction?

Gen. SHARPE. It is based upon the present strength of the Army, and in that we have \$90,000 for a new modern hospital at Fort McPherson, \$25,000 for a new hospital at Fort Ward, and \$150,000 is for the erection of a new hospital building at Schofield Barracks.

Mr. GREENE. I would like to ask you a question in regard to those items which are described as new construction on account of the second increment. Does that necessarily mean that new hospital buildings with additional overhead charges will be necessary, or that you are simply providing for extensions?

Gen. SHARPE. That refers to extensions.

Mr. TILSON. How much has been expended in the way of new hospitals on the border during the past year?

Capt. OURY. It has been quite a considerable amount. We can give you the exact figures in the record.

Information has been obtained from the Surgeon General's Office that about \$360,000 has been expended on the border for temporary hospital buildings. These funds are not in any way handled by the Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. TILSON. What was the policy of the department in erecting so many large hospitals on the border?

Mr. KAHN. I suppose they did not know whether the troops were going into Mexico. If they had gone in they would have needed all the hospitals for wounded men.

Gen. SHARPE. The Surgeon General stated the necessity for it, and we had to comply with his request to furnish him the money.

Mr. TILSON. I was astonished to see so many buildings go up there at a small place like Nogales, where there were never more than 12,000 troops at any one time. There must be 20 considerable hospital buildings there.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are these hospital buildings on the border of a temporary or permanent character?

Gen. SHARPE. Temporary.

Capt. OURY. Those buildings were erected without reference to the Quartermaster General's Office. They had a fund of \$300,000.

Mr. TILSON. Appropriated for that special purpose?

Capt. OURY. As I understand it, that was an appropriation for that special purpose.

Mr. FIELDS. How long does it take to construct one of these hospitals, or how long does it take to construct all of them?

Mr. TILSON. They were constructing them all summer. I should say they were three months constructing all the buildings. They did not have them quite finished when we left there.

Mr. McKELLAR. What was the use in having all those hospital buildings, under the circumstances?

Gen. SHARPE. That was done upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General. He had charge of that matter.

Mr. TILSON. If an epidemic had broken out those buildings would have been very useful and necessary.

Gen. SHARPE. It may be possible that the maintenance of those hospitals is accountable for the low percentage of sickness on the border.

Mr. TILSON. The men never reached the hospitals.

Mr. KAHN. In connection with what Col. Tilson tells us about the hospital buildings at Nogales, I would like to call attention to the fact that at Fort Bliss, at El Paso, the soldiers themselves constructed temporary hospital buildings, and they did it in six days. The hospitals are all pretty full. There are a great many casualties in a large camp. The men get their bones broken, and there are sicknesses of various kinds. I found that there were men in every one of the hospitals. There were a great many of them at Fort Bliss. The temporary construction there did not require any length of time at all.

Mr. TILSON. The construction of the buildings at Nogales was good, and those buildings were evidently intended to be used as a base hospital for a much larger number of troops.

Mr. GREENE. They had the alternative between a possible epidemic and a possible epic, and they took their chances.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

**Item 336. Construction of Hospitals at Military Posts Established and Occupied.**

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$2,200.00	\$2,200.00
Total.....		2,200.00	2,200.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....		\$265,000.00	\$265,000.00
Philippine Islands.....		33,767.00	33,767.00
Total.....		298,767.00	298,767.00

It is based upon the present strength of the Army, and is for new construction as outlined below:

Ninety thousand dollars is to erect a new modern hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga.; \$25,000 is to erect a new modern hospital at Fort Ward, Wash.; and \$150,000 is to erect new modern hospital buildings at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, administrative building, wards, mess room, kitchen, etc.

Section 1136, Revised Statutes of the United States, limits the cost of permanent buildings to \$20,000, unless special authority is obtained from Congress. Such being the fact, it is requested that in appropriating funds for the construction and repair of hospitals, the act state that the above-named amounts, if appropriated, may be used for the erection and completion of modern sanitary hospitals at Fort McPherson, Ga., Fort Ward, Wash., and Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

### Item 337. Repair of Hospitals at Military Posts Already Established and Occupied.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$83,159.97	.....	\$83,159.97
Philippine Islands.....	20,936.68	.....	20,936.68
Total.....	104,096.65	.....	104,096.65

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$220,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	244,900.00

### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For Present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$220,000.00	.....	\$220,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Total.....	240,000.00	.....	240,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	88,000.00	.....	88,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00
Total.....	96,000.00	.....	96,000.00
Grand total of item.....	336,000.00	.....	336,000.00

This item is made up as follows:

United States, present strength.....	\$220,000.00
Philippine Islands, present strength.....	20,000.00
Second increment, United States.....	88,000.00
Second increment, Philippine Islands.....	8,000.00
Total.....	336,000.00

The above is based upon the present strength of the Army, and the second increment provided by the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.

All military hospitals, including buildings in connection therewith, in the United States, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands, have to be kept up by this appropriation. Many of these hospitals are of wood and have reached the age at which repairs grow excessive. Imperative repairs, such as to those to roofs, porches, plumbing, screening, painting, kalsomining, etc., take a considerable portion of this appropriation, while minor additions, such as cow barns, chicken houses, morgues, etc., are also taken care of by the same appropriation.

The second increment of the Army will probably require the occupation of some military posts which have been unoccupied and which will require large sums to place the buildings in proper sanitary condition. It is believed that the funds estimated for will be necessary to meet this requirement.

The amount estimated for repairs for the Philippine Islands is based upon an estimate received from that department.

**Item 338. Extra-duty Pay of Enlisted Men Employed in Construction and Repair of Hospitals at Military Posts.**

No estimate.

**Item 339. Construction, Expenditures for, at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$5,275.50	\$5,275.50
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		5,275.50	5,275.50

No estimate is submitted for construction work at the Army and Navy General Hospital for the fiscal year 1918.

**Item 340. Repairs Required at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$6,505.00		\$6,505.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	6,505.00		6,505.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	10,000.00		10,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
Grand total of item.....	14,000.00		14,000.00

The above is based upon the present strength of the Army and the second increment. It is believed that the funds called for will be necessary to meet the increased demands upon this general hospital.

The Army and Navy General Hospital is intended especially for patients having diseases in which hydrotherapeutic treatment is required and is devoted, by Army Regulations, paragraph 1441, 1913, to the treatment of the officers and enlisted men of the military and naval service of the United States, cadets at the United States Military and Naval Academies, officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, officers of the Public Health Service, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States for such diseases as the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas have an established reputation in benefiting.

## Item 341. Construction of General Hospitals.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$65,554.40	\$65,554.40
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		65,554.00	65,554.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$35,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	35,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$315,000.00	\$315,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		315,000.00	315,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		126,000.00	126,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		126,000.00	126,000.00
Grand total of item .....		441,000.00	441,000.00

The above estimate is based upon the present strength of the Army, including the second increment, and is made up as follows:

General hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.:	
Infirmary for enlisted men.....	\$50,000.00
Infirmary for officers.....	60,000.00
Addition to officers' dormitory.....	40,000.00
	\$150,000.00
Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., three reinforced concrete wards.....	75,000.00
Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., additional stories on wards A and B....	90,000.00
	315,000.00
Second increment for general hospitals.....	126,000.00
Total.....	441,000.00

The general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., is set apart as a sanitarium for the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. It is an old post, with many old buildings which are unsuitable for the accommodation of such patients. New buildings are necessary to meet present requirements and the second increment.

The Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., consists of wooden structures which have been in use for quite a number of years, with the exception of a few reinforced concrete buildings which have been erected as funds could be spared from the regular appropriation. The wooden buildings are dangerous in case of fire, and it is proposed to safeguard the lives of patients by replacing them from time to time, and funds for three reinforced concrete wards are included in the above estimate.

The Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., is the Washington hospital for the treatment of officers and enlisted men, active and retired, and for the post of Washington Barracks. Additions have been made at various times, including wards one story high, designated as "A" and "B," as east and west wings, but additional bed capacity is needed for officers and female patients. This additional room can be secured by adding the stories necessary to complete these wings, and funds for this purpose are included in the above estimate.

The amount added for the second increment is believed to be necessary to meet the increased demands which will be made upon the three general hospitals mentioned above.

The last paragraph on page 2, relative to item 336, and section 1136, Revised Statutes of the United States, applies in this case to permit the use of the sums called for in the above estimate if approved.

Section 1136, Revised Statutes, limits the cost of permanent buildings to \$200,000 unless special authority is obtained from Congress. To enable the department to carry on its construction of the hospitals estimated for under items 336 and 341 "C. & R. of H." it is recommended that the following proviso be added to the appropriation.

*Provided*, That of the amount appropriated for construction and repair of hospitals, the following expenditures are authorized: \$90,000 for the construction of a modern hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga.; \$25,000 for the construction of a modern hospital at Fort Ward, Wash.; \$150,000 for the construction of a modern hospital, with administration building, wards, mess room, kitchen, etc., at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; \$50,000 for the construction of an infirmary for enlisted men, \$60,000 for an infirmary for officers, and \$40,000 for an addition to officers' dormitory at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; \$75,000 for three reinforced concrete wards, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; \$90,000 for additions to wards A and B, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

### Item 342. Repairs, General Hospitals.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$23,643.09		\$23,643.09
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	23,643.09		23,643.09

### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$45,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	50,063.15

### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$55,000.00		\$55,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	55,000.00		55,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	22,000.00		22,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	22,000.00		22,000.00
Grand total of item.....			77,000.00

The above is based upon the present strength of the Army, and the second increment. It is believed that the full amount will be required to cover the cost of minor additions and repairs for the Fort Bayard, Letterman, and Walter Reed General Hospitals.

Minor additions for these general hospitals mean enlarging wards, enlisted men's infirmaries, nurses' dormitories, laundresses' quarters, mess halls, kitchens, officers' dormitories, laboratories, operating pavilions, library buildings, solariums, dairy buildings, disinfecting buildings, receiving vaults, crematories, cold-storage plants, chicken houses, etc., and the funds called for are intended to cover any minor construction in connection with these buildings; also all repairs required for the same, including door and window screens, intercommunicating telephones, electrical wiring, awnings, painting, kalsomining, etc., and all such items as are needed to keep the buildings in proper sanitary condition.

### Item 343. Expenses Incident to Construction and Repair of General Hospitals.

No estimate.



**Item 344. Additions to Meet the Requirements of Increased Garrisons.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$120,687.61	\$120,687.61
Philippine Islands.....		16,863.32	16,863.32
Total.....		137,550.93	137,550.93

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$90,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	90,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			50,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			20,000.00
Grand total of item.....			70,000.00

The above estimate is based upon the present strength of the Army, and the second increment. The increase in the strength of the Army will, no doubt, cause an increase in the garrisons of various military posts, and the funds called for are to enlarge the hospital accommodations at such posts as require additional bed capacity, etc., for patients and attendants.

**Item 345. Temporary Hospitals in Standing Camps and Cantonments.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$31,140.90	\$31,140.90
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....		31,140.90	31,140.90

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			10,000.00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....		4,000.00	4,000.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....			4,000.00
Grand total of item.....			14,000.00

The above funds are to construct temporary hospital buildings in camps or cantonments for the care of the sick.

## RECAPITULATION.

*Estimate "Construction and repair of hospitals," fiscal year 1918.*

## UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Estimate for fiscal year 1918.												
Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Present strength.			Second increment.			Officers' Reserve Corps.	Reserve stock.	Total.	Estimate per capita 168,999 officers and enlisted men.
			Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.				
336	Construction of hospitals at military posts, established and occupied.....			\$298,767.00	\$298,767.00						\$298,767.00	\$1.768
337	Repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.....											
338	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in construction and repair of hospitals at military posts.....	\$244,900.00	\$240,000.00		240,000.00	\$96,000.00		\$96,000.00			\$96,000.00	1.988
339	Construction, expenditures for, at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....											
340	Repairs required at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....											
341	Construction of general hospitals.....	35,000.00	10,000.00	315,000.00	10,000.00	4,000.00		4,000.00			14,000.00	.083
342	Repairs, general hospitals.....	50,063.15	55,000.00	315,000.00	315,000.00	22,000.00		126,000.00			41,000.00	2.609
343	Expenses incident to construction and repair of general hospitals.....				55,000.00	22,000.00		22,000.00			77,000.00	.449
344	Additions to meet the requirements of increased garrisons.....	80,000.00		50,000.00	50,000.00			20,000.00			70,000.00	.414
345	Temporary hospitals in standing camps and cantonments.....			10,000.00	10,000.00			4,000.00			14,000.00	.083
	Total.....	409,963.15	305,000.00	673,767.00	978,767.00	122,000.00	150,000.00	272,000.00			1,280,767.00	7.394

*Estimate "Construction and repair of hospitals," fiscal year 1918—Continued.*  
UNITED STATES.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.						Officers' Reserve Corps.	Reserve stock.	Total.	Estimate per capita 108,999 officers and enlisted men.
			Present strength.		Second increment.							
			Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.	Current require-ments.	New con-struction.	Total.				
336	Construction of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.....											
337	Repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.....											
338	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in construction and repair of hospitals at military posts.....	\$209,900.00	\$220,000.00		\$285,000.00						\$285,000.00	
339	Construction, expenditures for, at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....				220,000.00	\$88,000.00		\$88,000.00			308,000.00	
340	Repairs required at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....											
341	Construction of general hospitals.....	35,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	4,000.00		4,000.00			14,000.00	
342	Repairs, general hospitals.....	50,083.15	315,000.00		315,000.00	\$126,000.00		126,000.00			441,000.00	
343	Expenses incident to construction and repair of general hospitals.....		55,000.00		55,000.00	22,000.00		22,000.00			77,000.00	
344	Additions to general hospitals to meet the requirements of increased garrisons.....	65,000.00			50,000.00			20,000.00			70,000.00	
345	Temporary hospitals in standing camps and cantonments.....				10,000.00			4,000.00			14,000.00	
	Total.....	359,983.15	285,000.00	640,000.00	925,000.00	114,000.00	150,000.00	264,000.00			1,189,000.00	

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

336	Construction of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.				\$33,767.00	\$33,767.00				\$33,767.00
337	Repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied.					20,000.00				28,000.00
338	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in construction and repair of hospitals at military posts.	\$35,000.00	\$20,000.00				\$8,000.00			
339	Construction expenditures for, at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.									
340	Repairs required at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.									
341	Construction of general hospitals.									
342	Repairs, general hospitals.									
343	Expense incident to construction and repair of general hospitals.									
344	Additions to hospitals to meet the requirements of increased garrisons.	15,000.00								
345	Tenorary hospitals in standing camps and cantonments.									
	Total.....	50,000.00	20,000.00		33,767.00	53,767.00	8,000.00			61,767.00

## QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Quarters for hospital stewards: For construction and repair of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, \$70,560." The amount appropriated last year was \$14,043, so that there is quite a large increase in that item. Will you explain the reason for that?

Gen. SHARPE. The amount asked for in that item is \$70,560, and the per capita cost is 41.7 cents. There is an increase over last year of \$56,517.

This item provides for current requirements for the present strength of the Army \$17,500, and for new construction for the present strength \$49,700, making a total of \$67,200 for the present strength. For the second increment's current requirements there is asked \$3,360, making a grand total of \$70,560.

That is divided in this way: In the United States for the present strength of the Army for current requirements \$15,000, and for new construction \$47,000, making a total of \$62,000 for the present strength in the United States. For the second increment in the United States we ask for current requirements \$2,360, making a grand total for the men in the United States of \$64,360. In the Philippine Islands for the current requirements of the present strength we ask \$2,500, and for new construction \$2,700. For the second increment in the Philippine Islands we ask for current requirements \$1,000, making a total for the Philippine Islands of \$6,200.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why appropriate for the second increment when you have not got all the men of the first increment?

Gen. SHARPE. This estimate for the fiscal year 1918 is based on the provisions of the national defense act.

Mr. McKELLAR. What new construction is there to be in the United States; where is it to be located?

Gen. SHARPE. The Surgeon General can tell you that. It has not been explained to us. We were simply directed to put in the amount.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

## QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

## RECAPITULATION.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10,722.48	\$324.85	\$11,047.33
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total.....	11,722.48	324.85	12,047.33

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916..... \$16,000.00  
 Fiscal year 1917.....

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$15,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$62,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	2,500.00	2,700.00	5,200.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,500.00</b>	<b>49,700.00</b>	<b>67,200.00</b>
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2,360.00		2,360.00
Philippine Islands.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,360.00</b>		<b>3,360.00</b>
<b>Grand total of item.....</b>	<b>20,860.00</b>	<b>49,700.00</b>	<b>70,560.00</b>

**Item 346. Construction of Quarters for Hospital Corps Sergeants.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....		\$324.85	\$324.85
Philippine Islands.....			
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>324.85</b>	<b>324.85</b>

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,500.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....		\$47,000.00	\$47,000.00
Philippine Islands.....		2,700.00	2,700.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>49,700.00</b>	<b>49,700.00</b>

The above estimate is based upon the present strength of the Army, and is for the erection of a portion of the quarters required for noncommissioned officers on duty at general hospitals and military posts. Owing to limited appropriations for these buildings it has not been possible to erect additional quarters for a number of years, and various additions and improvements had to be disallowed. Some general hospitals, and a number of large military posts are in need of such quarters, and the appropriation should be liberal until such time as the hospital corps sergeants are supplied with suitable habitation.

**Item 347. Repairs, Quarters, Hospital Corps Sergeants.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$10, 722. 48	.....	\$10, 722. 48
Philippine Islands.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00
Total.....	11, 722. 48	.....	11, 722. 48

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$12, 500. 00
Fiscal year 1917.....	.....

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$15, 000. 00	.....	\$15, 000. 00
Philippine Islands.....	2, 500. 00	.....	2, 500. 00
Total.....	17, 500. 00	.....	17, 500. 00
<b>For authorized second increment:</b>			
United States.....	2, 360. 00	.....	2, 360. 00
Philippine Islands.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00
Total.....	3, 360. 00	.....	3, 360. 00
Grand total of item.....	20, 860. 00	.....	20, 860. 00

The above estimate is for funds to repair the hospital corps sergeants' quarters in the United States, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. It is based upon the present strength of the Army, and the second increment. Many sets of the present quarters are of flimsy wooden construction, some having cost less than \$800 to erect, and their present condition is such as to require extensive repairs, but it will be more economical to improve the present buildings than to erect new quarters.

The amount estimated for repairs for quarters in the Philippine Islands is based upon an estimate received from that department.

**Item 348. Extra-Duty Pay of Enlisted Men Employed in Connection With Construction and Repair of Hospital Stewards' Quarters.**

No estimate.

*Estimate "Quarters for hospital stewards," fiscal year 1918.*  
RECAPITULATION.

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.							Officers' Reserve Corps.	Reserve stock.	Total.	Estimate per capita 108,999 officers and enlisted men.
			Present strength.			Second increment.							
			Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.					
346	Construction of quarters for hospital corps sergeants.....												
347	Repairs, quarters, Hospital Corps sergeants.....												
348	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in connection with construction and repair of hospital stewards' quarters.....		\$17,500.00	\$49,700.00	\$17,500.00	\$3,360.00							
	Total.....		17,500.00	49,700.00	67,200.00	3,360.00		3,360.00					
				</									

UNITED STATES.

346	Construction of quarters for Hospital Corps sergeants.....				\$47,000.00					\$47,000.00	
347	Repairs, quarters, Hospital Corps sergeants.....				15,000.00					17,360.00	
348	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in connection with construction and repair of hospital steward's quarters.....		\$15,000.00			\$2,360.00		\$2,360.00			
	Total.....		15,000.00	47,000.00	62,000.00	2,360.00		2,360.00		64,360.00	

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

346	Construction of quarters for Hospital Corps sergeants.....				\$2,700.00					\$2,700.00	
347	Repairs, quarters, Hospital Corps sergeants.....				2,500.00					3,500.00	
348	Extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed in connection with construction and repair of hospital stewards' quarters.....		\$2,500.00			\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00			
	Total.....		2,500.00	2,700.00	5,200.00	1,000.00		1,000.00		6,200.00	



## SHOOTING GALLERIES AND RANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Shooting galleries and ranges: For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small-arms target practice, machine-gun practice, field-artillery practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto, including flour or paste for making targets, hire of employees, such ranges and galleries to be open, as far as practicable, to the National Guard and organized rifle clubs under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, \$45,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$49,000, so that there is a reduction of \$4,000.

Gen. SHARPE. That is divided in this way: For current requirements for the present strength of the Army, \$42,000, and for new construction for the present strength of the Army, \$3,000, making a total of \$45,000. There is nothing provided for the second increment. That is based on a per capita cost for 168,999 officers and men of 24.6 cents, and it is divided this way: For current requirements for the present strength of the Army in the United States, \$31,336; for current requirements in the Philippine Islands, \$10,664; and for new construction in the Philippine Islands, \$3,000, making a total of \$13,664 for the Philippine Islands.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do you not think we lay ourselves open to criticism in regard to these recommendations: Every year we have appropriations requested for the increased strength because of the proposed new increment, for horses, for hospitals, for quarters, for moving pictures, and everything in the world that tends to the social betterment and improved housing of the men. But when it comes to the question of shooting, we are asked to appropriate less money to teach them how to shoot. It takes less money for that than for anything else.

Gen. SHARPE. We take care of that on the ranges we now have.

Mr. KAHN. Will you use all the money that was appropriated for this item last year?

Gen. SHARPE. We will have used it all by the end of this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us how much of this appropriation has been used up to date?

Gen. SHARPE. It has practically all been apportioned up to date. There are seven months remaining in the present fiscal year, but this money has all been apportioned to the different departments.

The details of the estimate are as follows:

## Item 349. Shelter for Small-Arms Target Practice.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$570.38	\$570.38
Total.....		570.38	570.38

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$1,500	\$1,500
Total.....		1,500	1,500

*United States.*—No construction projects are listed to be done during the fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate, \$1,500 is that made by the department authorities in the Philippine Islands, and is stated as "For replacement of range houses and the construction of new ones where required at the different posts in the Philippine Department." (Details not given.)

**Item 350. Shooting Galleries for Small-Arms Target Practice.***Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....		\$1,500	\$1,500
Total.....		1,500	1,500

*United States.*—No projects are listed to be done under this item for the fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate for the fiscal year 1918, under this item, received from the Philippine Islands, covers \$1,500, and is stated as "For replacement of buildings used as shooting galleries, and for the construction of new ones where required, at all posts in the Philippine Department." (Details not given.)

**Item 351. Ranges for Small-Arms Target Practice.***Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$14,354.43		\$14,354.43
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	14,354.43		14,354.43

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$13,000
Fiscal year 1917.....	13,466

No estimate fiscal year 1918.

For the fiscal year 1916 the cost of this item as indicated by the records was \$14,354.43, the difference over amount appropriated for that fiscal year, \$13,000, having been made up by transfer from item "Repairs."

*United States.*—The following improvements are listed, to be undertaken, from funds pertaining to appropriation (shooting galleries and ranges), fiscal year 1917:

For the construction of butts for the 800 and 1,000 yard firing points at Fort Bliss, Tex., rifle range (in Dona Ana County, N. Mex.).....	\$4,666.00
For the construction of a target range at Fort Shafter, Hawaii.....	6,800.00
Total.....	11,466.00

This amount it was believed would put all ranges in good order now in use, and that the ranges, when once placed in order, could be utilized by an increased army by using different periods for firing.

It is not believed that any increase will be necessary on account of an enlarged Army. No estimate is therefore made for fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—No estimate received.

### Item 352. Repairs Incident Thereto.

#### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$15,326.34	.....	\$15,326.34
Philippine Islands.....	6,317.53	.....	6,317.53
Total.....	21,643.87	.....	21,643.87

#### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$25,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	27,370.00

#### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$25,652.00	.....	\$25,652.00
Philippine Islands.....	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
Total.....	33,152.00	.....	33,152.00

The sum of \$25,000 was appropriated for this item for the fiscal year 1916. Cost, according to records of this office, was \$21,643.87, the difference having been utilized in making transfers to other items of the appropriation and for repairs consequent upon the use of ranges on the Mexican border.

The supplies to be purchased consist of lumber, stone, cement, and such other articles as may be required to repair butts, markers, buildings on ranges, etc., also necessary tools, lawn mowers, etc., required to keep the grounds in a suitable condition for target practice.

The services to be provided consist of both job and contract services required in making necessary repairs to ranges and buildings such as storehouses for target material, telephone booths, shelter for markers, indoor shooting galleries, etc.

*United States.*—Estimates for repairs to ranges, etc., are submitted with the annual estimates of March 1, on a separate estimate, and are considered in connection with the annual estimates and apportionments made to the various departments at the beginning of the fiscal year. Special requisitions are also received throughout the year for the necessary repairs which could not be anticipated when annual allotment is made.

All of the above amount will be required to meet current requirements.

The amount estimated for is the minimum amount that will be required to keep the various ranges in repair.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate is as received from the Philippine authorities, and covers \$5,000 for supplies and \$2,500 for services, total \$7,500, and is stated as "For current repairs to ranges at all posts in the Philippine Department."

## Item 353. Expenses Incident Thereto.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2, 519. 72	.....	\$2, 519. 72
Philippine Islands.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00
Total.....	3, 519. 72	.....	3, 519. 72

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$6, 000. 00
Fiscal year 1917.....	5, 000. 00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$3, 000	.....	\$3, 000
Philippine Islands.....	1, 000	.....	1, 000
Total.....	4, 000	.....	4, 000

The services to be procured under this item consist of the rental of land for target practice and for all other services not otherwise provided for incident to the operations of target ranges, etc. The following list shows where target ranges were rented during the fiscal year 1916 (including the Philippine Islands and China) and amounts paid therefor:

Buena Vista, P. I.....	\$111. 30
Colchester, Vt.....	276. 00
Clarkamas, Oreg.....	669. 99
Edsall, Va.....	750. 00
Fabens, Tex.....	30. 00
Junemann's Pasture, Tex.....	600. 00
Laredo, Tex.....	420. 00
La Teria tract, Cameron County, Tex.....	75. 00
Leichuang, China.....	180. 00
Do.....	30. 00
Marfa, Tex.....	75. 00
Do.....	17. 43
Nogales, Tex.....	240. 00
Pharr, Tex.....	15. 00
Total.....	3, 519. 72

It will be noted that the total cost of rentals under this item for the fiscal year 1916 was \$3,519.72, which includes that reported by the Philippine authorities of \$1,000 for that year.

For the fiscal year 1917, the amount called for under this item, including the Philippines is \$4,000.

All of this sum will be required to meet current requirements.

Appropriation acts provide under the head of "Shooting galleries and ranges," that "such galleries and ranges be open, as far as practicable to the National Guard and organized rifle clubs under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War."

Many of the clubs will probably be near military posts and take advantage of the rifle ranges at such military posts; still others can possibly use improvised ranges near to the city at which the club is formed. Office records show that ranges can be rented from \$15 to \$750.

Take an actual example: The Edsall, Va., target range is rented for the Fort Myer troops. It is an entire farm of 633 acres, and the lease runs for the entire fiscal year; cost for the term 600. This range, however, is near a large city (Washington) where prices naturally are high, and it is thought where ranges must be rented, they can be obtained at a less figure. Many of the citizen ranges, too, will be needed, it is thought, only in the vacation season, one or two months.

The Army appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917, under the head "Shooting galleries and ranges," provides for shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small arms target practice, machine-gun practice, field artillery practice, repairs and expenses incident thereto, including flour or paste for marking targets, hire of employees; such ranges and galleries to be open as far as practicable to the National Guard and organized rifle clubs under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, \$49,000.

Section 113 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, provides that—

"The Secretary of War shall annually submit to Congress recommendations and estimates for the establishment and maintenance of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges, under such a comprehensive plan as will ultimately result in providing adequate facilities for rifle practice in all sections of the country \* \* \*"

In furtherance of this proviso it is noted by General Order No. 35, dated August 17, 1916, a board is appointed which "will consider and formulate plans for the establishment and maintenance of indoor and outdoor rifle ranges \* \* \*"

The report of the board has not been received in the office of the Quartermaster Corps.

On page 33 of the Army act for the fiscal year 1917 there is the following item:

"To establish and maintain indoor and outdoor rifle ranges for the use of all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and approved by the Secretary of War \* \* \* \$300."

In the absence of the report of the board referred to, no action has been taken on this item.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate for the Philippines is that made by the authorities there, \$600 for supplies and \$400 for services, total, \$1,000 and is stated as "For current expenses incident to target ranges at the different posts in the Philippine Department."

#### Item 354. Flour for Paste for Making Targets.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	164.50		164.50
Total.....	1,164.50		1,164.50

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,000.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,164.00

##### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,684.00		\$2,684.00
Philippine Islands.....	164.00		164.00
Total.....	2,848.00		2,848.00

The above estimate is in accordance with paragraph 1215, item 8, Army Regulations 1913, which is as follows:

Flour: For paste used in target practice. For each troop or company, 50 pounds, and for each battery of Field Artillery, 100 pounds, during the practice season.

*United States.*—This estimate is for 192 troops of Cavalry, 440 companies of Infantry, 263 companies of Coast Artillery, and 54 batteries of Field Artillery. Cost of flour calculated at 4½ cents per pound.

The increase in this estimate is due to the advance in cost of flour.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate, \$164, is that made by the Philippine authorities and is stated as, "For the supply of flour for paste used for making targets at the different target ranges at all posts in the Philippine Department."

## Item 355. Hire of Employees.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....	\$2,182.00		\$2,182.00
Total.....	2,182.00		2,182.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	
Fiscal year 1917.....	\$2,000.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....			
Philippine Islands.....	\$2,000.00		\$2,000.00
Total.....	2,000.00		2,000.00

*United States.*—No estimate is submitted, as no expenditures are contemplated during the fiscal year 1918.

*Philippine Islands.*—The estimate for the fiscal year 1918, \$2,000, is that received from the Philippine authorities, and is stated as, "For the hire of the necessary employees in connection with the target ranges at the different posts in the Philippine Department."

## RECAPITULATION.

*Estimate "Shooting galleries and ranges," fiscal year 1917.*

## UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Estimate for fiscal year 1918.												
Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation fiscal year 1917.	Present strength.		Second increment.			Officers' Reserve Corps.	Reserve stock.	Total.	Estimate per capita 108,999 officers and enlisted men.	
			Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.	Current requirements.	New construction.					Total.
349	Shelter for small arms.....			\$1,500.00		\$1,500.00				\$1,500.00		
350	Shooting galleries.....				1,500.00					1,500.00		
351	Repairs incident thereto.....	\$13,468.00										
352	Expenses incident thereto.....	27,370.00			\$33,152.00					33,152.00	\$0.196	
353	Flour for paste for making targets.....	1,164.00			4,000.00					4,000.00	.023	
354	Hire of employees.....	2,000.00			2,848.00					2,848.00	.016	
355					2,000.00					2,000.00	.011	
	Total.....	49,000.00	42,000.00	3,000.00	45,000.00					45,000.00	.246	

## UNITED STATES.

349	Shelter for small arms.....											
350	Shooting galleries.....											
351	Ranges for small-arms target practice.....	\$11,468.00										
352	Repairs incident thereto.....	18,000.00										
353	Expenses incident thereto.....	4,000.00										
354	Flour for paste for making targets.....	1,000.00										
355	Hire of employees.....											
	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,468.00</b>	<b>31,336.00</b>			<b>31,336.00</b>					<b>31,336.00</b>	

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

340	Shelter for small arms.....		\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00				\$1,500.00
341	Shooting galleries.....			1,500.00				1,500.00
350	Ranges for small-arms target practice..	\$2,000.00						
351	Repairs incident thereto.....	9,370.00	\$7,500.00	7,500.00				7,500.00
352	Expenses incident thereto.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00				1,000.00
353	Flour for paste for making targets.....	164.00	164.00	164.00				164.00
354	Hire of employees.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00				2,000.00
355	Total.....	14,534.00	10,664.00	13,664.00				13,664.00



## MAINTENANCE, ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Maintenance, Army War College: For supplying the necessary fuel for heating the Army War College Building at Washington Barracks and for lighting the building and grounds; also for pay of a chief engineer, at \$1,400 per annum, and assistant engineer, at \$900; four firemen, at \$720 each; one elevator conductor, at \$720; \$10,700.

That is the same amount as was appropriated last year.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. There is a matter in connection with that item which I would like to call to your attention. The estimate provides for an assistant engineer at \$900, and I have a letter in reference to that from the president of the Army War College, under date of August 29, 1916, which says:

In the estimate for the appropriation "Maintenance, Army War College," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, it is recommended that the pay of the assistant engineer be increased from \$900 to \$1,000 per annum.

The employee now holding this position of assistant engineer, Mr. Emanuel Keys, is well worthy of this slight advance in pay. He has a thorough knowledge of the plant and is competent to take entire charge of it when the chief engineer is absent for any reason. Besides being thoroughly familiar with the heating and lighting apparatus, Mr. Keys is also a practical electrician and plumber, and annually saves the Government considerable money that would otherwise be spent in temporary employment to make needed repairs.

This increase in the pay of the assistant engineer could be made without increasing the total amount of the appropriation, \$10,700.

Mr. McKELLAR. What does that assistant engineer do?

Gen. SHARPE. He looks after the heating apparatus. He is the shift.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is there any other mechanical plant there which he looks after, other than the heating plant?

Gen. SHARPE. There is a lighting plant.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do they have an individual lighting plant for the War College, or do they buy their power from the local electric power company?

Gen. SHARPE. They purchase it from the electric company.

Mr. McKELLAR. I happen to be connected with a number of buildings in my own city of Memphis, which are quite as large as the Army War College, and one engineer does all that kind of work in each of those buildings. I do not see why one engineer could not do all this kind of work at the Army War College. Is not this man a sort of supernumerary? I know of a number of buildings in my own home city where one man does all this kind of work, and at less salary than this man at the War College is getting.

Mr. KAHN. Probably the buildings in your home city are not run under the eight-hour law. The eight-hour law is in force here and it is necessary to have two men.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would you not have to have three men if that is the case?

Mr. KAHN. No; the Army War College is not open during the night.

The CHAIRMAN. The present law provides for this assistant engineer, anyway.

Mr. McKELLAR. They want an increase of salary, but no increase of the appropriation. How can they do that?

Mr. KAHN. They figure they can pay the increased salary and save money probably in some other way.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does this appropriation cover the cost of coal used at the Army War College?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. How much more, if anything, do you expect to pay for the coal this year than you paid last year?

Gen. SHARPE. We have not those figures here, but I will insert them in the record.

Mr. ANTHONY. Showing what you paid for coal last year, and what you have to pay for it this year, and what kind of coal it is.

Mr. McKELLAR. At the same time, I wish you would also put in the record the number of hours the assistant engineer and the engineer at the War College work, so that we may have some information about that. Mr. Kahn suggested that on account of the eight-hour law, one man could not do the work down there, and if that is the case, we would like to know how they divide their time, how many hours the chief engineer devotes to the job, and how long the assistant engineer works.

Mr. ANTHONY. And also what machinery they have to look after.

Mr. McKELLAR. And also whether they work concurrently, or whether one works while the other is off, and how they shift.

Gen. SHARPE. I will do that.

Mr. KAHN. I think that increase was asked for last year.

(The data referred to is as follows:)

White ash furnace coal is used at the War College. For the fiscal year 1916 this coal cost \$5.16 per ton; fiscal year 1917, \$5.38. If the same amount of coal is used the additional cost for 1917 as compared with 1916 will be \$103.40.

The engineer and assistant engineer each work eight hours per day, the hours being from 8 to 4.30, with a half hour off for lunch. They alternate on Sundays.

The assistant engineer acts as chief engineer during the absence of the chief engineer; makes repairs to steam apparatus, machinery in connection with electrical and photographic equipment, and repairs to automobile.

(The details of the estimate are as follows:)

#### Item M. A. W. C. 356. Fuel.

##### *Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,915.44		\$2,915.44
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,915.44		2,915.44

##### *Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$3,000
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,900

##### *Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$2,800.00		\$2,800.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	2,800.00		2,800.00

NOTE.—Fuel is furnished to the Army War College under annual contract.

## Item M. A. W. C. 357. Light.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$986.04		\$986.04
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	986.04		986.04

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,000
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,900

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,900.00		\$1,900.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,900.00		1,900.00

NOTE.—Light is furnished to the Army War College by electric current furnished by the local electric company.

## Item M. A. W. C. 348. Chief Engineer..

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$1,400.00		\$1,400.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,400.00		1,400.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1,200
Fiscal year 1917.....	1,400

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$1,400.00		\$1,400.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	1,400.00		1,400.00

NOTE.—This item provides for salary of one chief engineer on duty at the Army War College.

## Item M. A. W. C. 359. Assistant Engineer.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$900.00	.....	\$900.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	900.00	.....	900.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$900.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	900.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$1,000.00	.....	\$1,000.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00

NOTE.—This item provides for the salary of one assistant engineer on duty at the Army War College.

## Item M. A. W. C. 360. Firemen.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$2,890.00	.....	\$2,890.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	2,890.00	.....	2,890.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$2,890.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	2,890.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
<b>For present strength:</b>			
United States.....	\$2,890.00	.....	\$2,890.00
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	2,890.00	.....	2,890.00

NOTE.—This item provides for the salary of four firemen on duty at the Army War College. Rate of pay. \$720 per annum.

## Item M. A. W. C. 361. Elevator Conductor.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$720.00		\$720.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	720.00		720.00

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$720.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	720.00

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$720.00		\$720.00
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	720.00		720.00

NOTE.—This item provides for the salary of one elevator conductor on duty at the Army War College.

*Estimate for the fiscal year, 1918, "Maintenance, Army War College."*

## RECAPITULATION.

No.	Item.	Supplies or services.
356	Fuel (supplies).....	\$2,800
357	Light (supplies).....	1,900
358	Chief Engineer (services).....	1,400
359	Assistant chief engineer (services).....	1,000
360	Firmen (services).....	2,800
361	Elevator conductor (services).....	720
	Total.....	10,700

## RENT OF BUILDINGS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps: For rent of buildings and parts of buildings in the District of Columbia for military purposes, during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, as follows: *Recruiting stations*, \$1,000; field medical supply depot, \$7,967.10; Signal Corps test rooms, \$2,100; quartermaster stable, \$2,700; quartermaster stable and storehouse, \$4,938; quartermaster stable and warehouse, \$3,600; for Army Medical School, \$7,920; for attending surgeon and retiring board, \$3,000; depot quartermaster office, \$2,500; garage, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,500; [one room for storage purposes, Quartermaster Corps, \$54;] *Office of Aviation Section, Signal Corps*, \$5,000; in all, \$42,225.10.

There is a slight increase in that item. Will you please explain that?

Gen. SHARPE. The total amount of the appropriation is \$42,225.10. That is an increase of \$186 over last year.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the reason for the new item for recruiting stations, \$1,000?

Capt. OURY. I can explain that. When the National Guard from the District of Columbia was ordered out, or during the time they were recruiting here, they requested authority to establish a recruiting station somewhere in the District, stating that the building they occupied had been donated, and they could no longer occupy it for that purpose. A room was looked for in some building which was occupied, but no suitable place could be found where it would be worth while to establish a recruiting station. The law is such that we could not go out and rent one. It had to be provided for specifically in the bill.

Mr. CALDWELL. What is this recruiting tent on Pennsylvania Avenue?

Capt. OURY. They have a tent recruiting station, but they insisted that that was not suitable or sufficient.

Mr. ANTHONY. This item is to cover the cost of rent for recruiting stations in the District of Columbia for the coming year?

Capt. OURY. For 1918, for some building we can get.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you think there is the necessity for the renting of such a building for recruiting purposes?

Capt. OURY. The Adjutant General decided that there was.

Mr. KAHN. They do not rent a building; they rent rooms.

Capt. OURY. Yes, they rent rooms.

Gen. SHARPE. There is \$1,000 included in the estimate for the rental of recruiting stations, Mr. Chairman, and we can not make any expenditures at all for such rent in the District unless the item appears in the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not exactly understand the explanation. I thought you stated this was for the recruiting of the National Guard.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. TILSON. Are we to understand that the National Guard is going to maintain a permanent recruiting station here?

Gen. SHARPE. There has been no provision in the bill for this purpose, but in case they should ever again want a recruiting station here the amount should be provided, because the law says that we can not rent any building unless it is designated in the bill. This is to give the general authority, so that we can have the authority in the future to rent rooms.

Mr. KAHN. I want to ask you a question in regard to that tent down on Pennsylvania Avenue. Is that on Government property or is it on property that belongs to the market company; and do you have to pay rent for the use of the ground?

Gen. SHARPE. All that parking space belongs to the District.

Mr. KAHN. So you are paying no rent at all for the use of the ground?

Capt. OURY. No, sir.

Mr. FIELDS. How many recruits did you get here during the last year?

Capt. OURY. I do not know. The Adjutant General can tell you that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the District National Guard an armory?

Capt. OURY. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The armory was over the Center Market.

Mr. ANTHONY. So they had a place there?

The CHAIRMAN. You want the provision for one room for storage purposes, Quartermaster Corps, stricken out of the bill?

Capt. OURY. Yes, sir; that is not necessary.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we would like to have that go out. That is a room that was rented for the storage of campaign badges.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a new item for "Office of Aviation Section, Signal Corps, \$5,000."

Mr. ANTHONY. That is a new provision, is it not?

Gen. SHARPE. It is new in this bill. It was authorized in the general deficiency act of September 8, 1916.

Mr. ANTHONY. Did they rent quarters last year?

Gen. SHARPE. They had quarters rented as soon as the bill passed.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many men do they have in that section?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know. The chief of the Aviation Section can tell you that. There is a large increase in all their work.

Mr. ANTHONY. That section was formerly housed in the War Department building proper, was it not?

Gen. SHARPE. This is a new section. There is an Aviation Section; part of it is housed in the War Department.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where is it stationed?

Gen. SHARPE. In the Mills Building.

Mr. ANTHONY. We can get the details about that from Col. Squiers?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does the Government not rent the entire Mills Building already?

Gen. SHARPE. The War Department does not.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems that something has been omitted from this item, "field medical supply depot." We appropriated \$7,967.10 last year, and you have the figures this year \$7,967.10 without showing what the appropriation was for last year. Apparently this is an appropriation for the same item as last year, when as a matter of fact, it is not the appropriation we gave you last year.

Gen. SHARPE. That is the same as the appropriation last year, \$2,400 being added to the House bill by the Senate. They had a basement storage room for the Army Medical School which was rented after the original bill passed the House.

Mr. ANTHONY. Was it the basement of another building?

Gen. SHARPE. The basement of the building they are in.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do they charge you \$2,400 a year more for the basement?

Gen. SHARPE. \$2,400.

Mr. ANTHONY. Just for the basement?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Where is that building located?

Gen. SHARPE. It has to be perfectly dry. It is at First and M streets.

Mr. ANTHONY. What was the cost of the building for which you propose to pay \$7,967.10 a year rental?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know. That is a private building. I will insert the value in the record.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does the department ever figure the value or the cost of a building they rent, to find out whether it is a good business investment to pay rent, or whether it would be better to build?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know that we figured the cost of this particular building.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to ask that on this one item for the rental of an entire building you furnish information as to the value of the building rented and whether the Government is paying as rental a high percentage on the value of the building.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where is that building?

Gen. SHARPE. At First and M Streets.

Mr. CALDWELL. Who owns it?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know.

Mr. McKELLAR. First and M Streets NW.?

Gen. SHARPE. Northeast.

Mr. ANTHONY. The Government seems to be renting quarters all over the town.

Mr. KAHN. I think we had some information before the House a year or two ago showing how much we were paying for rented quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you are asking for an appropriation for the rent of quartermaster stable at \$2,700, and in the next paragraph for a quartermaster stable and storehouse at \$4,938. Where would you have the stable?

Capt. OURY. The stable has been removed from there.

Gen. SHARPE. That is nothing but a storehouse.

Mr. McKELLAR. Which paragraph is that?

Gen. SHARPE. That is the item for a stable and storehouse at \$4,938.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where is that?

Gen. SHARPE. That is at 1514 Eckington Place NE.

Mr. McKELLAR. You have not any stable there, but for a quartermaster storehouse you pay a rental of \$4,938?

Gen. SHARPE. It is now used entirely as a storehouse.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where is the quartermaster stable for which you pay \$2,700?

Gen. SHARPE. That is on Virginia Avenue at Eighteenth Street, back of the War Department.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then there is an item for quartermaster stable and warehouse, \$3,600. Where is that?

Gen. SHARPE. That is the Dupont Storage Co., and we have stored there hay, forage, bedding, harness, and equipment pertaining to public and private animals.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where is that?

Gen. SHARPE. That is at 236 Nineteenth Street NW.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is housed there?

Gen. SHARPE. That is a warehouse and stable. We have there public animals pertaining to the Washington depot and private animals of officers on duty in Washington, and the storage of hay, bedding, harness, etc., pertaining to such animals.

Mr. McKELLAR. What do you mean by public and private animals?

Gen. SHARPE. Public animals are owned by the Government. Private animals are those which the officers stationed at Washington own. Those who own their mounts are allowed a stable for them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do we not make an allowance for that in any other appropriation?



Gen. SHARPE. Not for those in Washington; that is all provided for in this item.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item for the Army Medical School, amounting to \$7,920. I notice that item read in the bill last year "Five floors for Army Medical School, \$8,680." What is the reason for that change in the language?

Gen. SHARPE. The language is the same as last year. That school is located at 721 Thirteenth Street NW.

Mr. KAHN. The Surgeon General will be able to give us the information in regard to that paragraph?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know the reason for the change in the language of the paragraph.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose Gen. Scriven or Maj. Squiers can tell us about the items for the Signal Corps, and the Surgeon General can tell us about this paragraph.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where is the depot quartermaster office for which you are asking \$2,500?

Gen. SHARPE. That is opposite the War Department, at 532 Seventeenth Street.

Mr. McKELLAR. What does that consist of?

Gen. SHARPE. It is a building by itself. We have got to have an enormous increase in the available room there for clerks.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is it used for?

Gen. SHARPE. The depot quartermaster's office.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where is the garage, Quartermaster Corps, for which you are asking \$1,500 for rent?

Gen. SHARPE. That is at the Du Pont Storage Co., 236 Nineteenth Street NW.

Mr. McKELLAR. You pay two rentals to that company, one of \$3,600 to the Du Pont Storage Co. for a stable and warehouse, and then \$1,500 additional to the same concern for rent of a garage?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. The garage is for automobiles and motor trucks, as follows: 4 trucks, 11 automobiles, belonging to depot quartermaster; 6 automobiles, 1 delivery wagon, belonging to White House, and 2 automobiles and 1 delivery wagon belonging to Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why are these quarters rented in piecemeal fashion?

Gen. SHARPE. They have to store automobiles and trucks in a different place from the other things. They are not allowed by the city to store automobiles in anything except a concrete-floored building.

Mr. FIELDS. Those things are not all in the same building?

Gen. SHARPE. They are stored in different buildings, but the buildings belong to the same company.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many automobiles and trucks have you in that building?

Gen. SHARPE. I have those figures which I will insert in the record.

Mr. McKELLAR. What automobiles are stored there?

Gen. SHARPE. Automobiles belonging to the Government.

Mr. McKELLAR. To the quartermaster's office?

Gen. SHARPE. To the quartermaster's office, the White House, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. KAHN. The quartermaster furnishes automobiles to all the general officers in the department, does he not?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; there is only one general officer furnished an automobile. I would like to say further, that we do furnish automobiles to attending surgeons, little runabouts, but those are not machines for general officers. There is only one automobile furnished to general officers.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will you explain this paragraph for rent for quarters for attending surgeon and retiring board?

Gen. SHARPE. That is, the attending surgeon for officers and men on duty here in Washington.

Mr. CALDWELL. Is that for rent or salary?

Gen. SHARPE. That is for rental.

Mr. CALDWELL. You provide rent for an office for them?

Gen. SHARPE. Oh, yes. The office is now on the corner of Connecticut Avenue and L Street.

The CHAIRMAN. You provided six rooms for them last year.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is that the only dispensary in the city for officers and men stationed here?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is the dispensary used by all practicing Army surgeons here?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

*Statement of square feet available for use of Government, cost thereof per month, assessed valuation of buildings and land, monthly rental rate, etc., and percentage total rental paid on assessed valuation, in connection with present rentals by the War Department, in Washington, D. C., as itemized in the estimate for fiscal year 1918, under Appropriation, "Rental of buildings, District of Columbia."*

Army Medical School, 462-464 Louisiana Avenue NW.:

Entire building occupied by the Government.	
Available space for Government use.....	square feet.. 38,752
Rate paid per square foot per month.....	\$0.0258
Assessed valuation of building and land.....	\$79,512
Monthly rental, including heat and elevator service (rent proper \$660; heat \$340).....	\$1,000
Total rental proper per annum.....	\$7,920

Aviation Corps, Mills Building Annex:

Total floor space in rooms 722, 823, 825, 826, 827, and 828, exclusively used by the Government (approximately one thirty-fifth of building); toilets, halls, and elevator used in common with other tenants.....	square feet.. 1,894
Rate paid per square foot per month.....	\$0.0633
Assessed valuation of building and land.....	\$340,627
Assessed valuation of part occupied (approximately one thirty-fifth of building).....	\$9,732.20
Monthly rental, including heat, light and elevator service.....	\$120
Rental proper not including heat and light.....	\$80

Army Dispensary, Connecticut Avenue and L Street, NW.:

Available floor space for Government use (toilet, halls, elevator, and janitor service used in common with other tenants).....	square feet.. 4,382
Toilet and halls.....	do.. 1,270
Rate paid per square foot per month.....	\$0.05683
Assessed valuation of building and land.....	\$85,391
One-third assessed valuation of building and land.....	\$28,463.66
Rental per month, including heat, light, and janitor service (approximately one-third of building occupied by Government).....	\$250
Rental proper not including heat and light.....	\$166.66
Field medical supply depot, First and M Streets NE.:	
Entire building occupied by Government.....	
Available floor space for Government use.....	square feet.. 56,926
Rate paid per square foot per month.....	\$0.011
Assessed valuation of building and land.....	\$104,649
Rental proper per month.....	\$663.93
Rental per annum.....	\$7,967.10

Office, depot quartermaster, 532 Seventeenth Street NW.:

Entire building occupied by the Government.	
Available space for Government use.....	square feet.. 7,024
Rate per square foot per month.....	\$0.029
Assessed valuation of building and land.....	\$22,048
Monthly rental, not including heat and light (only 4,063 square feet suitable for office purposes).....	\$208.33

## Signal Corps Laboratory, 710-712 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.:

Entire building occupied by Government.		
Available floor space for Government use.	square feet.	5,714
Assessed valuation of building and land.		\$19,200
Rate paid per square foot per month.		\$0.0305
Monthly rental (not including heat and light).		\$175

## Quartermaster's garage and stable, 234-236 Nineteenth Street NW.:

Entire building occupied by Government.		
Available space.	square feet.	26,060
Rate paid per square foot per month.		\$0.016
Assessed valuation of building and land.		\$24,796
Monthly rental (not including heat and light).		\$425

## Quartermaster's stable, 230 Nineteenth Street NW.:

Entire building occupied by Government.		
Available space.	square feet.	21,920
Rate paid per square foot per month.		\$0.0102
Assessed valuation of building and land.		\$19,506
Monthly rental (not including heat and light).		\$225

## Quartermaster's storehouse, 1514 Eckington Place NE.:

Entire building occupied by Government.		
Available space.	square feet.	36,382
Rate paid per square foot per month.		\$0.0113
Assessed valuation of building and land.		\$27,024
Monthly rental (not including heat and light).		\$411.50

Total estimated rental cost for fiscal year 1918.		\$42,225.10
Total assessed valuation of buildings or parts of buildings occupied.		\$334,929.86
Percentage of total rental proper paid on total valuation (assessed).		12.6

It is not believed that the assessed valuations represent the true value of the different properties. For instance, the building wherein the office of the depot quartermaster is located, 532 Seventeenth Street NW., is assessed at \$22,048. It is thought that the building could not be purchased for twice that amount.

## ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

## SYNOPSIS OF COMMUNICATION RECEIVED AND INDORSED OUT.

Dated: June 3, 1916. Date received in: Q. M. G. 6-15-16.

From: Commandant, Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

To: Surgeon General, United States Army.

Removal of Army Medical School from present location.

1. The building at present occupied by this school is entirely too small to accommodate the much larger classes that will require instruction from now on, and is also very poorly adapted to the purposes for which it is being used. It is rented for \$10,000 a year, including heating, lighting, and elevator service; contains only 24,000 square feet of floor space and affords very cramped accommodations for even the small classes hitherto instructed in it.

2. For \$7,500 a year the Government can rent the premises located at 460-464 Louisiana Avenue NW., opposite Judiciary Square, which contains more than twice the floor space of the building now occupied; is much better adapted in every way to the purposes of the school; affords much better arrangements for teaching purposes; and will accommodate much larger classes. The rental of \$7,500 a year, however, does not include the cost of maintenance—heating, lighting, gas, and electric current for the several laboratories, elevator service, nor the services of an engineer and fireman. It is difficult to estimate accurately the cost of maintenance of the building, but it is not liable to run the aggregate expense more than \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year above the cost of the present very much smaller building. This is considered a liberal estimate.

3. It is requested that the matter be taken up with the Quartermaster General's Office and, if that office is willing to pay the expense of maintenance in addition to the rental of \$7,500, it is recommended that the school be moved to the new location.

WM. H. A.

[First Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

June 10, 1916.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1. Forwarded. The Army Medical School at present occupies the five upper stories of No. 721 Thirteenth Street NW., this city, the lower floor being used by various stores. It is dark, dingy, and undignified, and not well adapted to the needs of the school.

2. With the considerable increase in the Medical Corps of the Army and the additional instruction desirable for the members of the Medical Corps of the National

Guard, necessitated by the Army bill just passed, the classes will be larger than can be accommodated in the present quarters.

3. A larger building is therefore urgently needed, and it is strongly recommended that the request made herein be approved.

WM. C. GORGAS,  
*Surgeon General, United States Army.*

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*June 15, 1915.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

For remark.

By order of the Secretary of War.

W. M. WRIGHT, *Adjutant General.*

[Ninth indorsement.]

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,  
*June 29, 1916.*

To The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. Returned. In connection with the recommendation of the commandant, Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., that steps be taken to relinquish the present building, 721 Thirteenth Street, and rent in lieu thereof the building located at 460-464 Louisiana Avenue NW., this office suggested on June 16, 1916, that a statement be obtained from the owner what the Government will be required to pay for the building proper without maintenance and with maintenance. The commandant, Army Medical School, now submits a statement obtained from the owner, wherein it is noted that in reply to query No. 1, the rental for building proper, without maintenance, will be \$7,500 per annum; in reply to query No. 2, the owner will supply all maintenance and building proper, without electricity, for \$12,000 per annum, stating that no proposition can be submitted on that item.

2. An inspection has been made of the proposed building by an engineer of this office, and it is found that this building can be maintained at a total cost of \$12,220 per year to the Government, including electricity, which can be obtained at Government rate and 40 per cent less than cost to the owner. It is evident therefore that the rate given by the owner of \$12,000 per annum, with the additional cost of electricity, would exceed the total cost of the building if maintained by the Government.

3. In view of the above, it is recommended that the rate of \$7,500 per annum, without maintenance, be accepted, it being understood that the Government will have the option of renewal for five years and that the building will be placed in complete repair to the satisfaction of the commandant, Army Medical School, at the earliest practicable date.

4. It is considered that the estimates for fiscal year 1917 are sufficient to cover whatever increased cost may result if the proposed move is approved by the Secretary of War.

H. G. SHARPE,  
*Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps,*  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*

[Tenth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*July 3, 1916.*

Through the Surgeon General to the Quartermaster General, approved by the Secretary of War as recommended by the Quartermaster General in the ninth indorsement.

W. M. WRIGHT, *Adjutant General.*

[Eleventh indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*July 5, 1916.*

To The QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Noted.

[Seventeenth indorsement.]

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER.

*Washington, D. C., August 1, 1916.*

To QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.

1. Returned. Recommending that the premises 460-464 Louisiana Avenue NW. be rented for \$12,000 per year, including heat, elevator service, etc., as outlined in the sixth indorsement.

2. It is considered that a lease including these features at \$12,000 per annum would be cheaper to the Government than one at \$7,500 without them.

3. The lessors are willing to accept such a lease, and have signed one, which is inclosed, in accordance with verbal instructions from your office.

*Major Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.**In charge of Depot.*

[Eighteenth indorsement.]

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,

*August 3, 1916.*

To The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. Returned. Upon further investigation and consideration, this office concurs in the opinion of the depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., expressed in the preceding indorsement, and it is recommended that authority be granted to enter into lease for the premises No. 460-464 Louisiana Avenue NW., at the rate of \$12,000 per year, including heat, elevator service, etc., as outlined in the sixth indorsement herewith, and the recommendation of this office, contained in the ninth indorsement, dated June 29, 1916, is hereby rescinded.

2. The total cost to the Government under this new arrangement will be the same as that under the first proposition, but the Government will be at an advantage as the lease herewith requires that all repairs to the building be done by the lessor.

3. Return of all papers desired.

H. G. SHARPE,

*Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps.**Acting Quartermaster General.*

[Nineteenth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*August 8, 1916.*

Through the Surgeon General, to the Quartermaster General, approved by the Secretary of War, as recommended in the eighteenth indorsement hereon.

T. O. MURPHY,

*Adjutant General.*

[Twentieth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*August 15, 1916.*

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

Noted.

H. P. BIRMINGHAM.

*Acting Surgeon General.*

H. C. FISHER.

*Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps.*

DECEMBER 18, 1916.

Lease is now in effect with the Capital City Benefit Society, lessor of building at No. 460-464 Louisiana Avenue NW., occupied by the Army Medical School, at a monthly rental of \$1,000. This rental is divided under appropriations concerned as follows: Rental of buildings, District of Columbia, \$660 per month; supplies, services, and transportation, \$340 per month.

It will therefore be noted that the total cost under appropriation "Rental of buildings, District of Columbia," for the fiscal year 1918, will be twelve times \$660, or a total of \$7,920, as shown in detailed estimate herewith.

## Item 362. Rental of Buildings, District of Columbia.

*Cost fiscal year 1916.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
United States.....	\$32,585.10		\$32,585.10
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	32,585.10		32,585.10

*Appropriations.*

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$45,967.00
Fiscal year 1917.....	42,039.10

*Estimate fiscal year 1918.*

	Current re- quirements.	New con- struction.	Total.
For present strength:			
United States.....	\$42,225.10		\$42,225.10
Philippine Islands.....			
Total.....	42,225.10		42,225.10

NOTE.—There have been no expenditures under items 363, 363a, 364, and 365 (rental of quarters) during fiscal year 1916 under this appropriation, nor were any amounts estimated for these purposes during fiscal years 1917 and 1918. It is therefore recommended that the above-mentioned item numbers be eliminated from the estimates.

REMARKS.—The services to be procured under this item are the rental of offices, storehouses, garages, stables, recruiting stations, etc., in the District of Columbia.

Below is a list showing the buildings or portions of buildings rented in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1916 under this item:

Location and use:	Rate per annum.
First and M Streets NE., storehouse, field medical supply depot.....	\$5,567.10
1720 H Street NW. (to Mar. 1, 1916), office attending surgeon, retiring boards, etc.....	666.67
Connecticut Avenue and L Street NW. (Mar. 1 to June 30), office attending surgeon, retiring boards, etc.....	333.33
Dupont Storage Co., garage.....	1,500.00
Dupont Storage Co., stable and warehouse.....	3,000.00
1514 Eckington Place, storehouse and stable.....	4,938.00
Virginia Avenue NW., stable and warehouse.....	2,700.00
1710-1712 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Signal Corps laboratory, etc.....	2,100.00
532 Seventeenth Street NW., office depot quartermaster.....	2,500.00
721 Thirteenth Street NW., Army Medical School.....	8,680.00
Total.....	32,585.10

## Buildings rented during fiscal year 1917:

Location and use:	Rate per annum.
First and M Streets NE., field medical supply depot.....	\$7,967.10
Connecticut Avenue and L Street, office attending surgeon.....	3,000.00
Dupont Storage Co., garage.....	1,500.00
Dupont Storage Co., stable and warehouse.....	3,000.00
1514 Eckington Place, storehouse and stable.....	4,938.00
Virginia Avenue NW., stable and warehouse.....	2,700.00
1710-1712 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Signal Corps laboratory.....	2,100.00
532 Seventeenth Street NW., office depot quartermaster.....	2,500.00
460 Louisiana Avenue NW., Army Medical School.....	8,680.00
1140 Fifteenth Street NW., storage campaign badges.....	54.00
Mills Building, Seventeenth Street, office Aviation Corps.....	5,000.00
Total.....	42,039.10

## Proposed rentals fiscal year 1918:

Location and use:	Rate per annum.
First and M Streets NE., field medical supply depot.....	\$7,967.10
Connecticut Avenue and L Street, office attending surgeon.....	3,000.00
Dupont Storage Co., garage.....	1,500.00
Dupont Storage Co., stable and warehouse.....	3,600.00
1514 Eckington Place, storehouse and stable.....	4,938.00
Virginia Avenue NW., stable and warehouse.....	2,700.00
1710-1712 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Signal Corps laboratory.....	2,100.00
532 Seventeenth Street NW., office depot quartermaster.....	2,500.00
460 Louisiana Avenue NW., Army Medical School.....	7,920.00
Mills Building, Seventeenth Street, office Aviation Corps.....	5,000.00
Recruiting stations, miscellaneous.....	1,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>42,224.10</b>

Increase of fiscal year 1918 over fiscal year 1917, \$186.

RENTAL OF SUITABLE BUILDINGS OR PARTS OF BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
FOR USE AS RECRUITING STATIONS.

The following correspondence is of record in connection with the necessity of providing funds for the rental of recruiting stations in the District of Columbia:

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZED MILITIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Mobilization Camp, Fort Myer, Va., July 21, 1916.*

From: Commanding Officer, Mobilization Camp, Fort Myer, Va.

To: Commanding General, Eastern Department.

Subject: Recruiting service—Rent of quarters.

1. Recruiting officer, Capt. Douglas S. Bliss, has forwarded direct to the quartermaster, Eastern Department, an estimate of the requirements for recruiting service. In his estimate he includes rent, including phone and light, \$200. The following information is given, showing the needs for recruiting office:

2. Instructions covering recruiting service are to utilize United States recruiting offices, public buildings, or armories in preference to renting. There is no Army recruiting station in Washington. There is no public building that is available for this work. The armories of the National Guard, one located at 230 First Street, and the other at 472 L Street NW., are so inaccessible and out of the line of travel that I would not recommend relying on recruiting stations at either.

3. Six weeks ago the National Guard of the District of Columbia established a military exhibit at 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue. This attracted thousands, and since that time has been used as a recruiting station, it being furnished without charge by the owner. He has notified us, however, that he is not willing to continue it further without charge. It is a very large store which rents at \$300 per month, but it has been vacant for some time. The owner offers the use of it for \$200 per month. The adjoining store, not so large, but large enough for a recruiting station, can be obtained for \$150 per month.

4. I strongly recommend that the recruiting station be continued in the present building or the one adjoining. There has been an extensive amount of advertising, both in the press and through dodgers passed around in base-ball parks and moving-picture theaters announcing 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue as the recruiting station, and in my opinion, it would be a "penny wise pound foolish" policy now to abandon this location and establish a recruiting station in a public building or armory.

5. If authority is granted to lease either one of these buildings, please wire, sending by mail the necessary form short-term lease.

W. E. HARVEY.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT,  
*August 16, 1916.*

To The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. It is recommended that suitable accommodations for a recruiting station for the National Guard, District of Columbia, be furnished in the city of Washington in some public building and thus avoid the expense of renting accommodations for this purpose.

2. If it becomes absolutely necessary to rent accommodations for this recruiting station in the city of Washington, it is not considered that a greater monthly rental than \$25 should be paid for the same, as that is the general average for these accommodations now being paid in other cities.

LEONARD WOOD,  
Major General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
August 18, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,  
August 21, 1916.

To The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. Returned. In communication herewith, the commanding officer of the mobilization camp at Fort Myer, Va., reviews the situation concerning the recruiting stations in the city of Washington, D. C. States that the building at 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., has been used free of charge, as an exhibit and recruiting station, but that the owner declines to allow it further to be used free of charge, and requests rental of \$200 per month therefor.

2. The commanding general, Eastern Department, in the first indorsement, above, recommends that suitable accommodations for a recruiting station for the National Guard, District of Columbia, be furnished in the city of Washington in some public building, but does not consider that a greater monthly rental than \$25 should be paid therefor, that being the average for these accommodations in other cities.

3. All buildings rented by this office, in the District of Columbia, are under the appropriation "Rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps, District of Columbia" (see line 20, p. 53, of act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, H. R. 16460, 64th Cong.), and covers only items which are specifically mentioned therein.

4. There appears to be no building rented by the Quartermaster Corps in the city of Washington in which accommodations can be provided for the purpose requested herein.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Acting Quartermaster General.*  
By I. W. LITTELL,  
*Colonel, Quartermaster Corps.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
August 22, 1916.

To the COMMANDING GENERAL, EASTERN DEPARTMENT,  
*Governors Island, N. Y.:*

1. Attention is invited to third indorsement from which it appears that there is no building rented by the Quartermaster Corps in the city of Washington in which accommodations can be provided for recruiting purposes for the District of Columbia National Guard.

2. The amount of rental to be paid for a suitable recruiting station for the National Guard is entirely within the discretion of the department commander.

By order of the Secretary of War.

G. W. READ, *Adjutant General.*

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DEPARTMENT,  
August 26, 1916.

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. It is not understood that the question of rental of a suitable recruiting station in the District of Columbia is within the discretion of the department commander, in view of the acts of Congress of June 22, 1874 (18 Stat., 144), March 3, 1877 (19 Stat., 370), and August 5, 1882 (22 Stat., 241).

2. Further instructions are accordingly requested.

LEONARD WOOD,  
*Major General, Commanding.*



[Sixth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
August 30, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

For remark and recommendation.

By order of the Secretary of War.

G. W. READ, *Adjutant General.*

[Seventh indorsement.]

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,  
September 1, 1916.

To THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY:

1. Returned. The act of March 3, 1877, provides:

"Hereafter no contract shall be made for the rent of any building or part of any building, to be used for the purposes of the government in the District of Columbia, until an appropriation therefor shall have been made in terms by Congress, and that this clause shall be referred as notice to all contractors or lessors of any such building or any part of such building."

2. The appropriation for fiscal year 1917 conforms with the above restriction. Therefore no funds are available to cover the rental of a recruiting station in Washington during fiscal year 1917.

3. Instructions are requested as to whether it is considered desirable to include an item under appropriation, "Rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps, District of Columbia," to cover one or more recruiting stations, when preparing the estimates for fiscal year 1918.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps, Acting Quartermaster General.*

[Eighth indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
September 5, 1916.

To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

1. The Adjutant General recommends that an item to cover a recruiting station in the District of Columbia be included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1918.

2. The return of this paper is desired.

G. W. READ, *Adjutant General.*

The sum of \$1,000 has therefore been added to the estimate for fiscal year 1918 to cover the rental of suitable buildings or parts of buildings in the District of Columbia for use as recruiting stations.

**Item 363. Rental of Quarters for Officers.**

No expenditures were made under this item during fiscal year 1916, as all officers on duty in Washington are on a commutation status.

Estimate is not submitted for fiscal year 1918 for above reason.

**Item 363a. Rental of Quarters for Nurses.**

No expenditures were made under this item during fiscal year 1916, as all nurses on duty in Washington are on a commutation status.

Estimate is not submitted for fiscal year 1918 for above reason.

**Item 364. Rental of Quarters for Noncommissioned Officers.**

No expenditures were made under this item during fiscal year 1916, as all noncommissioned officers on duty in Washington are on a commutation status.

Estimate is not submitted for fiscal year 1918 for the above reason.

**Item 365. Rental of Quarters for Privates.**

No expenditures were made under this item during fiscal year 1916, as all privates on duty in Washington are on a commutation status.

Estimate is not submitted for fiscal year 1918 for the above reason.

*Estimate "Rent of buildings, District of Columbia," fiscal year 1918.*

Item No.	Purpose.	Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for fiscal year 1918.		
			Present strength.		
			Current requirements.	New construction.	Total.
362	Rental of buildings, District of Columbia.....	\$34,639.10	\$42,225.10		\$42,225.10
363	Rental of quarters for officers.....				
363a	Rental of quarters for nurses.....				
364	Rental of quarters for noncommissioned officers.....				
365	Rental of quarters for privates.....				
		34,639.10	42,225.10		42,225.10

*Comparison between appropriations for fiscal years 1916, 1917, and estimate for 1918, appropriation "Rental of Buildings, District of Columbia."*

	Appropriated fiscal year 1916.	Appropriated fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for 1918.
Field medical supply depot.....	\$5,587.10	\$7,967.10	\$7,967.10
Signal Corps test rooms.....	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Quartermaster stables.....	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Quartermaster stables and storehouse.....	4,938.00	4,938.00	4,938.00
Do.....	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Army Medical School.....	8,680.00	8,680.00	7,920.00
Office of attending surgeon.....	1,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Depot quartermaster's office.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Garage, Quartermaster Corps.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Store room, Quartermaster Corps.....	54.00	54.00	( <sup>1</sup> )
Quarters for officers and enlisted men.....	13,347.90	( <sup>2</sup> )	
Office Aviation Section, Signal Corps.....		\$ 5,000.00	5,000.00
Recruiting offices.....			1,000.00
Total.....	45,987.00	42,039.10	42,225.10
Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.....	42,039.10		42,039.10
Decrease, 1917 over 1916.....	3,947.90		
Increase, estimate 1918 over appropriation 1917.....			186.00

<sup>1</sup> Increase of \$2,400 due to rental of basement of building, additional Medical Corps supplies.<sup>2</sup> Decrease of \$760 in rental proper, caused by moving to new location.<sup>3</sup> Increase of \$2,000. Increased demands on this office necessitated new quarters. Includes heat and light.<sup>4</sup> Decrease of \$54 due to not being required during fiscal year 1918.<sup>5</sup> Decrease of \$13,347.90 due to officers and enlisted men being placed on a commutation status.<sup>6</sup> Increase of \$5,000 due to necessity of hiring office for Aviation Section, Signal Corps.<sup>7</sup> Increase of \$1,000 caused by recommendation of The Adjutant General of the Army that funds be appropriated during fiscal year 1918 for rental of one or more recruiting stations in the District of Columbia.

## CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for claims for damages to and loss of private property, and the amount asked for is \$5,000, which is the same as was appropriated last year.

Gen. SHARPE. We had \$5,000 last year.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much has been spent?

Gen. SHARPE. All of it has been spent, but \$1.28. We have these claims in addition to that:

Name and address.	Nature of claim.	Amount.
L. W. Harris, 170 Pickett Street, South Portland, Me.	For damages to house by heavy gun firing at Fort Preble, Me., on July 10 and 12, 1915, being for one window blown out and damage to plastering on walls and ceiling.	\$260. 00
Mexico Northwestern Ry. Co., Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.	For value of lumber taken from stock pens at Embarcadero and Don Luis by United States soldiers in March, 1916, and used in repairing cars and for fuel, and also for material and labor furnished to restore stock pens.	1, 917. 66
Henry Feuerbach, 1137 West Calhoun Avenue, Springfield, Ill.	For personal injuries received by being run into by a horse ridden by Pvt. P. W. Oberg, Battery F, First Illinois Field Artillery, in streets of Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17, 1916, and damage to his bicycle.	20. 40
Emil H. Jahnz, Station 20, Charleston, S. C.	For damages to house and well and crockery bowl broken at Moultrieville, S. C., by heavy gun firing at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in May, 1916.	28. 00
T. J. McGorrick, Station 20, Moultrieville, S. C.	For damages to house by heavy gun firing at Fort Moultrie, S. C., from May 1 to 6, 1916.	220. 95
William Relph, Alta Loma, Cal.	For damages to his two automobiles by being run into by an aeroplane piloted by Lieut. J. H. Wheeler, Twenty-fifth Infantry, near Alta Loma, Cal., on July 28, 1916.	195. 00
John H. Klusman, Cucamonga, Cal.	For damages to his automobile by being run into by an aeroplane piloted by Lieut. J. H. Wheeler, Twenty-fifth Infantry, near Alta Loma, Cal., on July 28, 1916.	147. 00
Miss B. R. Young, care of A. A. Young, Honolulu, Hawaii.	For damages to windows and doors of her residence in Kalia Road, Waikiki, Honolulu, Hawaii, by gunfire at Fort De Russey, Hawaii, during target practice on Aug. 16 and 23, 1916.	28. 55
Mr. John E. Blanchard, Station 20, Moultrieville, S. C.	For damages to house by heavy gun firing at Fort Moultrie, S. C., between May 1 and 6, 1916.	200. 70
B. Buckley, Station 20, Moultrieville, S. C.	do.....	28. 01
Isaac Greenfield, 131 Mesquite Street, San Antonio, Tex.	For damages incurred by having his wagon run into on streets of San Antonio by an ambulance belonging to the Medical Department on Oct. 9, 1916.	150. 00
Mrs. S. T. May, 463 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C.	For damages to cottage on Sullivans Island, S. C., by heavy gun firing at Fort Moultrie, S. C., between May 1 and 6, 1916.	181. 40

#### SUPPLY OF TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to go back to the item for supplies for the Army. How are you sending supplies to Gen. Pershing's command?

Gen. SHARPE. They are sent out by motor trucks.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are you using the railroad at all for sending supplies; that is, the railroad in Mexico?

Gen. SHARPE. As Col. Baker explained yesterday, the railroad is being used for the shipment of some hay and forage, but not for munitions.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are you paying duty on those supplies to the de facto Government of Mexico, the supplies which are sent across the line to Gen. Pershing's forces?

Gen. SHARPE. The shipments are made in the name of an individual and they correspond to supplies which he would be permitted to handle.

Mr. ANTHONY. They are sent over the railroad?

Gen. SHARPE. They are sent over the railroad.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are duties paid on those supplies destined for Gen. Pershing's command?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; duty is paid on those supplies.

Mr. ANTHONY. This Government pays that duty to the de facto Mexican Government?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; but not directly.

Mr. ANTHONY. In regard to the supplies that go directly across the line to Gen. Pershing's forces, are you paying duty to the de facto Mexican Government on those?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. They are not inspected?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. There is no interference with our military supply trains?

Gen. SHARPE. Not that I know of.

Mr. ANTHONY. And no duty is paid on the supplies in those supply trains?

Gen. SHARPE. No duty is paid on those.

Mr. ANTHONY. Duty is only paid on the supplies sent over the railroad?

Gen. SHARPE. Only on what is sent over the railroad and consigned to a private individual.

Mr. CALDWELL. Which is the more expensive way to transport those supplies?

Mr. ANTHONY. The only question in my mind was why we should pay any duty at all. It seems a farce to me that we should pay duty on supplies for an army in Mexico, ostensibly sent there to maintain an existing government.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have you any figures as to the comparative cost of shipping those supplies, showing which is the more economical way?

Mr. KAHN. We wanted to send them over the railroad, but Carranza refused to allow that. That is why we sent the motor trucks there.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is new:

Vocational training: For the employment of the necessary civilian instructors in the most important trades, for the purchase of carpenter's, machinist's, plumber's, mason's, electrician's, and such other tools and equipment as may be required, including machines used in connection with the trades, for the purchase of material and other supplies necessary for instruction and training purposes and the construction of such buildings for shops, storage, and shelter of machinery as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of section twenty-seven of the act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, authorizing in addition to the military training of soldiers while in the active service, means for securing an opportunity to study and receive instruction upon educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial, and general business occupations, part of this instruction to consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanics arts, \$200,000.

Gen. SHARPE. This item is provided for in the national defense act, and the total amount asked for is \$200,000.

Section 27, national defense act, provides for the vocational training of enlisted men of the Regular Army, as follows

In addition to military training, soldiers while in the active service shall hereafter be given the opportunity to study and receive instruction upon educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial, and general business occupations. Civilian teachers may be employed to aid the Army officers in giving such instruction, and part of this instruction may consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanic arts. The Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, shall prescribe rules and regulations for conducting the instruction herein provided for, and the Secretary of War shall have the power at all times to suspend, increase, or decrease the amount of such instruction ordered as may in his judgment be consistent with the requirements of military instruction and service of the soldier.

No estimate of funds required for this purpose was submitted for the fiscal year 1917.

The \$200,000 asked for in the estimate for fiscal year 1918, contemplates the hire of such suitable civilian instructors as may be deemed necessary, and the purchase of such tools, equipment, materials, appliances, etc., as may be necessary in connection with instruction in the various trades, and the purchase of such textbooks as may be required in connection with such instruction and such other courses as may be taken up by these schools when established.

Mr. McKELLAR. Where would these schools be located?

Gen. SHARPE. I could not tell you that.

Mr. McKELLAR. This is simply to provide the money, in accordance with the provisions of the national defense act?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. It is in accordance with section 27 of the national defense act.

Mr. McKELLAR. The location of the schools has not been decided upon?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The national defense act authorizes the Secretary of War to instruct the soldiers in vocational training.

Mr. McKELLAR. But it seems to me we ought to know where he is going to locate the schools. We ought at least to have an outline of the scheme which the War Department has in mind for the establishment of vocational training.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is what method was adopted to enable you to arrive at this amount.

Gen. SHARPE. We were instructed to put the amount in at \$200,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think the department ought to ask for that sum of money without at least outlining to us how it is going to be spent.

Mr. KAHN. The secretary can probably explain that. The quartermaster general simply received instructions to put that amount in the estimates for this item.

#### FILING EQUIPMENT FOR THE ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is also new:

Filing equipment for the Army: For the purchase and supply of filing cases and other filing equipment for the installation in the Military Establishment of an improved system of recording and filing correspondence, to be immediately available, \$45,000.

Mr. KAHN. Would that new filing system save any money to the Government?

Gen. SHARPE. It is contemplated to install at posts in the United States and its island possessions a system of filing correspondence under a subjective classification in lieu of the present system of recording correspondence on cards—commonly known as the card system.

The equipment required for the installation and maintenance of a correspondence file under the subjective classification system is as follows:

Four-drawer upright sections, with sanitary base, at an approximate cost of \$22.50 each. Making allowances for guide cards and folders, each drawer has a capacity of approximately 1,000 papers, or 4,000 for the section.

Three by five inch cabinets for special index cards at an average cost of \$5 each cabinet, 2, 4, and 6 drawer cabinets used.

Heavy press-board guides, 9 by 15 inches, at \$2.85 per 100 for the plain, and \$6.60 for those with alphabetical subdivisions.

Folders, light-weight manila, 9 by 15 inches, at 40 cents per 100.

Alphabetical guides, 3 by 5 inches, for special index, at \$1.25 per 100.

Index cards, 5 by 3 inches, at \$1 per 1,000.

Punches and stamps, at \$3.15 per set.

Fasteners, at \$7.50 per 1,000.

Out-charge cards, lists of papers, cross references, and tracers.

The following statement shows the number of posts, etc., to be supplied:

<b>Eastern Department:</b>	
Headquarters of coast-defense commands.....	35
Posts.....	28
<b>Central Department.....</b>	14
<b>Southern Department.....</b>	8
<b>Western Department:</b>	
Headquarters, coast-defense commands.....	4
Posts.....	20
<b>Hawaiian Department: Posts, etc.....</b>	7
<b>Independent stations, such as arsenals, recruit depots, disciplinary barracks, depots, and general hospitals.....</b>	27

To provide for installation and maintenance for offices as listed above, it is estimated that the following equipment will be necessary:

1,275 filing sections.....	\$28,687.50
500 cabinets, 3 by 5 inches.....	2,500.00
Guide cards, index cards, folders, punches, fasteners.....	13,812.50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>45,000.00</b>

The following extract from hearings by the Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives, on an estimate submitted by the War Department, fiscal year 1917 for like purpose fully explains the advantages of the vertical filing system over the card system.

**EXTRACT FROM HEARINGS ON THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1917, BEFORE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.** With your permission, I shall introduce for the record an explanation of what that item means. I will not burden you with reading it.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

In accordance with directions of the Secretary of War, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, on November 14, 1912, a board was constituted, composed of employees of the department, to prepare for the War Department a subjective filing system, under which the correspondence and records should be filed subjectively along logical lines or upon a basis of relativity under a decimal system of numbering.

This committee made an exhaustive investigation of similar systems in use by certain corporations, notably the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., and certain business firms. It was also found that certain departments and bureaus of the Government were employing either the flat filing system or the flat filing under a subjective classification, among them being the following: The State Department, wherein this system has been in operation for several years with a high degree of success; the office of the Secretary and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior Department; the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Bureau of Public Roads, Agricultural Department; and the Weather Bureau.

As a result of this investigation the committee decided that the system in question represented the latest and best development of record keeping, and that it was entirely feasible of adoption for the department.

The following reasons were presented by the board to the Secretary of War as supporting its conclusions, viz:

1. The economy which such system would undoubtedly effect over the present one.
2. Simplicity of finding and filing correspondence, there being one process involved in the proposed system as against three processes in the existing one in obtaining correspondence from the files.
3. A prompter discharge of business.
4. The automatic consolidation of correspondence pertaining to the same subject.
5. A capacity for logical and unlimited expansion.

After 14 months of continuous labor the committee, under its orders from the Secretary, produced the volume known as "War Department correspondence file, a subjective decimal classification with relative index for arranging and filing War Department correspondence." The work involved was of great magnitude, owing to the diverse and far-reaching activities of the department.

This system is based in the main upon the Dewey decimal system so largely in use in libraries throughout the country.

On the physical side it involves the necessity of flat filing vertically in folders in drawers, as shown by photograph herewith. This is in marked contradistinction to the old system in force in the department of folding papers in three folds and filing them in narrow file boxes, as also shown by photograph herewith. It should require no argument to demonstrate the economy of effort in flat filing over the folded method. The flat filing is employed in up-to-date offices, both within and without the Government service.

It is necessary to advert briefly to the record system which has been in force in the department since 1894.

Under the card-record system a letter received would have several index and cross-reference cards made, the average number for each communication being about three. The letter is then recorded or transcribed in full on a record card, the necessary action taken, and such action also inscribed on the record card, thus making the record card a more or less complete transcript of the case. The documents themselves would then go on what is called a document file, and usually the record card would be the source of reference in any future handling of the case, rather than the documents themselves. It will be noted that this involves three processes in handling papers.

Papers and documents under the old system were numbered chronologically in a continuous series of numbers upon receipt. These numbers are arbitrarily assigned to a case and have no meaning in themselves. The opposite is true, as will be shown later, under subjective filing.

This plan of filing correspondence has two distinctive features, viz:

1. The business of the department is arranged with reference to the closest possible logical relationship. In other words, the largest classes of subjects are first selected. These are divided into subclasses, divisions, subdivisions, etc., permitting indefinite expansion according to the intricacy and details of any feature of administration. This is not only a scientific arrangement but a businesslike one as well. Reference to the tables in the War Department correspondence file herewith will make this clear. Thus all papers relative to a given subject will be found and filed together instead of being scattered through the entire file, as under the old system.

2. Prof. Melville Dewey, in his famous classification, arranged all human knowledge and affairs under 10 comprehensive headings and assigned a digit, from 0 to 9, to each class and then, by the use of decimals, the divisions are continued indefinitely, each number or group of numbers representing a definite subject, and that subject only. The same principle has been adopted so that any number in the file represents a given thing, as will appear by reference to it.

The system has been in operation in the Quartermaster General's Office for over 18 months, and the following is a copy of the report rendered under date of January 11, 1916, upon the results achieved in that office:

"Referring to letter from the Acting Secretary of War, dated October 29, 1914, and to paragraph 2 of letter from this office, dated November 7, 1914, in reply thereto, the following is submitted in connection with the system of filing correspondence in accordance with instructions contained in the War Department correspondence files.

1. "The substitution of the system of filing correspondence vertically and not folded under a subjective classification for the recording and filing of correspondence under the record-card and document file system, was made by this office by authority of the Secretary of War, beginning July 15, 1914, and has been in successful operation to date.

- "2. The system as operated in this office provides for a separate file for each branch and a general file for all correspondence filed in branches which may be considered as closed or inactive. The latter term applies to classes of correspondence which by reason of its nature is rarely referred to, such as periodical reports, requests for authority for the expenditure of funds, etc. This assignment to each branch of the office of files for the correspondence pertaining thereto has materially increased the efficiency of the work of the office by placing as it does all of the work falling to a branch in the branch, thus eliminating entirely the necessity of going outside of a branch to obtain records in order that the branch may complete its correspondence.

- "3. From a most careful study of the system, extending over a period of 18 months operation, it is the judgment of this office that the system of filing correspondence under a subjective classification, as prescribed in the War Department correspondence file, has material advantages over the record-card system as to economy in the operation of the system, accessibility and completeness of the records, and efficiency in the conduct of the business of this office under the system. All of these advantages stand out distinctly and clearly, particularly the operation and maintenance cost. This cost under the record-card system amounted to approximately \$50,000 per annum

including equipment, while the cost of the present system is approximately \$7,500 per annum, including equipment, with the additional feature of an unquestionable complete record.

"J. B. ALESHIRE,  
*Quartermaster General, United States Army,*  
 "By HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps."*

Attention is particularly invited to the saving accomplished in that office, as shown by the following extract from a report of the Quartermaster General, dated December 18, 1915:

"\* \* \* Under the old system it required the whole time of 39 employees to operate the record files of this office, at a cost of approximately \$48,600 per annum. Under the system now in use there are 6 employees, costing \$6,220 per annum, nearly the whole time of whom is applied to the records."

In the quartermaster depots the system is being put in operation as rapidly as possible, and the results obtained have been satisfactory. The Quartermaster General reported on December 7, 1914, as follows:

"\* \* \* In this connection it is deemed proper to state here that to date the system has proven wholly efficient. It has enabled the office to handle its correspondence promptly and with an apparent saving in time, say 33½ per cent, as compared with the former system. Papers called for from the files are furnished without delay, and when furnished exhibit a complete, clear record."

Installation has also been made at headquarters Eastern Department, and the following is a copy of the report, under date of December 17, 1915, by the commanding general upon the operation of the system:

"1. In accordance with instructions of the Secretary of War conveyed in your letter of the 1st instant, No. 2308667-A-109, the following report is submitted on the War Department correspondence file, which was installed at these headquarters on June 25, 1915, and in the several department staff offices a few weeks later.

"2. The card record system, which was superseded by the War Department correspondence file, is admitted to be an excellent system for certain classes of Government records and a very convenient one for reference, but to operate it as contemplated by War Department instructions an adequate clerical force is imperative for success. To insist on the operation of an expensive system such as the card record system is contrary to all principles of economy.

"3. Although special effort had been made for several years past in every direction to simplify and reduce clerical work to a minimum throughout this department, and especially at these headquarters, the clerical work involved in operating the card-record system and that necessary to compile records that would insure the possibility of finding a record with ease and rapidity when demanded greatly increased, until the available clerical force found it impossible to keep pace with the volume of work, and, to overcome this difficulty, two alternatives were apparent: First, an increase in the clerical force, or, second, the adoption of a record system that would involve less clerical work and make unnecessary an increase in the clerical force.

"Another difficulty which arose under the card-record system and which it was necessary to overcome owing to the limited office and storage space at these headquarters, was the reduction in number of filing cabinets which were rapidly occupying all available space.

"4. Having had previous experience in Cuba with a system similar to the War Department correspondence file and knowing something of its advantages and merits, and realizing that radical changes throughout the Army are impending due to existing world conditions which have and will continue to increase the clerical work in every branch of the service, my object in recommending the installation of the War Department correspondence file at these headquarters and the several department staff offices and posts in this department was to fortify the Government against any emergency arising from the constantly changing conditions.

"5. This system has been in operation here but a few months and the consensus of opinion is that it is an improvement over the card-record system and is satisfactory in every way.

"I do not deem it necessary to go into the details of the operation of this system because the principles are simple and can be easily understood and applied.

"From the accompanying reports submitted by my department staff officers it will be observed that the system is saving time and labor, is less expensive and more convenient than the old system, and no difficulty of any importance has been experienced in operating it.

"6. There is no doubt that the system can be improved in some respects and its installation and use facilitated, but this is a matter which should be left to the War



Department committee which compiled the file and which now has charge of its installation in administrative offices and who should correspond directly with the offices where the system is now in operation for suggestions as to its improvement.

"7. From the fact that the clerical force at these headquarters has been able to handle a larger volume of work than was ever experienced under the card-record system without an increase in force, which indicates a saving in time and labor and the other conditions mentioned above, I am of the opinion that this system is adaptable to any office of the Government.

"8. I have been given authority to install this system at posts in this department as rapidly as I deem it necessary, and I have taken the necessary steps to do so, but owing to the lack of funds for the purchase of the necessary equipment no progress in that direction has been made.

"If no funds from the appropriations for the fiscal year 1915-16 can be made available for this purpose, I recommend that an item be included in the deficiency bill for the current fiscal year covering the amount necessary, at least, to purchase the equipment required at posts in this department.

"LEONARD WOOD,

*Major General, Commanding."*

Extracts from reports of staff officers at Eastern Department headquarters:

The department commander, through his adjutant general, reports:

"3. It has been demonstrated from the results of the installation of the War Department correspondence file at these headquarters and the several staff offices thereat that this system is especially applicable to the military establishment, and its installation at posts and coast-defense commands in this department is desired as soon as funds can be allotted for the purchase of the necessary equipment and supplies."

The department quartermaster reports that his office "finds the War Department correspondence file a big improvement over former methods and a modern, economical, and practical system."

The acting judge advocate reports:

"3. The principles of the system and the general plan of application of those principles are most excellent, and the use in this office of the system has been attended with very great success. As a system of recording and filing correspondence it appears to be equally efficient with the old card system, and its use in this office has demonstrated conclusively that it is a very great saver of time and labor, as well as less expensive and much more convenient for all concerned.

\* \* \* \* \*

"6. I believe that a return to the card-record system would be most unfortunate."

The department signal officer reports:

"2. The new system has considerably reduced each detail of the recording work, has enabled the office to arrange its clerical work to promptly and without rearrangement care for any possible increase of business, and the records are more accessible than under the former card system and are in better form for perusal."

The department inspector remarks:

"The operation of the War Department correspondence file, as far as this office is concerned, is satisfactory and an improvement over the old system."

The ordnance officer reports that the file "has been found very satisfactory."

The department engineer reports as follows:

"The new system has proved to be a marked improvement over the previous system. No difficulties have been encountered in the use of the relative index, nor in the arrangement of the files, etc., as explained in Circular 1, War Department, May 24, 1915, and no trouble has been experienced in locating papers that have been filed."

The department surgeon reports that the file "has proved satisfactory in every way as far as this office is concerned."

The following extracts are quoted from reports covering the Western Department:

The Chief of Staff remarks:

"2. The system has been in operation at these headquarters since October 1, 1915, and has proven an unqualified success. The only drawback experienced was the lack of supplies to put the system in full operation, but this defect is now rapidly being overcome."

The department quartermaster remarks:

"While sufficient time has not been accorded since the installation of the present system to permit of a thorough demonstration of its efficiency, still sufficient time has elapsed to show in a general way its superiority over the old system in the matters of simplicity and saving of clerical work, which leads me to believe that the system as a whole will prove its advantages over the former system, both in economy and efficiency, after a more extended trial."

The department surgeon remarks:

"The War Department correspondence file in operation in this office since October 1, 1915, has been satisfactory in every respect. It is believed that the classification and uniformity of numbering makes the system specially valuable, as the station or duty of record clerks may be changed at any time."

The department inspector remarks:

"It is admirably adapted to the requirements of records filed in this office; the clerical labor and time involved in preparation of papers for filing has been materially reduced and simplified."

Reports of other staff officers are of the same general tenor.

The following is an excerpt from the report of the chief, Division of Militia Affairs, viz:

"5. The new system eliminates a large amount of unnecessary and useless detail. The time that was devoted under the old system to maintaining a double record and to recording and searching is now directed toward improving the new system and keeping it up to date. The new system lends itself to the logical and an ideal arrangement of papers in the files, and the time saved in searching records and assembling all papers on one or more subjects can not well be estimated. Furthermore, it is elastic in its application to any volume of business.

"It may be definitely stated that from the experience of this office the War Department correspondence file realizes all that was hoped for and is highly satisfactory in its operation. Further experience in its practical workings will, it is hoped, eliminate any minor shortcomings and add to its value to this division.

"The system is being put in operation at every department headquarters, and is in operation in office of the Chief of Ordnance and at arsenals under that department.

"Its installation at headquarters of the National Guard of the States has been suggested by the department, and several of the States are now operating it.

"In view of the saving accomplished in the Quartermaster General's Office, it is estimated that the extension to all offices and bureaus of the department would result in further annual savings by releasing from record work, upon which now engaged, a number of clerks whose services could be employed upon other necessary work.

"Its complete extension to the field service will effect other economies, which, however, can not be estimated in advance. It is believed that the use of this system throughout the Army will make it possible to perform the extra work which will necessarily result should Congress provide any substantial increase in the Military Establishment.

It is the desire of the department to proceed with the installation in all branches of the Military Establishment, both in the department and in the field, and if the funds can be provided by Congress for the purchase of the necessary equipment, to be made immediately available, the work of establishing a uniform and modern record system throughout the Army can be rapidly accomplished."

MR. BRECKINRIDGE. This is really carrying into effect one of the recommendations of the efficiency commission, of which I spoke, under which Mr. Stimson, when Secretary of War, appointed a board to study this system of filing and recording in the War Department. That board came forth with a document, and I think a copy of it was sent to your committee. It is called the War Department correspondence file. It merely seeks to apply to the Military Establishment and agencies under the War Department the best conclusions of experts on the subject in civil life, and we are 20 years behind civil establishments in the proper handling of paper work. We tried out that system in the Department of the East and in the Quartermaster General's Office, which is one of the very largest and most important agencies in the War Department, expending as it does \$95,000,000 a year, and we now desire to extend that as far as the agencies in the War Department desire it to be extended.

MR. KAHN. Then that new system was installed under a provision in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill?

GEN. SHARPE. We installed it in some of the bureaus of the War Department. This provision is to allow us to install it at posts and at department headquarters.

MR. KAHN. Has the installation of it in the bureaus of the War Department effected any saving?

GEN. SHARPE. It has in the Quartermaster General's Office in the way of clerks.

MR. KAHN. Has the installation of this system been the means of enabling you to reduce the number of clerks called for in this bill?

Capt. DALY. Not directly, but it has done this: When the increase of clerks was asked for and allowed last year in the general deficiency bill, because of the increase of the Army, the Quartermaster General's Office asked for only 30. If the old filing system had still been in use we would have required 70 additional clerks.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is this a patented filing system?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; it is universally used by a very large number of business concerns.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Thursday, December 14, 1916, at 11 o'clock a. m.)

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COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Thursday, December 14, 1916.*

The committee met at 11 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen of the committee, Mr. Garner, of Texas, would like to make a brief statement to the committee this morning in reference to the destruction of roads in Texas by motor trucks belonging to the United States Government.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN N. GARNER, A REPRESENTATIVE  
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS.**

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I will not detain you very long this morning in telling you about some of the conditions that exist on the roads in the district which I represent and asking you whether you think there ought to be any relief, and, if so, the character of the relief and the extent to which it should be given.

I might say in the beginning that the people of my district have been very insistent upon my presenting to Congress a claim for the various counties whose roads have been materially injured by Army motor trucks. I declined to take action until I could go over the whole matter with the War Department and you gentlemen. I said that the claims would be innumerable, and Congress could not ascertain the facts, and that the only remedy I would suggest, or would be willing to suggest, would be in the nature of a proposition for an appropriation by Congress, leaving to the Secretary of War, at his discretion, the manner in which that money should be spent.

As you gentlemen know, there are a number of troops along the Mexican border, and have been for some time. I happen to represent the district which runs for about 500 miles along the border. Fort Sam Houston is in Bexar County, and these roads reach out from there to the various portions of the border. We have nothing but graded roads in that country, except that in Bexar County there are some very fine macadam roads. But in the smaller rural counties there are only graded roads.

Mr. QUIN. What do you mean by graded roads?

Mr. GARNER. Just plain dirt roads, graded up in the middle. They are not gravel roads, but merely graded roads.

Mr. QUIN. They have no foundation?

Mr. GARNER. No. You will understand that when I tell you that many of these counties have only 4,000 to 6,000 people in them. They are 30 or 40 miles square, but as far as their taxing power is concerned, they are not able to build other than these graded roads, and it would probably not be advisable to do more.

In the transportation of troops from San Antonio to Eagle Pass, a distance of about 155 miles, there were 130 trucks used. These trucks went to Eagle Pass to get the troops and bring them to San Antonio, or Fort Sam Houston. The trucks weigh, I suppose, from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds, and I believe they carry about 20 men. It looked like they were carrying that many, when I saw them going through my town.

It so happened that just before these trucks returned from Eagle Pass there was a rain, and the trucks absolutely destroyed the roads, from the time they reached the point where the rain had occurred until they got into Bear County, where they traveled on good roads. The conditions got to be such that the roads could not be traveled at all, and it was necessary to make a detour in order to get from one point to another.

It became a question of considerable moment with the commissioners' court. They did not have money enough to repair these roads, because there was but a limited amount of money in the road fund. The commissioners' court has control of the roads in the county. It is composed of the county judge and four commissioners. There is a certain fund for road purposes, but that is about exhausted, and when these roads were destroyed they did not have the money to rebuild them or make the necessary repairs. In some cases they had to go to the bank and borrow money on the future taxes of the county in order to secure immediate relief for the conditions on some of these roads.

It has been said by some one, and very justly so, that we have received a great deal of benefit on account of the fact that the troops were located in our territory. That is true, but so far as I recall now not a single county along the border which has received benefits from the presence of the troops is urging that it be reimbursed for the damage done their roads.

But there are a number of counties that are not in that situation. Take Medina County, for instance. That county is 100 miles from the border, and receives no more benefit from the presence of the troops along the border than does a county in Virginia or Maryland.

Mr. CALDWELL. They have the same conditions in the road between Austin and San Antonio.

Mr. GARNER. That was a one-third Government road; they appropriated \$160,000 for the road construction. I saw a statement made by Gen. Funston, recently, saying that the road was damaged.

Mr. ANTHONY. When was the money contributed for the building of that road?

Mr. GARNER. That is one of the roads appropriated for in the bill which passed Congress not long ago, providing for experimentation in the building of roads. This was one of the roads built under that act, running from Austin to San Antonio.

There is no doubt in my mind that these people in my district ought to have relief in some way. I would not advocate a proposition to

appropriate money direct to these counties. I would not vote for that if I was a member of your committee. I believe that would be a bad precedent. It would be very difficult to ascertain the amount of money that ought to be appropriated by Congress for each one of these counties.

The CHAIRMAN. The same difficulty would arise, would it not, if we made a general appropriation, to be distributed by the Secretary of War?

Mr. GARNER. Let us see whether or not that is true, Mr. Chairman. I talked with Army officers and with Secretary of War Baker about that, and the Secretary wrote a letter to Gen. Funston, in which he asked the general to make an investigation and report to the department the approximate money which would be necessary for this purpose, and also asked the general what would be the probable amount of money necessary to be used on roads for military purposes. That report has not yet been received at the department, but I have seen some interviews with Gen. Funston in which he said he thought that ought to be done, and if Congress did make an appropriation he proposed to appoint certain officers in his command to make such an investigation and report to him.

I may say in this connection that Gen. Funston has been compelled to build some roads down there. I heard a statement made by somebody this morning to the effect that he could not build roads, but Army officers told me they did not know whether they had the authority to do it or not, but it was done.

Mr. KAHN. Off of a military reservation?

Mr. GARNER. Off of a military reservation. I know that, because I rode over those roads with some of the officers, after the roads had been built.

Mr. KAHN. Texas gets the benefit of that.

Mr. GARNER. From Fort Sam Houston to the remount station at San Antonio is about 3½ miles. They had to haul hundreds of truck loads of supplies over the road between the fort and the remount station. It is a graded road. It soon became impossible for them to pass over it. The first half dozen trucks which passed over it tore it to pieces. Then the proposition was either to rebuild the road or abandon the remount station, and there was nothing else to do but rebuild the road to make it passable.

The CHAIRMAN. Your proposition is that this committee should consider a proposition to incorporate an appropriation in this bill to be distributed by the Secretary of War to the counties whose roads have been damaged as you described?

Mr. GARNER. I will make this suggestion. I would appropriate a sum of money, say \$50,000, and I would carry in every Army appropriation bill an item worded something like this: "For repairing or building roads for military purposes." I do not know how much would be necessary each year, but I suppose \$50,000 would be sufficient.

It might be necessary to build roads. In rebuilding the road I spoke of a moment ago, I am told that they merely had to grade the road and put gravel on top of the dirt. But I certainly would carry in each Army bill an appropriation to repair roads for military purposes.

Let me refer for a moment to a condition which might arise under circumstances similar to those I have cited. Medina County is what some people would call a German county. Some of you may not know the characteristics of the people down there as well as I do. The commissioners' court in that county is composed of Judge Noonan and four other gentlemen, as the court is in all counties. Some of these counties have said, "We have a right to close these roads. The law gives us that right. If you can not get any relief for us, the next time the trucks come along and want to pass over our roads we will close the roads and not allow them to pass. We have the right to do that under the law of the State of Texas, and we will do it if we can not get relief."

Mr. KAHN. Do you not think the United States Government would have a superior right?

Mr. GARNER. Let us see about that. We are not at war.

Mr. KAHN. The Judge Advocate General of the Army held that we are in a condition of war.

Mr. GARNER. Except when we are in war the civil authorities must prevail. I mention that incident to show you how the people in those counties feel about the matter.

Mr. CALDWELL. The Judge Advocate General held that there was a state of war in Mexico.

Mr. KAHN. But this involves Texas and our troops there.

Mr. GARNER. Let us suppose we are not in a state of war. The commissioners' court has a right to close those roads. If they have a right to close a road under the law, they have a right to close it against everybody. So I submit to you, if they saw that some one was going to destroy their roads, and there was no possibility of any relief, I am not so certain that they would not be justified in stopping anyone who was going to destroy the road.

Mr. ANTHONY. On what ground would they have the right to close a road?

Mr. GARNER. They have a right to close any road in the county. The commissioners' court has jurisdiction and absolute control over the roads in the county. They can close a road or open a road as they see fit. The constitution of the State of Texas gives them that power. If they issue an order closing a road to-day and the sheriff goes down and closes it, it is closed, unless some one opens it by force. I simply mention that to illustrate the intense feeling among the people of that section in regard to the injury which has been done to their roads.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. This is apparently a new problem. Do you mean to say that when 110 of these trucks passed over this road just once they put the road in such condition that no one could travel over it?

Mr. GARNER. Absolutely. It was not a very wide road, and being only a graded road, with no foundation except the road itself, they absolutely cut it down. When they came to a little bridge over the road they broke it down.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Could not another truck train go over it?

Mr. GARNER. Not until it had been repaired.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. So when 110 trucks had passed over that road once they put it in such condition that another train of 110 trucks could not follow over it?

Mr. GARNER. That is true.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Could not the men of the Engineer Corps of the Army come along and repair these roads so that they would be passable?

Mr. GARNER. They could.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But they did not do that in the instance you have cited?

Mr. GARNER. No; they did not.

Mr. FIELDS. Did they not repair the bridges?

Mr. GARNER. No.

Mr. FIELDS. It is the function of the Engineer Corps to repair bridges on roads.

Mr. GARNER. I saw a statement made by Gen. Funston in a San Antonio paper in regard to this matter in which he said he would co-operate with the county judge of El Paso County in the repair of roads for military purposes. He also stated he might be compelled to repair the public road in order to be able to utilize Leon Springs. I mention that to show you that he is going to be placed in a position where he will be compelled to repair the roads.

I say it is not fair that the great Government of the United States should go into a little county in order to transact its military business and do an injury to the people of that county in the way of destroying their roads, which the people are not financially able to repair out of their own funds. There ought to be some remedy for such a condition. There ought to be some way by which those people can get relief from such a situation. I merely suggest the idea of a lump-sum appropriation, so that the general in command, who undoubtedly will not abuse his authority or discretion, might be able to repair those roads for military purposes. I do believe there ought to be carried in the Army appropriation bill each year an appropriation to repair roads for military purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean there should be a new item in the bill for that purpose?

Mr. GARNER. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. You do not have to insert a new item. You could put a proviso under the present item of "Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage," to the effect that wherever the vehicles or troops of the United States destroy a road in any county or in any State, the Quartermaster Corps is authorized to repair that road and put it in as good condition as before the damage was done.

Mr. GARNER. That would be satisfactory. I want to make this observation, if I may. This entire trouble is in my district. I would like you gentlemen to give it very careful and mature consideration, so that whatever legislation, if any, is to be had on the subject will come from the House.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will you tell the committee something more in detail about the character of the soil, the height to which these roads are graded, and how deep the trucks cut into the roads.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think that is a matter we had better go into when we take up the item?

Mr. GARNER. It is a loamy soil, and the roads are about 16 feet wide. They are the cheapest roads we can build.

Mr. CALDWELL. Is it not a fact that when these trucks went over this particular road they went down to their hubs?

Mr. GARNER. Yes. I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, for your courtesy in hearing me this morning.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. C. P. DALY, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, AND F. A. ELLISON—Continued.**

**CHAPEL, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

Gen. SHARPE. Before we proceed with the next item, Mr. Chairman, may I ask that you turn back to the item for barracks and quarters, on page 42? In the items estimated for under new construction, we estimated for the building of a new chapel at the Presidio, San Francisco. It has been called to my attention that we can not build a chapel unless it is specifically provided for by law. I therefore ask you to consider the insertion of this proviso in the bill after the sum mentioned at the end of the item:

*Provided, That not to exceed the sum of \$18,000 of the above amount may be used for the construction, including plumbing, heating, lighting, and so forth, of a chapel at the Presidio of San Francisco.*

Mr. KAHN. That was included in the estimate for the item?

Gen. SHARPE. That was included in the estimate.

Mr. CALDWELL. What is being used there now as a chapel?

Mr. KAHN. They have a little wooden shack. I consider it a disgrace to the Army. They contemplate having a full brigade of Infantry at the Presidio, and they have about 1,000 men at Fort Winfield Scott, which adjoins. They have no chapel that is worthy the name. I think the wooden shack they use as a chapel will hold about 100 or at the most 150 men.

**RENT OF BUILDINGS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Gen. SHARPE. May I ask also that you allow me to make an explanation in regard to the item on page 46 for the rent of buildings, Quartermaster Corps? We proposed in preparing the notes for this item to compare the appropriation for the fiscal years 1916 and 1917 with the amount asked for in the present estimate. Unfortunately, when I came to read the notes yesterday, I only had the notes for the fiscal year 1916. What I read was in reference to that. In order to show you how the rentals for the different buildings compare, I have a table showing the whole thing. For the fiscal year 1916 the total amount was \$45,917, and for the fiscal year 1917 the amount was \$42,039.10. The estimate for 1918 amounts to \$42,225, an increase of \$186 over the 1917 appropriation, the increase being due to the fact that \$1,000 was inserted in the item for recruiting stations. I have stated to the committee that there were no items in any of the estimates for the militia except for pay. When I started to read the correspondence yesterday in regard to the necessity for the recruiting stations I only read part of it, but further on it is shown that the subject was brought up by a letter from Gen. Harvey, commander of the District of Columbia National Guard, showing the necessity for the National Guard having recruiting stations here. The correspondence further on goes back and forth with Gen. Wood, and finally it comes to The Adjutant General, and he requests that \$1,000 be inserted in the appropriation, it being evidently the intention of The Adjutant General to open a recruiting station in Washington. Further than that we have no information in regard to the recruiting station, but I wanted to correct myself in relation to the matter as to there being an amount in this estimate for the militia.



If that item was left out of the appropriation, there would be a saving of \$814 over the 1917 appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not figuring the \$5,000 for the Signal Corps, which is a new item?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the figures you have just given?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Still I can not understand how there is a decrease of \$186, as you stated yesterday.

Gen. SHARPE. Because we had a decrease in some of the other items.

Capt. DALY. I do not think you have in your figures an item that was appropriated for in 1917, amounting to \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that in the bill as our committee had it?

Capt. DALY. \$5,000 was appropriated in the deficiency act of September 8, and that made the total for the amount for rentals in the District of Columbia for 1917 of \$42,039.10.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You are asking for that \$5,000 this time in the Regular Army appropriation bill, instead of in the deficiency bill?

Capt. DALY. It was not in the regular appropriation bill for 1917.

Mr. CALDWELL. There is this one difference in the appropriation act of 1917, as compared with the present estimates. There is this request for rental for the Army Medical School amounting to \$7,920, in the present estimates, while in the appropriation bill for 1917 the amount made available is \$8,680. Every other item in the bill for 1917 is carried in the present estimates, including that \$54 item. There is nothing in the 1917 bill for the recruiting stations and nothing for the aviation section.

The CHAIRMAN. Capt. Daly says the \$5,000 for the Signal Corps was appropriated in the Deficiency Bill.

Gen. SHARPE. I have a table I would like to submit in connection with this item.

*Comparison between appropriations for fiscal years 1916, 1917, and estimate for 1918 appropriation "Rental of Buildings, District of Columbia."*

	Appropriated, fiscal year 1916.	Appropriated, fiscal year 1917.	Estimate for 1918.
Field medical supply depot.....	\$5,567.10	\$7,967.10	\$7,967.10
Signal Corps test rooms.....	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Quartermaster stables.....	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Quartermaster stables and storehouse.....	4,938.00	4,938.00	4,938.00
Do.....	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00
Army Medical School.....	8,680.00	8,680.00	7,920.00
Office of attending surgeon.....	1,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Depot quartermaster's office.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Garage, Quartermaster Corps.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Storeroom, Quartermaster Corps.....	54.00	54.00	(*)
Quarters for officers, and enlisted men.....	13,347.90	(*)	(*)
Office Aviation Section, Signal Corps.....		\$ 5,000.00	5,000.00
Recruiting offices.....			1,000.00
Total.....	45,987.00	42,039.10	42,225.10
Appropriation, fiscal year 1917.....	42,039.10		42,039.10
Decrease, 1917 over 1916.....	3,947.90		
Increase, estimate 1918 over appropriation 1917.....			186.00

\* Increase of \$2,400 due to rental of basement of building, additional Medical Corps supplies.

\* Decrease of \$760 in rental proper, caused by moving to new location.

\* Increase of \$2,000. Increased demands on this office necessitated new quarters. Includes heat and light.

\* Decrease of \$54 due to not being required during fiscal year 1918.

\* Decrease of \$13,347.90 due to officers and enlisted men being placed on a commutation status.

\* Increase of \$5,000 due to necessity of hiring office for Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

\* Increase of \$1,000 caused by recommendation of The Adjutant General of the Army that funds be appropriated during fiscal year 1918 for rental of one or more recruiting stations in the District of Columbia.

## RIFLE RANGES FOR CIVILIAN INSTRUCTION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 75:

Rifle ranges for civilian instruction: To establish and maintain indoor and outdoor rifle ranges for the use of all able-bodied males capable of bearing arms, under reasonable regulations to be prescribed by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and approved by the Secretary of War; for the employment of labor in connection with the establishment of outdoor and indoor rifle ranges, including labor in operating targets; for the employment of instructors; for clerical services; for (prizes, trophies) badges, and other insignia; for the transportation of employees, instructors, and civilians to engage in practice; for the purchase of materials, supplies, and services, and for expenses incidental to instruction of citizens of the United States in marksmanship, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and to remain available until expended, \$20,000.

Gen. SHARPE. That is a new item in the estimates, due to a provision in the national defense act of June 3, 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. There was an appropriation for that purpose last year.

Gen. SHARPE. That was put in afterwards. We have never had it in the estimates before.

Capt. DALY. There was an appropriation last year of \$300,000 which was not estimated for.

Gen. SHARPE. Our estimate for this year is \$20,000. There was an appropriation last year of \$300,000, and that is a continuing appropriation. I understand this is not charged on the books of our office. But we were directed to put in this estimate for \$20,000 for maintenance.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will you tell us about that?

Gen. SHARPE. This estimate is submitted in accordance with the provisions of section 113 of the national defense act.

Employees.	Rate.	Estimated 1918.	Expended 1916.
		Number.	Number.
Salaries: Clerks, temporary employees, 4 months.....per month..	\$100.00	10	.....
Wages: Hire of labor, 60 days.....per diem..	2.50	15	.....
Salaries.....		\$4,000.00	.....
Wages.....		2,250.00	.....
Employment of instructors (rate and number not yet determined).....		2,000.00	.....
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			
Construction target butts (contract).....		5,000.00	.....
Materials for indoor rifle practice.....		1,000.00	.....
Transportation of employees, etc.....		4,000.00	.....
Purchase material and supplies.....		1,000.00	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....		750.00	.....
Total.....		20,000.00	.....

Mr. ANTHONY. Are the 10 clerks you are estimating for to be paid for out of this \$20,000, the total amount of this item?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. That provides for only four months employment. We do not know just how many will be needed, but we have to have these things itemized before any expenditures are authorized. The specific purpose of the item has to be stated.

Mr. ANTHONY. It seems to me, from what you have just said, that you will be consuming half of the appropriation for clerk hire.

Capt. DALY. The estimate for clerk hire is \$4,000.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There is an estimate for \$500,000 a little later in connection with the same matter.

Mr. ANTHONY. I thought \$20,000 was the total amount requested?

Gen. SHARPE. In order to make an expenditure under this appropriation we have to give you data showing the objects of the appropriation.

Mr. CALDWELL. But the data ought to be based on something definite.

Gen. SHARPE. We do not know how many of these ranges there will be established, or where they will be established. It is wholly an estimate.

Mr. FIELDS. If you find you can get along with only five clerks you will use only five?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much did you expend last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Nothing has been expended. Nothing was in the appropriation bill last year for this item, but for this year the amount appropriated was \$300,000, of which no part has yet been spent.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does your data show how many civilian rifle clubs have been organized?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; it does not show that.

Mr. ANTHONY. There are a large number which have been organized.

Gen. SHARPE. They would have to be organized under the Secretary of War.

Mr. ANTHONY. No governmental aid has been extended civilian rifle clubs so far?

Gen. SHARPE. Not that I know of.

Mr. ANTHONY. I know some of those clubs have been organized.

Mr. McKELLAR. When are you going to begin to aid these rifle clubs?

Capt. DALY. Before any money can be expended it is necessary for the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice to work out rules and regulations governing the procedure, and those must receive the approval of the Secretary of War. So far as I know, that has not been done.

Mr. McKELLAR. Not yet?

Capt. DALY. No, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you think you are preparing for the future when you have an appropriation of \$300,000 and have not spent any of it during the past year for the purpose for which it was appropriated?

Capt. DALY. We were instructed to submit this estimate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you not think you had better get the thing in shape before you attempt to do anything further?

Capt. DALY. The \$300,000 which was appropriated in the 1917 Army appropriation act has not, so far as we know, been expended, nor do we know that there are any liabilities against it. Under the law no expenditure can be made for this purpose until the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice have worked out their rules and

regulations and those rules and regulations have received the approval of the Secretary of War.

Mr. McKELLAR. But without knowing anything about it, without knowing whether rules and regulations are going to be adopted and approved, or how many rifle ranges we are going to have, and with \$300,000 already on hand, evidently all unexpended, you are asking for \$520,000 more?

Capt. DALY. We are only asking for \$20,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. But there is an estimate later on in the bill for an appropriation of \$500,000.

Capt. DALY. That is for the Ordnance Bureau.

Mr. ANTHONY. You say this money has been available, but the department has failed to work out any rules and regulations, and a number of civilian rifle clubs have been organized and they are clamoring for this aid, and it seems to me that shows that the department has utterly failed in its duty. Who instructed you to put this item in the estimates?

Gen. SHARPE. The Adjutant General.

Mr. ANTHONY. He will be before us, and we can ask him about that.

Gen. SHARPE. I would like to submit some items in regard to this matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. We do not want to take that matter up any further at this time. We want some more information in regard to it.

#### CIVILIAN MILITARY TRAINING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for civilian military training, on page 76:

For the expense of maintaining upon military reservations or elsewhere, camps for the military instruction and training of such citizens as may be selected [for such instruction and training] under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and [to furnish to] for furnishing said citizens [the subsistence, transportation, and uniforms authorized by the act of Congress approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That so much of this appropriation as may be necessary shall be available for the subsistence and transportation of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who have attended any camp authorized by the Secretary of War during the calendar year nineteen hundred and sixteen] at the expense of the United States, uniforms, subsistence, transportation by the most usual and direct route within said limits as to territory as may be prescribed; for such expenditures as may be deemed necessary for water, fuel, light, temporary structures, not including quarters for officers nor barracks for men, screening, and damages resulting from field exercises, and other expenses incidental to maintaining said camps and the theoretical winter instruction in connection therewith, including textbooks and stationery; for furnishing such equipments, tentage, field equipage, and transportation belonging to the United States as may be deemed necessary as authorized by section fifty-four of the act of Congress approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, \$3,281,000.

For arms and ordnance equipment, including overhauling and repairing of personal equipments, machine-gun outfits, horse equipment, and so forth; ammunition, targets, and other accessories for target practice, and for overhauling and repairing arms for issue and use in connection with training camps for civilians in pursuance of the provisions of section fifty-four of the act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, \$310,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$2,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much of that \$2,000,000 was expended last year?

Capt. DALY. So far as we know there was expended \$1,058,000. That is an estimate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Can you not tell us just what it cost?

Capt. DALY. No; and for this reason: Congress passed an act which made the \$2,000,000 available to pay the transportation and subsistence, to reimburse civilians who had attended a camp during the calendar year 1916. All expenditures that have been made on account of transportation, that is, claims submitted by these participants in these training camps, for reimbursement of subsistence and of the cost of transportation, are in the hands of the auditor. They are not all in. But taking the number of participants, and basing the calculation on an average per capita, we find that the total claim against the appropriation is approximately \$1,058,000. It can not be definitely known until all the claims come in and are passed upon by the auditor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Suppose I live at San Antonio, Tex., and I make application to go to Plattsburg and spend three weeks in the training camp at that place. Does the United States Government pay all my railroad expenses?

Gen. SHARPE. There was a training camp at San Antonio.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know they had a training camp in Tennessee, and I know also that some gentlemen in Memphis, who lived 300 miles from the camp in Tennessee, went to Plattsburg. Can any citizen of the United States, whether he lives in Memphis, San Antonio, or San Francisco, make application to go to Plattsburg and spend three weeks there in military training, and have all his railroad, subsistence, and other expenses paid?

Gen. SHARP. No, sir. The object is to establish these camps in different sections of the country, the camps being under the direction of the department commander in each of the different sections, and the department commander would undoubtedly refuse such a request as that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am unalterably opposed to any such an appropriation for these military camps. I think they are useless, and I am opposed to them.

Capt. DALY. Section 54 of the act of June 3, 1916, limits the transportation, in a measure. It says:

To furnish, at the expense of the United States, \* \* \* transportation by the most usual and direct route within such limits as to territory as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Mr. McKELLAR. What has the Secretary of War prescribed in reference to that?

The CHAIRMAN. I had that subject up with the department, and their regulations prescribe that a man must go to the nearest camp within his territory. I had an application from a man in Alabama, and they ordered him to go to the camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Whether that regulation was carried out in every case, I do not know.

Mr. KAHN. Who has jurisdiction over this particular item? Under whose department does it come?

Gen. SHARPE. It comes under the Quartermaster General's Office, and the apportionments are made to the various camps by the Quartermaster General's Office.

Mr. KAHN. But the Quartermaster General's Department does not have charge of the administration of the camps.

Gen. SHARP. That comes under the department commander in each department.

Mr. KAHN. Does that come within the jurisdiction of The Adjutant General?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; that comes under the department commander in each department.

Mr. ANTHONY. The statement has been made that men applied to go to the Plattsburg camp from Tennessee and from Alabama, instead of making application to go to the camps nearest to their homes. If there are any such instances in the records of your office, will you set them forth in the hearings?

Gen. SHARPE. I will do so, if there are any such cases in our records.

NOTE.—The records of this office do not show any case like the one mentioned. As stated, the requests for reimbursement for travel are being handled by the auditor. In the future it is presumed this matter will be handled by this office and reimbursement will only be made in the amount it would have cost the Government to transport the civilian to the nearest camp.

Mr. McKELLAR. Can you give us any information as to how many of these men who were at the Plattsburg camp, or any of the other camps for military training, have actually joined the Army or the Navy or any other defensive branch of the Government?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; I have not that information. I do not understand that it is the purpose in the establishment of those camps to have the men who receive training there enlist in the Army or the Navy. I understand the intention is to train those men so that they will be suitable commissioned officers.

Mr. McKELLAR. Can you give us the number of men who have been trained in these camps who have been appointed officers, or who have enlisted in the Army or Navy or Marine Corps?

Gen. SHARPE. Our records would not show that. We can try to get that information from The Adjutant General. We only have a report of the number who have taken the examination for appointment in the Quartermaster Corps. We can give you that information in the record.

Mr. KAHN. Can you tell us how many men went to the different training camps?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Can you put into the hearings the number of men who were trained at each one of these camps?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And how many camps there were?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

(The data, corrected in accordance with the latest information, is as follows:)

Camp :	Number attended.
American Lake and Fort Lawton-----	125
Monterey-----	1, 102
Plattsburg-----	12, 198
Fort Oglethorpe-----	561
Fort Sam Houston-----	421
Fort Douglas-----	587
Total.....	14, 994

The information this office had at the time of the hearing was that 27,612 persons had attended the summer training camps at the various places where held, on the assumption that about the same number would attend the spring camps it was stated that approximately 55,000 persons would be cared for at the camps during the fiscal year 1917. The information referred to was taken from reports of cost of the camps submitted to this office in response to calls sent out, excepting that pertaining to the Plattsburg camp, which was taken from the following telegram of the department quartermaster, Eastern Department, dated August 31, 1916: "Number attending citizen training camps, Eastern Department, to date, 19,139. Estimated will attend camps yet to be held this year, 3,000."

The comptroller in passing upon the appropriation act approved August 29, 1916, particularly the proviso authorizing reimbursement of amounts paid by citizens attending these camps for transportation and subsistence, held that the appropriation did not authorize reimbursement for subsistence en route to and returning from the camps, but only for the actual cost of the transportation to and from the camp and for subsistence while in attendance at the camp. He further held that claims for reimbursement under the provision of law referred to should be presented to the Auditor for the War Department for settlement.

In accordance with the comptroller's ruling in the matter, all claims for reimbursement then in the hands of the Quartermaster General's Office were transmitted to the Auditor for the War Department, and all subsequent claims have been submitted to the latter direct by the claimant.

The Quartermaster General's Office is without definite information as to the amount that has been expended or will be expended from this appropriation.

It is definitely known that expenditures amounting to \$19,181 have been made from Army appropriations for camp equipment and supplies for these camps, which amount will be reimbursed from the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for these camps.

In all of the camps, except perhaps the camp at Fort Douglas, Utah, all participants were required to deposit a sum of money sufficient to cover subsistence and other camp expenses while at the camp. The amounts varied—at Plattsburg a deposit of \$30 was required, \$5 of which was to cover breakage, damage, or loss of Government property. If no breakage, damage, or loss occurred, the \$5 was returned to the individual. At any rate, the net charge at the Plattsburg camp was \$25; at Monterey, the net charge was approximately \$13; at Fort Sam Houston, approximately \$14; at Fort Oglethorpe, approximately \$15.

Based on the attendance as shown in this statement it is estimated that the obligations against the appropriation are as follows:

Transportation, 27,612 men, at \$16 each.....	\$441,792
Subsistence:	
22,100 at \$25 each.....	552,500
1,100 at \$13 each.....	14,300
4,412 at \$15 each.....	66,180
Quartermasters' supplies.....	19,181
Total.....	1,093,953

In addition to the \$2,000,000 referred to herein, \$30,000 was appropriated for the camp at Fort Douglas, Utah.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, you are estimating for 55,000 men at these camps next summer?

Gen. SHARPE. We are estimating for 50,000 for 1918.

The CHAIRMAN. How many did you actually have last year?

Gen. SHARPE. We had 14,994 last fall for one period.

The CHAIRMAN. You are estimating for 50,000 this year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us the cost per man?

Gen. SHARPE. I have the figures showing the cost, as follows:

The estimate submitted is based on an attendance of 50,000 citizens, 30 days, at a per capita cost of \$64.96, made up as follows:

Rations at 50 cents per day per man includes hire of cooks and assistant cooks at the rate of 1 cook and 2 assistant cooks for every 100 men-----	\$750,000
Subsistence, 1,500 cooks and assistant cooks-----	22,500
Fuel, at 65 cents per man for 30 days-----	32,500
Light, electric current and installation of poles, etc., and maintenance, at \$1.10 per man for 30 days-----	55,000
Toilet paper, garbage cans, etc., at 30 cents per man for 30 days-----	\$15,000
Candles, matches, soap, stationery, blank forms, 80 cents per man for 30 days---	40,000
Printing, at 50 cents per man for 30 days-----	25,000
Text books for theoretical winter training, at \$1.25 per man-----	62,500
Renewals and repairs of equipage, at 50 cents per man for 30 days-----	25,000
Forage for approximately 5,000 animals-----	50,000
Crude oil, lime, and other disinfectants, 25 cents per man for 30 days-----	12,500
Employees, at 50 cents per man for 30 days-----	25,000
Damages incident to maneuvers at 20 cents per man for 30 days-----	10,000
Rental of camp sites at \$1.00 per man for 30 days-----	50,000
Construction mess shelters, kitchens, and screening at \$6.50 per man-----	325,000
Transportation of supplies and equipment and transportation of personnel---	700,000
Water, procurement of, for men and animals, at 40 cents per man for 30 days---	20,000
Installation of pipe, hydrants, etc., at \$1.75 per man for 30 days-----	87,500
Disposal of garbage, etc., at 25 cents per man for 30 days-----	12,500
Uniforms at \$16.48 per man-----	824,000
Repairs and renewals and cleaning, packing and storing uniforms, at \$2.74 per man-----	137,000
Total-----	3,281,000

The uniform prescribed for issue to citizens undergoing instructions at training camps is as follows:

1 campaign hat.	1 pair leggins and laces.
1 hat cord.	1 pair russet shoes.
2 shirts, flannel, olive drab.	1 collar ornament, U.S.T.C., bronze.
2 breeches, cotton, olive drab.	1 badge, U.S.T.C.
1 coat, cotton, olive drab.	2 stripes, service.

The \$2,000,000 appropriated for training camps in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, fiscal year 1917, has not been certified to this office, and it is not known to this office to what extent expenditures have been made thereunder. Reports of costs of these training camps have been called for from department commanders.

Under the proviso appearing in the appropriation of the \$2,000,000 referred to numerous claims have been submitted to this office by citizens who participated in these training camps during the calendar year 1916, prior to August 29, 1916, for reimbursement of travel expenses and subsistence. In accordance with a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated September 29, 1916, in effect as follows, all such claims have been forwarded to the Auditor for the War Department for settlement:

"Under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916, and the Army appropriation act of August 29, 1916, civilians who attended citizens' training camps held by the War Department prior to the passage of the act last mentioned are entitled to reimbursement for the cost of transportation to and from such camps and of such subsistence while actually in attendance thereat, but not for the cost of subsistence in going to and returning from such camps nor for the cost of uniforms.

"The Auditor for the War Department has jurisdiction as a matter of right and independently of any action by the War Department to settle all claims by citizens for reimbursement of the cost of subsistence and transportation growing out of their attendance at the various citizens' training camps held by the War Department in the calendar year 1916, except in cases where subsistence and transportation were furnished in kind by the War Department after August 29, 1916."

Mr. MCKENZIE. May I ask whether or not you have any figures or facts showing the per capita cost per annum in the countries where there is universal military training, such as Germany?

Gen. SHARPE. We can get that.



Mr. McKELLAR. The men in those countries are not paid anything.

Mr. McKENZIE. I mean the per capita cost to the Governments for training those men.

(The data is as follows:)

*Universal service—Population, finance, man power.*

Nation.	Population.	Finance.			
		Total yearly budget estimates.	Yearly cost of training.		
			Army budget estimates.	Per cent of total budget.	Unit cost per inhabitant.
Austria-Hungary.....	54,000,000	\$1,216,000,000	\$151,000,000	12	\$2.80
France.....	40,000,000	1,012,000,000	200,000,000	20	5.00
Germany.....	67,000,000	852,000,000	212,000,000	25	3.16
Italy.....	36,000,000	557,000,000	91,000,000	16	2.53
Japan.....	54,000,000	273,000,000	49,000,000	18	.91
Russia.....	174,000,000	1,843,000,000	381,000,000	21	2.19
Australia.....	5,000,000	177,000,000	15,000,000	9	3.00
Switzerland.....	4,000,000	19,000,000	9,000,000	5	2.25
United Kingdom.....	46,000,000	973,000,000	141,000,000	15	3.07
United States.....	100,000,000	1,720,000,000	102,000,000	14	1.02

<sup>1</sup> Ordinary expenditures, and excluding postal-service expenditures paid from postal revenues.

<sup>2</sup> Eliminating bounties and pensions.

The above information obtained from hearing of Col. Edwin F. Glenn, United States Army, before Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate (Jan. 27, 1916, p. 602).

Mr. KAHN. You will find in the debates on the national defense act a statement inserted in the Record by Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, giving the amounts paid to the soldiers of all those countries which have compulsory military training, but the statement did not include the other costs of the governments in connection with that training.

Mr. McKENZIE. My reason for asking the question is to emphasize the amount that we are paying for three weeks training of a soldier, that amount being \$64, according to Gen. Sharpe's figures. In view of the fact that there is a general discussion going on over the country in reference to this question of compulsory military training, it seems to me it will be appropriate to have those figures from other countries, where there is compulsory military training. It seems to me if we are going to adopt universal military training, we must conclude that we will have to put it on some other basis than the basis on which we are training men for three weeks, and we will have to come to the point that we will have to do as they have done in other Governments, and have this service given as a sort of patriotic service, rather than having it as a paid service.

Mr. ANTHONY. There is no pay given to the men at Plattsburgh or the other training camps, is there?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. These men who go to the training camps volunteer their services; they are not paid.

Mr. McKELLAR. They are given a delightful vacation during the summer.

Mr. KAHN. I wish Mr. McKellar would take the training at one of these camps next summer and see what a delightful vacation it is.

Mr. HULL. Has the Government any claim on these men after they leave the training camps?

Gen. SHARPE. Their service is voluntary. I do not know that the Government has any claim on them.

Mr. HULL. Is there any record kept of where they are, after they return to their homes from the training camps?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; I understand there is. I believe they are expected to answer the call, if there is one, but I do not believe there is any obligation on the part of the men in the nature of a contract.

Mr. McKENZIE. I want to say I had no idea of criticizing this movement for the establishment of training camps. I asked the questions I asked for purposes of information only.

Gen. SHARPE. I understand that. We will try to get the data you asked for.

Mr. FIELDS. As I understand it, this cost of \$64 does not include any salary fund; it is simply travel pay and subsistence while the men are in camp?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; travel pay and subsistence.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does it include travel pay?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; the cost of transportation is furnished to the men who attend these camps.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is included in the \$64?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Capt. DALY. It also includes clothing.

Gen. SHARPE. But the uniform is returned to the Government after the camp is over.

Mr. KAHN. Referring to Mr. McKenzie's questions, if the country should adopt universal military training, the training would probably be given in so many places that there would be comparatively little money expended for travel expenses.

Gen. SHARPE. Furthermore, Mr. Kahn, if we should adopt universal military training undoubtedly the allowances would be reduced. When you have universal military training the ration can be made much simpler than when the men volunteer for training. In the case of voluntary service you have to supply a ration which will attract people, whereas in the case of universal training you could do as they do abroad, give them what is known to be adequate for subsistence, and it is the same with pay.

Mr. KAHN. We would have to have a great many camps, so that the expenses for travel would be reduced to a minimum.

Gen. SHARPE. Those expenses would be reduced, and the other items would also be reduced.

Mr. SHAFFENBERGER. Is there anything in experience to warrant the belief that 30 days' training a year will make a soldier?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. But I understand the theory of the establishment of these camps to be that the men are to take training at three different camps, and they are given certificates of training at

the different camps. The Adjutant General or the Chief of Staff can give you full and complete information in regard to this subject. There are three different camps—the red camp, the white camp, and the blue camp.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand from your statement that the age limit of civilians at these camps is 45 years?

Gen. SHARPE. That is according to the law.

The CHAIRMAN. I had understood that there was not any age limit.

Mr. KAHN. We put the age limit in the national defense act.

Gen. SHARPE. The age limit is between 18 and 45 years.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that is too high.

Mr. KAHN. The age limit is put at from 18 to 45 years because the act affecting the National Guard fixes that age limit for membership in the National Guard.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I think it is fair to say that the problem in this country, so far as its defense is concerned, is to get any army. We seem to be able to appropriate the money, but the record shows you do not get the men in the Army. Is there anything in your records to show that the training of these 55,000 men in the various training camps has served to stimulate enlistments either in the Regular Army or the National Guard?

Gen. SHARPE. We do not have those records.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is your own judgment about that, General?

Gen. SHARPE. I think those camps were established with the idea of training the men who attend them to be officers.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There were more than 50,000 men at those camps last year. Is not that quite a large number of officers?

Gen. SHARPE. Not if we have a large war.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many officers have we in the Regular Army?

Gen. SHARPE. Something over 8,000.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There were about seven times that many men in the training camps last year.

Gen. SHARPE. But we will have to have an Army more than seven times as large as the present Army if we should have a big war.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you mean to say you think compulsory training in these summer camps for three weeks a year for three years would make competent Army officers out of the untrained and inexperienced men who attend those camps?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. I think a man who attends those camps is better than a man who has no training at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. But do you think you can make a competent Army officer out of such a man in that time? Would you put a portion of the troops of the United States under the command of a man who has had only that much training?

Gen. SHARPE. That is a question of policy. But I think that much training is better than none at all.

Mr. KAHN. I want to say, in reference to Mr. McKellar's question, that I met many of the men who had the training at Monterey, Cal. They are ready to come to the colors in any capacity whenever the country needs them.

Mr. McKELLAR. But they have not enlisted.

Mr. KAHN. They are not that kind of men. They are willing to respond to the country's call as privates or in any other capacity. They are professional men; they are men who hold splendid positions in business houses. They are willing to come to the service of their country. They are taking this training voluntarily in order to enable themselves to be better able to fight for the country if the need should come.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand The Adjutant General would probably have the records which would give the information that has been requested.

Gen. SHARPE. I would like to submit a letter from The Adjutant General on this subject, giving the location of the camps, etc.

(The letter follows:)

OCTOBER 11, 1916.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Quartermaster General.

Subject: Citizens' training camps.

The Secretary of War directs that you be informed as follows:

1. On August 8, 1916, the following letter was sent to the commanding generals of the Eastern, Central, Western, and Southern Departments:

"In order that the information may be available in the preparation of estimates for the fiscal year 1918, the Secretary of War desires that you submit to this office at the earliest practicable date your views with regard to the holding of citizens' training camps, under section 54 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916, in your department during the fiscal year 1918, as follows:

"(a) Location recommended for such camps.

"(b) Number of camps at each location, each of one month's duration.

"(c) Estimated attendance at the camps at each location."

2. From the replies received the following table has been prepared.

*Estimated number and location of citizens' training camps and expected attendance during the fiscal year 1918, under provisions of section 54, act of June 3, 1916.*

Department and location of camp.	Number of camps of 1 month's duration at each location.	Expected attendance.	
		For each camp.	Total for that location.
<b>Eastern:</b>			
Plattsburg, N. Y. ....	4		30,000
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. ....	3		2,500
Fort Barrancas, Fla. ....	3		2,000
Galveston, Tex. <sup>1</sup> .....			500
<b>Central:</b>			
Fort Riley, Kans. ....	2	1,000	2,000
Fort Snelling, Minn. ....	2	1,000	2,000
Fort Sheridan, Ill. ....	3	1,000	3,000
<b>Western:</b>			
California. ....	2		5,000
Pacific northwest. ....	2		2,000
Rocky Mountain. ....	2		3,000
<b>Southern:</b>			
Alexandria, La. ....	1		4,800
Fort Sam Houston, Tex. ....	3		
El Paso, Tex. ....	1		
<b>Total.</b> .....			56,800

<sup>1</sup> The commanding general, Eastern Department, suggests a small camp at Galveston, the coast defenses of which come under his supervision, but he thinks it might be preferable to combine the camp there with the one at Fort Sam Houston. This is recommended. There would then be a total of 12 camps, 3 in each department.

3. The Secretary of War further directs that in his estimates for the fiscal year 1918 the Quartermaster General include an item to cover the cost of establishing 12 regular training camps and to provide for the attendance of 60,000 citizens, under authority of section 54, act of June 3, 1916.

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,  
*Adjutant General.*

Mr. GREENE. Have you any information which indicates why the estimate for the ensuing year is for 50,000 men when the attendance is expected to be 55,000?

Gen. SHARPE. We were instructed to put in an estimate for 60,000 men, but we had already submitted figures based on 50,000 citizens and it was not changed.

Mr. GREENE. Is there anything in your records which indicates the reason for the shrinkage?

Gen. SHARPE. Not in reference to the shrinkage. Our estimate for 50,000 men had been prepared and it was decided to let the estimate stand.

Mr. GREENE. I understand; but have you in your office anything which will indicate the reason for the shrinkage of 5,000 men?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You were instructed to take that as an arbitrary basis for the estimate of the appropriation?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. Of course, each department will be notified that it can pay up to the limit of 50,000 men.

Mr. KAHN. What is the meaning of this new language?

The CHAIRMAN. There are several words here in brackets. Will you explain the reason for that?

Capt. DALY. The language of the proposed section as it appears here was changed to make it more nearly conform to the language of section 54 of the act of June 3, 1916. It is the same language as is in that section. Nothing has been added to it. All of the provisions in there are in the act of June 3, 1916, and the language of the item was drawn to conform to the language of the defense act.

Mr. McKELLAR. Those words in brackets make it conform to the language of the national defense act?

Capt. DALY. They are to come out in order to make this conform to the national defense act.

Mr. KAHN. Then you are asking for \$3,281,000 instead of \$2,000,000?

Capt. DALY. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why is that, when you only spent \$1,200,000 last year?

Capt. DALY. We spent \$1,058,000. That was for the summer camps, and it will be necessary to expend the same amount for the spring camps next year, both camps being in the same fiscal year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you have two camps a year?

Capt. DALY. Yes, sir; spring and summer camps.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you tell us about this new language in this item?

Capt. DALY. That is just an addition in order to carry out the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916.

Mr. KAHN. Will you tell us about the second paragraph in the item?

Capt. DALY. That comes under the Ordnance Bureau.

Mr. KAHN. The Ordnance Bureau asked you to put that paragraph in the bill?

Capt. DALY. The Ordnance Department submitted the estimate. But the first italicized language was inserted to make the appropriation bill conform to the provisions of the national defense act. You will find that that language is identical with the language of section 54 of the act of June 30, 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the words "theoretical winter instruction" in line 6, page 77, in the national defense act?

Capt. DALY. Yes, sir; that language is in the act of June 3, 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the \$310,000 provided for in the second paragraph comes under the Ordnance Bureau?

Capt. DALY. Yes, sir; that was put in by the Ordnance Department.

#### COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item under your department is the item on page 78 for the Council of National Defense:

For expenses of experimental work and investigations undertaken by the Council of National Defense, by the advisory commission or subordinate bodies, for the employment of a director, expert, and clerical expenses, and for the necessary supplies, and for the necessary expenses of members of the council, of the advisory commission, or subordinate bodies going to or attending meetings of the commission or subordinate bodies, and such other expenses as may be necessary, \$200,000.

The same amount was appropriated last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. We were instructed to make additional estimates for the fiscal year 1918 "for expenses pertaining to the Council of National Defense, \$200,000.

In connection with this particular item, I would like to submit the following correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, November 21, 1916.*

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff.

Subject: Expenses pertaining to Council National Defense.

Referring to memorandum from the Chief of Staff dated October 23, 1916, directing this office to submit an estimate, fiscal year 1918, for \$200,000 for expenses pertaining to the Council of National Defense. It is requested that this office be furnished with details covering the purposes for which it is proposed to expend the amount estimated for in order that the estimate may be properly explained before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, when hearings on estimates for support of the Army, fiscal year 1918, are had by the committee.

HENRY G. SHARPE, *Quartermaster General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,  
*Washington, December 6, 1916.*

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff.

Subject: Expenses pertaining to Council National Defense.

1. In a memorandum of November 21, 1916, the Quartermaster General requests that his office be furnished with details covering the purposes for which it is proposed to expend \$200,000 included in the estimates, fiscal year 1918,

for the expenses pertaining to the Council of National Defense. The request is made in order that the estimate may be properly explained before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, when hearings on estimates for support of the Army are had by the committee.

2. The Council of National Defense is established by section 2 of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, fiscal year 1917, August 29, 1916. The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated "for experimental work and investigations undertaken by the council, by the advisory commission, or subordinate bodies, for the employment of a director, expert, and clerical expenses and supplies, and for the necessary expenses of members of the advisory commission or subordinate bodies going to and attending meetings of the commission or subordinate bodies."

3. The duties of the Council of National Defense are laid down to be "to supervise and direct investigations and make recommendations to the President and the heads of executive departments as to the location of railroads with reference to the frontier of the United States so as to render possible expeditious concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense; the coordination of military, industrial, and commercial purposes in the location of extensive highways and branch lines of railroad; the utilization of waterways; the mobilization of military and naval resources for defense; the increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and of the people during the interruption of foreign commerce; the development of seagoing transportation; data as to amounts, location, method, and means of production, and availability of military supplies; the giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed by the military and other services of the Government, the requirements relating thereto, and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation."

4. The above quotations indicate in detail the purposes for which it is proposed to expend the amount estimated for. No amplification of these details can now be made since the Council of National Defense has but recently been organized and its activities have not reached their full development. The duties prescribed for the Council of National Defense are very comprehensive, and the expenses connected therewith will be considerable. The amount estimated for, \$200,000, is based on that appropriated by the act of August 29, 1916.

5. The War College Division recommends that a copy of this memorandum be furnished the Quartermaster General for his information.

C. W. KENNEDY,

*Colonel, General Staff, Acting Chief of War College Division.*

Approved.

NEWTON D. BAKER,

*Secretary of War.*

The CHAIRMAN. How do you figure that amount of \$200,000?

Mr. KAHN. Who has jurisdiction of that item?

Gen. SHARPE. The Chief of Staff.

Mr. ANTHONY. How much of that amount have you remaining?

Gen. SHARPE. I understand that none of it has been expended.

Mr. ANTHONY. How much did you have?

Gen. SHARPE. \$200,000 was appropriated.

Mr. KAHN. You still have the \$200,000?

Gen. SHARPE. It is not on our books, but we were instructed to make an estimate for it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You do not know whether it has been spent or not?

Gen. SHARPE. We made inquiry, and we find there have been no expenditures out of that appropriation.

Mr. ANTHONY. That appropriation lapses in July, does it not?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; it is a continuing appropriation.

Mr. KAHN. But it might be well to reappropriate that \$200,000 in the appropriation bill.

Mr. ANTHONY. The same \$200,000?

Mr. GREENE. May I ask for information, what is the practical application of the constitutional limitation of two years for appropriations for the Army, as applied to these details? What is the practice?

Mr. KAHN. The appropriations lapse at the end of two years.

Mr. GREENE. Automatically?

Mr. KAHN. Automatically; so that any subsequent appropriation of money, if the bill is not clearly worded to make it a continuing appropriation, is an additional appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this appropriation will run over another year?

Mr. KAHN. Yes; and if you simply make another appropriation in this bill of \$200,000, that would give them \$400,000. If the amount of this item is to be appropriated at all, unless we get other word from the Chief of Staff, it should be reappropriated and not made as a new appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The new language at the end of the item, "and such other expenses as may be necessary," is quite broad, is it not?

Mr. KAHN. I think the Chief of Staff can tell us more about that than the Quartermaster General.

The CHAIRMAN. The paragraph in brackets, following the item for the Council of National Defense, you desire to have omitted from the bill?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

#### RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, under the heading "Reserve Corps," on page 79, is new:

Quartermaster supplies, equipment, and so forth, for Reserve Officers' Training Corps: For the procurement and issue, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to institutions at which one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained, such public animals, uniforms, equipment, and means of transportation as he may deem necessary, and to forage at the expense of the United States public animals so issued; for transporting said animals and other authorized equipment from place of issue to the several institutions and return of same to place of issue when necessary; for the maintenance of camps for the further practical instruction of the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for transporting members of such corps to and from such camps and while remaining therein as far as appropriations will permit; for the payment of commutation of subsistence to members of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at such rate, not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the Army, as authorized in the act of Congress approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen: *Provided*, That \$1,215,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be immediately available, \$4,385,000.

Gen. SHARPE. The amount provided in the estimate is \$4,385,000. Of that amount the sum of \$2,430,000 is for payment of commutation of rations to members of the senior division at the various institutions authorized to establish and maintain such divisions as authorized by section 50 of the national defense act. This provision of law was



made retroactive by the joint resolution approved September 8, 1916, in allowing credit to members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, for service for any period or periods of time during which such member has received or shall have received at an educational institution under the direction of an officer of the Army, detailed as professor of military science and tactics, a course of military training substantially equivalent to that prescribed under section 50 of the national defense act for the corresponding period or periods of training of the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

To provide funds to meet obligations under section 50 and the joint resolution referred to the Secretary of War directed that funds be obtained to cover commutation of rations for 15,000 students becoming eligible in the fiscal year 1918 and for a like number eligible in the current fiscal year, 1917, the latter amount to be made immediately available. The estimate is based on payments to be made during an academic year of nine months at the value of the garrison ration, 30 cents per day for each ration. The average is \$9 per month, or \$81 per academic year, for each student entitled to receive such commutation.

The remaining amount, \$1,995,000, is to cover camp expenses and issue of equipment authorized by sections 47 and 48 of the national defense act. The amount is based on 50,000 students at \$39.10 each.

The \$39.10 covers subsistence while in camp and en route to and from camp, transportation of the students to and from camp when necessary, hire of means of transportation while in camp, fuel, light, and other necessary camp equipment.

The following is a list of institutions at which the senior and junior divisions of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have been authorized to date so far as known to the Office of the Quartermaster General:

Institution.	Where located.	Units authorized.
1. University of Arkansas.....	Fayetteville, Ark.....	1 Infantry senior division.
2. University of Maine.....	Orono, Me.....	Do.
3. St. John's College.....	Annapolis, Md.....	Do.
4. Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.....	College Station, Tex.....	Do.
5. College of St. Thomas.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	1 Infantry junior division.
6. The Citadel.....	Charleston, S. C.....	1 Infantry senior division.
7. Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	Agricultural College, Miss.....	Do.
8. Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	Stillwater, Okla.....	Do.
9. Rutgers College.....	New Brunswick, N. J.....	Do.
10. State College of Washington.....	Pullman, Wash.....	Do.
11. University of Wyoming.....	Laramie, Wyo.....	Do.
12. University of Nevada.....	Reno, Nev.....	Do.
13. University of Vermont.....	Burlington, Vt.....	Do.
14. Gulf Coast Military Academy.....	Gulfport, Miss.....	1 Infantry junior division.
15. Georgia Military College.....	Milledgeville, Ga.....	Do.
16. Kemper Military School.....	Boonville, Mo.....	1 Infantry junior division and 1 Infantry senior division.
17. Leland Stanford, Junior, University.....	Stanford University, Cal.....	1 Infantry senior division.
18. New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	State College, New Mexico.....	Do.
19. University of Minnesota.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	Do.

Mr. KAHN. You are estimating for 50,000 men?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes; and 15,000 of the senior division to get subsistence.

Mr. KAHN. On what is that estimate based?

Gen. SHARPE. It is based in a letter from The Adjutant General.

Mr. KAHN. I see that you make \$1,215,000 of that amount immediately available.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. What is the object of that?

Gen. SHARPE. That is because of the joint resolution, approved September 8, 1916, which said that they were entitled to receive it. The verbiage of the law said that a man after having taken two years of this military instruction at the school he was attending, became a member of the senior division, and then he would receive the 30 cents a day. We did not expect to estimate for that for two years, but this joint resolution made it retroactive.

The CHAIRMAN. The War Department held that they could not get the benefit of that law until two years hence, and the joint resolution, approved September 8, made it retroactive.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are these men being trained as officers?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are these 15,000 men being trained as officers at the present time?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are they being paid?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; commutation of rations,

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And do they get commutation of quarters?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do these reserve officers receive any pay or commutation except during the periods when they are ordered out for training?

Gen. SHARPE. The men in the senior division do.

Mr. ANTHONY. How much do they receive?

Gen. SHARPE. They receive 30 cents a day—commutation of rations.

Mr. ANTHONY. What men compose the senior division?

Gen. SHARPE. Those men who have taken a two-year course of instruction.

Mr. ANTHONY. What are they supposed to be doing while they are receiving this instruction?

Gen. SHARPE. They are at school.

Mr. ANTHONY. What school?

Gen. SHARPE. Wherever they are located.

Mr. ANTHONY. Cadet schools?

Gen. SHARPE. All schools at which the units are established.

Mr. ANTHONY. Have any schools been established so far?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; the agricultural colleges applied under this provision, and some of these men have had two years' training. That is the reason for asking that the \$1,215,000 be made immediately available.

Mr. ANTHONY. That practically means that we are beginning a system of paying cadets at military schools where they qualify for this reserve officers' list.

Mr. KAHN. That is practically what it means.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How much do they get?

Mr. KAHN. They get 30 cents a day.

Mr. GREENE. This allowance of 30 cents a day is for maintenance and subsistence; it is not a salary. It is not pocket money.

Mr. KAHN. In other words, the young men who go to the agricultural colleges which receive the benefit of the Morrill Act can apply to go into the Reserve Officers' Corps, and while they are in that corps they are subject to be called to the colors by the President at any time. In case they are called out and during the time of their training they are given a subsistence allowance of 30 cents a day.

Mr. ANTHONY. And their uniforms.

Mr. KAHN. They buy their uniforms anyway as members of the cadet corps of the various institutions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government has to provide uniforms, does it not?

Mr. KAHN. They all get uniforms whether they are in this Reserve Officers' Corps or not. They would get the uniform of the college which they attend.

Mr. ANTHONY. What institutions would come under this provision—merely agricultural colleges?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know about that.

Mr. HULL. All colleges that receive the benefits of land grants.

Gen. SHARPE. The question was asked who gets the 30 cents a day. Under the law the land-grant colleges had to have military instruction, and so they were given that allowance.

Mr. ANTHONY. Would it apply to other cadet schools where military courses are given?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not know how that would be. It would have to be passed upon by the Judge Advocate General.

Mr. GREENE. As I understand it, the various schools that design to institute or continue a course in military science, such as the Secretary of War may prescribe, may, upon his approval, constitute units in this Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and only those schools may be so constituted.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes. There must be officers of the Regular Army stationed at those schools.

Mr. FIELDS. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that from the time these hearings started we have been taking the Quartermaster General into matters with which he does not directly deal, and it seems to me the record will be more readable and we will expedite the hearings if we will only ask the Quartermaster General such questions as pertain to that part of the administration of the Army with which he deals and leave these other questions for the other officers.

Mr. ANTHONY. I recognize the force of the statement which Mr. Fields has made, and I realize that many of the questions which have been asked the Quartermaster General are unfair to him, because they deal with matters over which he has no jurisdiction. It seems to me the committee have been proceeding in the wrong way. We should have begun at the top and thrashed out the questions of policy with the higher officials of the War Department, so that we

could have had that information before us, and then applied that information to the figures in the estimates. As it is now the hearings are going to be absolutely confusing.

The CHAIRMAN. It has always been the rule of the committee, since I have been a member of it, to have the Quartermaster General appear first, in order that we might find out what the estimates for pay and subsistence of the Army consist of.

Mr. ANTHONY. But we have never heretofore had all these new problems.

Mr. KAHN. This bill has many new propositions which have not been in previous bills. But I think it has been a good plan to have the Quartermaster General here, because we have learned from him what provisions in this bill come under other departments and under what particular departments the other items come. I think the suggestion of Mr. Fields is eminently proper. The Quartermaster General can only tell us in a rough sort of way upon what he bases his estimates; but, as to the working out of the various propositions and the details of them we will have to call on the gentlemen within whose jurisdiction these items come.

I understand the War Department has issued an order—No. 49—which covers this entire subject in regard to schools from which these men in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are to be taken, and I ask that the Quartermaster General put that order in the record.

(The order referred to is as follows:)

[G. O. 49]

GENERAL ORDERS. }  
No. 49.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, September 20, 1916.

The following regulations and instructions governing the establishment, administration, and maintenance of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at educational institutions and the issue of Government property thereto in accordance with existing law are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

These regulations will be known as the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Regulations (R. O. T. C. R.).

#### I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

"SEC. 40. *The Reserve Officers' Training Corps.*—The President is hereby authorized to establish and maintain in civil educational institutions a Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which shall consist of a senior division organized at universities and colleges requiring four years of collegiate study for a degree, including State universities and those State institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be practical instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, and a junior division organized at all other public or private educational institutions, except that units of the senior division may be organized at those essentially military schools which do not confer an academic degree but which, as a result of the annual inspection of such institutions by the War Department, are specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of the senior division, and each division shall consist of units of the several arms or corps in such number and of such strength as the President may prescribe." (Act of June 3, 1916.)

## OBJECT.

1. The primary object of establishing units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is to qualify, by systematic and standard methods of training, students at civil educational institutions for reserve officers. The system of instruction herein prescribed presents to these students a standardized measure of that military training which is necessary in order to prepare them to perform intelligently the duties of commissioned offices in the military forces of the United States, and it enables them to be thus trained with the least practicable interference with their civil careers.

2. It should be the aim of every educational institution to maintain one or more of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in order that in time of national emergency there may be a sufficient number of educated men, trained in military science and tactics, to officer and lead intelligently the units of the large armies upon which the safety of the country will depend. The extent to which this object is accomplished will be the measure of the success of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

## II. CONSTITUTION.

"Sec. 41. The President may, upon the application of any State institution described in section forty of this act, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *Provided*, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the Army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physically fit male students.

"Sec. 42. The President may, upon the application of any established educational institution in the United States other than a State institution described in section forty of this act, the authorities of which agree to establish and maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course of military training as a minimum for its physically fit male students, which course when entered upon by any student shall, as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *Provided*, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the Army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physically fit male students." (Act of June 3, 1916.)

3. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps shall consist of the units established by the President in those universities, colleges, and schools which shall have applied for admission of such units to membership in the corps, and shall have agreed to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War for the government and training of said units.

4. Units of the senior division may be organized at civil educational institutions which require four years' collegiate study for a degree, including State universities and those and those State institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, donating lands for the establishment of the colleges where the leading object shall be practical instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, and at essentially military schools not conferring academic degrees but specially designated by the Secretary of War.

5. Units of the junior division may be organized at any other public or private educational institution.

6. Before any unit, senior or junior, of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps may be organized at any institution there must be enrolled at the institution not less than 100 physically fit male students not less than 14 years of age; and the authorities must agree to maintain under the prescribed course of military instruction and training not less than 100 of such students. The prescribed course, when entered upon by any student, shall, as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation.

7. In those institutions established and maintained under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, all students are required to take military training pursuant to the provisions of said act.

8. A civil educational institution desiring to have established thereat one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps should apply to The Adjutant General of the Army for admission of such units to membership in the corps; but no unit will be admitted unless the conditions laid down are fulfilled and the institution is, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, capable of efficiently carrying out the work prescribed.

9. The Secretary of War may cancel the membership of any university, college, or school unit, should he consider that its work, as part of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, is not in keeping with the object for which the corps is established.

### III. CONTROL.

10. For purposes of organization and control the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is directly under the supervision of the Secretary of War, but questions of administration, maintenance, and inspection shall, so far as practicable, be under the control of the several department commanders in whose departments the institutions are located. This will insure a systematic and orderly assignment of such officers as are graduated from the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to the reserve units or to training camps for the purpose of undergoing the annual summer training prescribed in section 48 of the act of June 3, 1916.

11. University, college, and school authorities will retain their ordinary powers of supervision and control.

12. All units will be considered as Federal units and are organized for the purposes before quoted.

### IV. ORGANIZATION.

#### GENERAL ORGANIZATION.

13. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be organized into two divisions:

(a) The senior division, composed of units at universities and colleges requiring four years' collegiate study for a degree and all units at those essentially military schools which do not confer academic degrees, but which, as the result of an inspection by the War Department, are specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of the senior division.

(b) The junior division, composed of units organized in all other institutions.

14. The university or college contingents may be made up of one or more units, and one or more arms of the service may be represented.

15. Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be organized into companies, batteries, troops, ambulance companies, field hospitals, battalion, or squadrons, and regiments, the organization, drill, and administration of which shall conform as far as possible to that laid down for similar units in the Regular Army.

#### STRENGTH.

16. The strength of the several units to be organized in both divisions shall be as follows

*Infantry.*—The strength of an Infantry company will not exceed 80 nor be less than 50. Should the strength of an Infantry unit be made up of two or more companies, it may be organized into one or more battalions, and two or more battalions may be organized as a regiment.

At institutions where the Infantry or Cavalry instruction has progressed to such a stage as to insure proficiency in the work, a machine-gun contingent may be organized; but special permission in every case will be obtained before such organization is undertaken.

*Field Artillery, Cavalry, Engineers, Signal Corps, Coast Artillery Corps, and Medical Corps.*—The organization of units other than Infantry will be made at institutions with due regard to the facilities offered for the special type of instruction, and no such unit will be organized unless special authority of the War Department is obtained.

17. In the junior division for the present only Infantry units will be organized.

18. Members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps may be trained and employed as members of the band, provided their prescribed military training is not interfered with.

19. The rules and orders relating to the organization and government of the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the appointment, promotion,

and change of officers, and all other orders affecting the military department, except those relating to routine duty, will be made and promulgated by the professor of military science and tactics after consultation with the chief administrative officer of the institution.

20. The appointment of cadet officers and noncommissioned officers for units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be made from members of the junior and senior classes and from members taking postgraduate courses, provided there are a sufficient number. It is the intention to give the student entering the advanced course the benefit of an opportunity of training in a responsible rather than in a subordinate position, and also to permit the professor of military science and tactics to determine his proficiency at different periods of the practical part of the prescribed course. It will also afford the professor of military science and tactics the opportunity to recommend that said student discontinue his work in the department in case he is not found to be competent and his work not up to the required standard.

#### V. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

ACT OF JUNE 3, 1916, SECTION 44.

21. Eligibility to membership in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps shall be limited to students of institutions in which units of such corps are established who are citizens of the United States, who are not less than 14 years of age, and whose bodily condition indicates that they are physically fit to perform military duty, or will be so upon arrival at military age.

22. No member of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, or of the National Guard or Naval Militia, shall be eligible for membership in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

#### VI. ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

"Sec. 45. The President is hereby authorized to detail such numbers of officers of the Army, either active or retired, not above the grade of colonel, as may be necessary, for duty as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics at institutions where one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained; but the total number of active officers so detailed at educational institutions shall not exceed three hundred, and no active officer shall be so detailed who has not had five years' commissioned service in the Army. In time of peace retired officers shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. Retired officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel so detailed shall receive the full pay and allowances of their grade, and retired officers above the grade of major so detailed shall receive the same pay and allowances as a retired major would receive under a like detail. No detail of officers on the active list of the Regular Army under the provisions of this section shall extend for more than four years.

"Sec. 46. The President is hereby authorized to detail for duty at institutions where one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such number of enlisted men, either active or retired or of the Regular Army Reserve, as he may deem necessary, but the number of active noncommissioned officers so detailed shall not exceed five hundred, and all active noncommissioned officers so detailed shall be additional in their respective grades to those otherwise authorized for the Army. Retired enlisted men or members of the Regular Army Reserve shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. While so detailed they shall receive active pay and allowances." (Act of June 3, 1916.)

23. When application is made in the form for the establishment of a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at any institution to which an officer of the Regular Army has not previously been detailed, it will be visited by an officer detailed by the commander of the department in which the institution is located. After such inspection this officer will report to the War Department, through the department commander, whether or not the institution fulfills the requirements of law and regulations governing such details, and will recommend specifically whether the detail should be made.

24. All details of officers at civic educational institutions for duty with units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be for four years, unless sooner relieved.

25. Whenever practicable orders detailing an officer to relieve another as professor or assistant professor of military science and tactics will direct him

to report at the institution during the school year, preferably at the end of the first semester or the beginning of the spring semester and not less than two weeks prior to the relief of his predecessor.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

26. Professors of military science and tactics will retain copies of all returns, reports, and correspondence and will keep an accurate journal of the drills and other military instruction. They will transfer these records to the officer or officers who may succeed them, or to the person designated by the chief administrative officer of the institution. In either case a receipt will be taken for the records.

27. Professors or assistant professors of military science and tactics will reside at or near the institution to which assigned, and when in the performance of their military duties will appear in the proper uniform. They will, in their relations to the institution, observe the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. They will not, without permission of the Secretary of War, undertake any course of study in the institution or perform duties in or out of the institution other than those of instructors in the department of military science and tactics, which may include the duties of commandant of cadets.

28. It is the duty of the professors of military science and tactics to enforce proper military discipline at all times when students are under military instruction, and in case of serious breaches of discipline or misconduct to report the same to the proper authorities of the institution, according to its established methods. Should suitable action not be taken by such authorities within a reasonable time, the facts will be reported to The Adjutant General of the Army through the department commander.

29. Enlisted men detailed for duty with units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be ordered to report to the senior officer on duty at the institution for instruction. They will be reported by the latter to the president of the school or college and also instructed in their relations to the institution and to its officials. They will reside at or near the institution and perform no duties other than those of assistants to the professors of military science and tactics and of acting ordnance and quartermaster sergeants.

30. No professor or assistant professor of military science and tactics will be authorized to accept a commission in a unit of the National Guard.

31. Both officers and enlisted men shall be apportioned with due reference to the kind of unit undergoing training, endeavor being made to provide a suitable instructor for each type of unit.

### VII. TRAINING.

"SEC. 43. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to prescribe standard courses of theoretical and practical military training for units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and no unit of the senior division shall be organized or maintained at any educational institution the authorities of which fail or neglect to adopt into their curriculum the prescribed courses of military training for the senior division or to devote at least an average of three hours per week per academic year to such military training; and no unit of the junior division shall be organized or maintained at any educational institution the authorities of which fail or neglect to adopt into their curriculum the prescribed courses of military training for the junior division, or to devote at least an average of three hours per week per academic year to such military training.

\* \* \* \* \*

"SEC. 48. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to maintain camps for the further practical instruction of the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, no such camps to be maintained for a period longer than six weeks in any one year, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities; to transport members of such corps to and from such camps at the expense of the United States so far as appropriations will permit; to subsist them at the expense of the United States while traveling to and from such camps and while remaining therein so far as appropriations will permit; to use the Regular Army, such other military forces as Congress from time to time authorizes, and such Government property as he may deem necessary for the military training of the members of such corps while in attendance at such camps; to



prescribe regulations for the government of such corps; and to authorize, in his discretion, the formation of company units thereof into battalion and regimental units." Act of June 3, 1916.

#### GENERAL OBJECT—APPENDIX II.

32. The following courses, prescribed under the provisions of the above-quoted sections of the act of June 3, 1916, are designed to develop the greatest possible initiative on the part of the student, and they also provide that the cadet officers and noncommissioned officers shall participate in the administration and training and share the responsibility therefor.

33. As the object of all training in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is to bring the largest possible number of cadets up to the proper standard of proficiency, permission to be absent, unless there are exceptional circumstances, should be granted only for physical disability. Any member who is absent from any part of the instruction shall be required, subsequently, to make up the omitted training before being credited with the number of units necessary for graduation.

34. Close order drills and ceremonies have a disciplinary value and effect not to be obtained in any other manner and serve as the groundwork upon which to build the military character and discipline of cadets; but, proficiency in such drills should not be considered or treated as the final result to be accomplished in a season's training.

"Sec. 50. When any member of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has completed two academic years of service in that division, and has been selected for further training by the president of the institution and by its professor of military science and tactics, and has agreed in writing to continue in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for the remainder of his course in the institution, devoting five hours per week to the military training prescribed by the Secretary of War, and has agreed in writing to pursue the courses in camp training prescribed by the Secretary of War, he may be furnished, at the expense of the United States, with commutation of subsistence at such rate, not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the Army, as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, during the remainder of his service in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps." (Act of June 3, 1916.)

#### ADVANCED COURSE.

35. Any member of the senior division who has completed two academic years of service in that division, who has been selected for further military training by the president of the institution and the professor of military science and tactics, and who executes the following written agreement, will be entitled, while not subsisted in kind, to the commutation of subsistence fixed by the Secretary of War in accordance with law:

#### CONTRACT.

-----, 191 .  
In consideration of commutation of subsistence to be furnished me in accordance with law, I hereby agree to continue in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps during the remainder of my course in ----- to devote  
(Institution.)

five hours per week during such period to the military training prescribed, and to pursue the courses of camp training during such period, prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Witness: -----

36. The instruction required should be coordinated with the college schedule, and the hour or hours of instruction, so far as is possible, should come before 4.30 in the afternoon.

37. Every effort should be made to obtain the cooperation of the military department with other departments of the institution, for the reason that some of the courses prescribed for the instruction of the reserve officer are now being taught, to a certain extent, by other departments of the institution.

38. A history course in the college may readily be specialized in such as to give all the necessary instruction in the military history of certain wars to the students taking the military training course. The subject of hygiene, camp sanitation, etc., may be taught by the professor of hygiene. First-aid instruction may be carried out by instructors in the Medical College.

39. An especially interesting opportunity for such cooperative teaching would be found in problems of governmental administration and transportation, which naturally would become a specialty of the men teaching administration and transportation in the department of economics and government.

40. There is an increasing demand throughout the country for teachers of high-school grade who are able to give military instruction. It may be deemed desirable by the college or department of education to encourage those taking teacher's courses to fit themselves to give military instruction, for by so doing they would be adding an important asset to their professional equipment. Other possibilities in the way of cooperation between different faculties will no doubt be effected as time goes on.

41. As soon as practicable in institutions the graded courses prescribed by the Secretary of War will be taken up in the freshman class and carried through to a consistent end as prescribed by these regulations, it being the intention to provide a full four years' graded course for this work.

42. Any graduate of the senior division under 21 years of age at date of graduation, or any graduate of the junior division who has completed a course in military training substantially the same as that prescribed for the senior division, under the age of 21 years at date of graduation, shall, before becoming eligible for appointment as a reserve officer, be required to attend one camp in each year prior to his arrival at the age of 21 years.

#### CAMPS.

43. Regulations governing camps for units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be issued as soon as formulated.<sup>1</sup>

#### VIII. UNIFORMS, ARMS, AND EQUIPMENTS.

"SEC. 47. The Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to issue to institutions at which one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such public animals, arms, uniforms, equipment, and means of transportation as he may deem necessary, and to forage at the expense of the United States public animals so issued. He shall require from each institution to which property of the United States is issued a bond in value of the property issued for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for its return when required." (Act of June 3, 1916.)

44. Units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of both divisions are permitted to adopt at their own expense a full dress, dress, and fatigue uniform.

#### UNIFORMS.

45. When a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been established at an educational institution, there will be issued to such institution the following uniform:

For each member of the unit:

- 1 breeches, woolen, olive drab, pair.
- 1 cap, olive drab.
- 1 coat, woolen, olive drab.
- 1 leggings, canvas, pair.
- 1 cap and collar ornament, set.
- 1 shoes, russet, pair.

46. When the individual members of the unit have agreed in writing to participate in such camps of instruction as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, there will be issued to such institution the following additional uniform:

For each member of the unit who so agrees:

- 1 hat, service.
- 1 cord, hat.
- 2 breeches, cotton, olive drab, pairs.
- 2 shirts, flannel, olive drab.

47. No article of Government uniform issued to an institution under section 47, national defense act, shall be used except to uniform members of the units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the institution to which said uniforms were issued.

48. The maintenance, care, and accountability of uniforms will be governed by the provisions of paragraphs 50 to 62, inclusive, of these regulations.

<sup>1</sup> It will not be practicable to hold camps prior to the summer of 1917 for these units

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

49. It is the policy of the War Department to issue to institutions maintaining units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps the latest model arms and equipment in so far as the supply and the appropriations of Congress permit, and in quantities sufficient to insure the proper instruction of the units organized. Should the available supply of the latest model not be sufficient to arm and equip all units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, preference in this respect will be given to institutions at which units of the senior division are organized.

50. The number and kind of arms and equipment to be issued will, in general, conform to those prescribed in orders and equipment manuals for similar organizations of the Regular Army, excepting such articles as are not essential to the proper instruction of the units organized or which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, can not be advantageously used because of lack of proper facilities at the educational institution in question.

## ISSUE, USE, CARE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

51. Requisitions for Government property for an educational institution authorized to have it will be sent to the commander of the territorial department in which the institution is located. After ascertaining what Government property requested under the law the institution needs, the department commander will forward the requisitions to the War Department with remark and recommendation as to the property he finds should be issued if available. Separate requisitions will be required for the property pertaining to each supply department. After the value of all the property that should be issued to an institution has been decided upon at the War Department, a bond in the value of all Government property to be issued for the care and safekeeping thereof, and for its return when required, will be furnished to the Quartermaster General before any Government property can be obtained by the institution. The Quartermaster General will file the bond in his office and furnish the chief of every other supply department concerned with official information showing amount credited on the bond to cover the property pertaining to his department or corps. Government property to an amount in excess of that covered by the bond will not be issued. Educational institutions may execute bonds somewhat in excess of their immediate needs in order that any reasonable expansion may be met by the supply departments without entailing the necessity for the execution of a new bond. Blank forms for bonds and instructions for their preparation will be obtained from the Quartermaster General.

Shipment of Government property authorized by section 47, national defense act, from depots, arsenals, or armories to institutions, and return shipments of such property from institutions to depots, arsenals, or armories, will be made on regular form of Government bill of lading at the expense of the United States.

52. All Government property issued must be kept insured for its full value against loss by fire for the benefit of the United States by the authorities of the educational institution and the department commander promptly informed when and where the insurance is placed and date of expiration.

53. Requisitions and returns for Government property must be prepared in accordance with the regulations governing the respective supply departments concerned.

54. No Government property will be issued to any institution unless adequate facilities are provided for its proper storage, care, and safe-keeping.

55. All Government property must be kept in serviceable condition. A proper allowance of cleaning material and spare parts will be issued by the Government for this purpose.

56. When any property is lost, destroyed, stolen, or damaged, or becomes unserviceable from any cause whatsoever, the cause will be investigated by an officer of the United States Army detailed by the department commander. If it appears that the loss, damage, or unserviceability is due to neglect or any lack of reasonable care or precautions on the part of the authorities of the institution or any member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the institution must make good to the United States such loss or damage. When property becomes damaged, the institution will be held responsible, except for such deterioration as is due to fair wear and tear incident to the use of

the property in that military instruction prescribed or authorized by the Secretary of War.

57. Property lost, destroyed, or damaged due to unavoidable causes and without fault or neglect on the part of the institution or any member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or which is worn out due to fair wear and tear incident to its use in military instruction prescribed or authorized by the Secretary of War, will be repaired or replaced at the expense of the United States.

58. Detailed instructions as to the care, use, preservation, and accountability of Government property are found in the Army Regulations and in other regulations or instructions issued by the War Department.

59. As far as practicable each student should be required to care for his rifle and equipment during the first two years of military training, this instruction being considered an essential part of the course.

60. All textbooks, manuals, and maps must be purchased by the student himself or by the institution, in the same manner as other textbooks are obtained. These books can be bought by the institutions from the Superintendent of Public Documents, from the War Department, and from the Army Service Schools, under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 17, 1914.

61. The War Department will issue such blank forms as may be necessary for the proper instruction and administration of these units.

#### DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA FOR R. O. T. C.

62. Distinctive insignia, to be worn on the upper part of the left forearm, will be issued to each student who is duly enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The design of said insignia will be in accordance with sealed pattern deposited in the office of the Quartermaster General.

63. It is the intention from time to time to issue insignia indicating a rating for excellence obtained during the course of instruction in addition to a badge for proficiency in target practice. Detailed instructions covering the issue of these badges will be issued from time to time.

#### IX. ADMINISTRATION.

64. At each institution an officer of the Army shall be appointed by the Secretary of War an acting quartermaster. He shall receive, disburse, and account for all Government funds allotted to the institution in connection with the maintenance of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and shall assist the authorities of the institution in the preparation of all requisitions, reports, and returns required by the War Department.

#### X. APPOINTMENT OF TEMPORARY SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

"Sec. 51. Any physically fit male citizen of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, who shall have graduated prior to the date of this act from any educational institution at which an officer of the Army was detailed as professor of military science and tactics, and who, while a student at such institution, completed courses of military training under the direction of such professor of military science and tactics substantially equivalent to those prescribed pursuant to this act for the senior division, shall, after satisfactorily completing such additional practical military training as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, be eligible for appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps and as a temporary additional second lieutenant in accordance with the terms of this act.

"Sec. 52. The President alone is hereby authorized to appoint and commission as a temporary second lieutenant of the Regular Army in time of peace for purposes of instruction, for a period not exceeding six months, with the allowances now provided by law for that grade, but with pay at the rate of \$100 per month, any reserve officer appointed pursuant to sections forty-nine and fifty-one of this act and to attach him to a unit of the Regular Army for duty and training during the period covered by his appointment as such temporary second lieutenant, and upon the expiration of such service with the Regular Army such officer shall revert to his status as a reserve officer." (Act of June 3, 1916.)

65. Upon the receipt of these regulations each institution at which an officer of the Army has been detailed during the current year should communicate with those of its graduate students who in the past (prior to June 3, 1916) have taken a course substantially equivalent to that prescribed for the senior division, informing them of the law above quoted and calling attention to the following regulations.

66. Applications for these appointments, in form hereafter prescribed, should then be made without delay by all such graduates who desire commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps and appointment as temporary second lieutenant in the Regular Army. These citizens must be between the ages of 21 and 27 years. Applications should be submitted as soon as practicable in order that the applicants may be given the preliminary course in training camp required to qualify them for appointment under the above-quoted sections of the law. (Appendix IV.)

#### ADDITIONAL TRAINING.

67. Upon approval of their applications these citizens will then be eligible for the prescribed additional training, which will consist of attendance at the third (blue) camp for the purpose of taking a four week's course strictly practical in its nature.

68. Approved applications will be referred to the commanding general of the department in which the candidate resides. The department commander will then arrange for the attendance of the candidate at the most convenient camp.

69. Upon completion of the course prescribed for the third (blue) camp the applicant should obtain a certificate from his commanding officer setting forth his proficiency. This certificate should be then forwarded, through the department commander, with a renewed application for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps and appointment as temporary second lieutenant. The application for such commission and appointment will state the institution from which graduated, date of graduation, arm of service for which trained, present age, and other recommendations, as well as name of officer of the Army who was on detail at said institution.

70. This application will then be passed upon at the War Department and, if approved, the applicant will be reported to the President as qualified for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps and appointment as a temporary second lieutenant.

71. Graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who desire to undergo the six months' period of training will make timely application for this appointment, giving the data and recommendations set forth in paragraph 70 of these regulations.

72. The object of the six months' training with the Regular Army is to acquaint the reserve officer with service in the Regular Army and to enable the Government to ascertain his qualifications for future promotion by thus providing a probationary period of training under the immediate supervision of officers of and with units of the Regular Army.

#### XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

73. With the approval of the authorities of any institution, physically fit members of the faculty or of the corps of instructors are authorized to take the course of training prescribed in these regulations for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. However, it must be understood that participation in these courses does not entitle them to participate in any Government expenditure therefor, nor does it in itself render them eligible for appointment as reserve officers, but they may qualify by complying with the law and regulations provided for the Officers' Reserve Corps.

74. Provisions of the act June 3, 1916, and of these regulations shall not affect obligations to provide military instruction imposed by act of July 2, 1862, upon State institutions.

[2442282 A. G. O.]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

H. L. SCOTT,

*Major General, Chief of Staff.*

OFFICIAL:

H. P. MCCAIN,

*The Adjutant General.*

## APPENDIX I.

[Extract from the act of June 3, 1916.]

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 40. *The Reserve Officers' Training Corps.*—The President is hereby authorized to establish and maintain in civil educational institutions a Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which shall consist of a senior division organized at universities and colleges requiring four years of collegiate study for a degree, including State universities and those State institutions that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be practical instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, and a junior division organized at all other public or private educational institutions, except that units of the senior division may be organized at those essentially military schools which do not confer an academic degree but which, as a result of the annual inspection of such institutions by the War Department, are specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of the senior division, and each division shall consist of units of the several arms or corps in such number and of such strength as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 41. The President may, upon the application of any State institution described in section forty of this act, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *Provided*, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the Army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physically fit male students.

SEC. 42. The President may, upon the application of any established educational institution in the United States other than a State institution described in section forty of this act, the authorities of which agree to establish and maintain a two years' elective or compulsory course of military training as a minimum for its physically fit male students, which course when entered upon by any student shall, as regards such student, be a prerequisite for graduation, establish and maintain at such institution one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps: *Provided*, That no such unit shall be established or maintained at any such institution until an officer of the Army shall have been detailed as professor of military science and tactics, nor until such institution shall maintain under military instruction at least one hundred physically fit male students.

SEC. 43. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to prescribe standard courses of theoretical and practical military training for units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and no unit of the senior division shall be organized or maintained at any educational institution the authorities of which fail or neglect to adopt into their curriculum the prescribed courses of military training for the senior division or to devote at least an average of three hours per week per academic year to such military training; and no unit of the junior division shall be organized or maintained at any educational institution the authorities of which fail or neglect to adopt into their curriculum the prescribed courses of military training for the junior division, or to devote at least an average of three hours per week per academic year to such military training.

SEC. 44. Eligibility to membership in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps shall be limited to students of institutions in which units of such corps may be established who are citizens of the United States, who are not less than fourteen years of age, and whose bodily condition indicates that they are physically fit to perform military duty, or will be so upon arrival at military age.

SEC. 45. The President is hereby authorized to detail such numbers of officers of the Army, either active or retired, not above the grade of colonel, as may be necessary, for duty as professors and assistant professors of military science and tactics at institutions where one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained; but the total number of active officers so detailed at educational institutions shall not exceed three hundred, and no active officer shall be so detailed who has not had five years' commissioned service in the Army. In time of peace retired officers shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. Retired officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel so detailed shall receive the full pay and

allowances of their grade, and retired officers above the grade of major so detailed shall receive the same pay and allowances as a retired major would receive under a like detail. No detail of officers on the active list of the Regular Army under the provisions of this section shall extend for more than four years.

SEC. 46. The President is hereby authorized to detail for duty at institutions where one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such number of enlisted men, either active or retired or of the Regular Army Reserve, as he may deem necessary, but the number of active noncommissioned officers so detailed shall not exceed five hundred, and all active noncommissioned officers so detailed shall be additional in their respective grades to those otherwise authorized for the Army. Retired enlisted men or members of the Regular Army Reserve shall not be detailed under the provisions of this section without their consent. While so detailed they shall receive active pay and allowances.

SEC. 47. The Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to issue to institutions at which one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained such public animals, arms, uniforms, equipment, and means of transportation as he may deem necessary, and to forage at the expense of the United States public animals so issued. He shall require from each institution to which property of the United States is issued a bond in the value of the property issued for the care and safekeeping thereof, and for its return when required.

SEC. 48. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to maintain camps for the further practical instruction of the members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, no such camps to be maintained for a period longer than six weeks in any one year, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities; to transport members of such corps to and from such camps at the expense of the United States so far as appropriations will permit; to subsist them at the expense of the United States while traveling to and from such camps and while remaining therein so far as appropriations will permit; to use the Regular Army, such other military forces as Congress from time to time authorizes, and such Government property as he may deem necessary for the military training of the members of such corps while in attendance at such camps; to prescribe regulations for the government of such corps; and to authorize, in his discretion, the formation of company units thereof into battalion and regimental units.

SEC. 49. The President alone, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to appoint in the Officers' Reserve Corps any graduate of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who shall have satisfactorily completed the further training provided for in section fifty of this act, or any graduate of the junior division who shall have satisfactorily completed the courses of military training prescribed for the senior division and the further training provided for in section fifty of this act, and shall have participated in such practical instruction subsequent to graduation as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years and who shall agree, under oath in writing, to serve the United States in the capacity of a reserve officer of the Army during a period of at least ten years from the date of his appointment as such reserve officer, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; but the total number of reserve officers so appointed shall not exceed fifty thousand: *Provided*, That any graduate qualified under the provisions of this section undergoing a postgraduate course at any institution shall not be eligible for appointment as a reserve officer while undergoing such postgraduate course, but his ultimate eligibility upon completion of such postgraduate course for such appointment shall not be affected because of his having undergone such postgraduate course.

SEC. 50. When any member of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has completed two academic years of service in that division, and has been selected for further training by the president of the institution and by its professor of military science and tactics, and has agreed in writing to continue in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for the remainder of his course in the institution, devoting five hours per week to the military training prescribed by the Secretary of War, and has agreed in writing to pursue the courses in camp training prescribed by the Secretary of War, he may be furnished, at the expense of the United States, with commutation of subsistence at such rate, not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the Army, as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, during the remainder of his service in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

SEC. 51. Any physically fit male citizen of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years, who shall have graduated prior to the date of this act from any educational institution at which an officer of the Army was detailed as professor of military science and tactics, and who, while a student at such institution, completed courses of military training under the direction of such professor of military science and tactics substantially equivalent to those prescribed pursuant to this act for the senior division, shall, after satisfactorily completing such additional practical military training as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, be eligible for appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps and as a temporary additional second lieutenant in accordance with the terms of this act.

SEC. 52. The President alone is hereby authorized to appoint and commission as a temporary second lieutenant of the Regular Army in time of peace for purposes of instruction, for a period not exceeding six months, with the allowances now provided by law for that grade, but with pay at the rate of \$100 per month, any reserve officer appointed pursuant to sections forty-nine and fifty-one of this act and to attach him to a unit of the Regular Army for duty and training during the period covered by his appointment as such temporary second lieutenant, and upon the expiration of such service with the Regular Army such officer shall revert to his status as a reserve officer.

SEC. 53. No reserve officer or temporary second lieutenant appointed pursuant to this act shall be entitled to retirement or to retired pay and shall be eligible for pension only for disability incurred in line of duty in active service or while serving with the Regular Army pursuant to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That in time of war the President may order reserve officers appointed under the provisions of this act to active duty with any of the military forces of the United States in any grades not below that of second lieutenant, and while on such active duty they shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War: *And provided further*, That The Adjutant General of the Army shall, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War, obtain, compile, and keep continually up to date all obtainable information as to the names, ages, addresses, occupations, and qualifications for appointment as commissioned officers of the Army, in time of war or other emergency, of men of suitable ages who, by reason of having received military training in civilian educational institutions or elsewhere, may be regarded as qualified and available for appointment as such commissioned officers.

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## APPENDIX II.

### COURSE OF TRAINING FOR INFANTRY UNITS OF THE SENIOR DIVISION.

#### 1. Military art.

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

##### (a) Practical. Weight 10.

Physical drill (Manual of Physical Training—Koehler); Infantry drill (U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations), to include the School of the Soldier, Squad and Company, close and extended order. Preliminary instruction sighting position and aiming drills, gallery practice, nomenclature and care of rifle and equipment.

##### (b) Theoretical. Weight 4.

Theory of target practice, individual and collective (use of landscape targets made up by U. S. Military Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.); military organization (Tables of Organization); map reading; service of security; personal hygiene.

#### 2. Military art.

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

##### (a) Practical. Weight 10.

Physical drill (Manual of Physical Training—Koehler); Infantry drill (U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations), to include School of Battalion, special attention devoted to fire direction and control; ceremonies; manuals (Part V, Infantry Drill Regulations); bayonet combat; intrenchments (584-595, Infantry Drill Regulations); first-aid instruction; range and gallery practice.



**2. Military art—Continued.****(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

Lectures, general military policy as shown by military history of United States and military obligations of citizenship; service of information; combat (to be illustrated by small tactical exercises); United States Infantry Drill Regulations, to include School of Company; camp sanitation for small commands.

**3. Military art.**

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 10.**

The same as course 2 (a). Combat firing, if practicable, but collective firing should be attempted in indoor ranges by devices now in vogue at United States Disciplinary Barracks.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

United States Infantry Drill Regulations, to include School of Battalion and Combat (350-622); Small-Arms Firing Regulations; lectures as in (b) course 2; map reading; camp sanitation and camping expedients.

**4. Military art.**

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 10.**

The same as course 2 (a); signaling; semaphore and flag; first-aid. Work with sand table by constructing to scale intrenchments, field works, obstacles, bridges, etc. Comparison of ground forms (constructed to scale) with terrain as represented on map; range practice.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

Lectures, military history (recent); service of information and security (illustrated by small tactical problems in patrolling, advance guards, rear guards, flank guards, trench and mine warfare, orders, messages, and camping expedients); marches and camps (Field Service Regulations and Infantry Drill Regulations).

**5. Military art.**

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 13.**

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers or noncommissioned officers in connection with the practical work and exercises laid down for the unit or units. Military sketching.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 11.**

Minor tactics; field orders (studies in minor tactics, United States School of the Line); map maneuvers. Weight 8.

Company administration, general principles (papers and returns). Weight 1.

Military history. Weight 2.

**6. Military art.**

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 13.**

Same as (a) course 5. Military sketching.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 11.**

Minor tactics (continued); map maneuvers. Weight 8.

Elements of international law. Weight 2.

Property accountability; method of obtaining supplies and equipment (Army Regulations). Weight 1.

**7. Military art.**

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 13.**

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers or noncommissioned officers in connection with the practical work and exercises scheduled for the unit or units. Military sketching.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 11.**

Tactical problems, small forces, all arms combined; map maneuvers; court-martial proceedings (Manual for Courts-martial).

International relations of America from discovery to present day; gradual growth of principles of international law embodied in American diplomacy, legislation, and treaties.

Lectures: Psychology of war and kindred subjects.

## 7. Military art—Continued.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 11—Continued.

General principles of strategy only, planned to show the intimate relationship between the statesman and the soldier (not to exceed 5 lectures).

## 8. Military art.

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 13.

Same as course 7 (a).

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 11.

Tactical problems (continued); map maneuvers. Rifle in war.

Lectures on military history and policy.

It is presumed that each member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps during his academic course has taken one course or equivalent credit in either French, or German, or Spanish.

Special courses can no doubt be arranged at each institution so that specialists will be developed for duties other than those prescribed for reserve officers of the mobile arms.

It must be clearly kept in mind that these courses are arranged so that the standard required will be that for a platoon leader in an Infantry company or of the equivalent unit in the other arms.

Such units can not be considered apart from the larger ones, which are made up of a combination of smaller ones. Hence intelligent teamwork depends on the leaders of smaller tactical units understanding the working of the larger units of their own arm or in combination with the other arms.

The student upon graduation should know what is required of a platoon from the point of view of the company commander, and understand clearly the interior economy of a company. He must know what is demanded of the soldier as an individual and also in combination as part of a larger organization. The last knowledge should include some idea of the tactical handling of a battalion, of which his company is a smaller unit.

The schedule of training prescribes graded courses covering a period of four years, and instruction will be taken up as follows:

## Basic course.

Freshman year, courses 1 and 2 (28 units).

Sophomore year, courses 3 and 4 (28 units).

## Advanced course.

Junior year, courses 5 and 6 (48 units).

Senior year, courses 7 and 8 (48 units).

## COURSE OF TRAINING FOR CAVALRY UNITS OF THE SENIOR DIVISION.

## 1. Military art.

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 10.

Physical drill (Manual of Physical Training—Koehler).

Cavalry drill (U. S. Cavalry Drill Regulations), to include the School of the Trooper and Troop, close and extended order; elementary training in equitation and horsemanship.

Preliminary instruction sighting position and aiming drills gallery practice, nomenclature and care of rifle and equipment.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 4.

Theory of target practice, individual and collective (use of landscape targets made up by U. S. Military Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.); military organization (Tables of Organization); map reading; service of security; personal hygiene.

## 2. Military art.

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 10.

Physical drill (Manual of Physical Training—Koehler).

Cavalry drill (U. S. Cavalry Drill Regulations), to include School of Squadron, special attention devoted to fire control; ceremonies; intrenchments; first-aid instruction; range and gallery practice.

Elementary training in equitation and horsemanship, second period.

**2. Military art—Continued.****(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

Lectures general military policy, etc.  
Cavalry Drill Regulations, to include School of Troop.  
Marches, camping, service of information.

**3. Military art.**

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 10.**

Review of Course 2 (a).  
Combat Firing.

Elementary training in equitation and horsemanship, third period.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

United States Cavalry Drill Regulations, to include School of Squadron; service of security; combat.

Lectures, general military policy as shown by military history of United States and military obligations of citizenship.

Map reading.

Camping expedients.

**4. Military art.**

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 10.**

Review of work prescribed in Course 2 (a).

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

Lectures, military history (recent); service of information and security (illustrated by small tactical problems in patrolling, advance guards, rear guards, flank guards, trench and mine warfare, orders, messages and camping expedients); marches and camps (Field Service Regulations and Cavalry Drill Regulations).

Care of saddlery and stable management.

**5. Military art.**

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 13.**

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers or noncommissioned officers in connection with the practical work and exercises laid down for the unit or units.

Military sketchings.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 11.**

Minor tactics; field orders (Studies in minor tactics, United States School of the Line); map maneuvers.

Troop administration, general principles (papers and returns).

Military history.

Stable management and care of the Cavalry horse.

**6. Military art.**

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 13.**

Same as course 5 (a).

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 11.**

Minor tactics (continued); map maneuvers. Weight 8.

Elements of international law. Weight 2.

Property accountability; method of obtaining supplies and equipment (Army Regulations). Weight 1.

**7. Military art.**

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 13.**

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers or noncommissioned officers in connection with the practical work and exercises scheduled for the unit or units.

Military sketching.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 11.**

Tactical problems, small forces, all arms combined; map maneuvers; court-martial proceedings (Manual for Courts-Martial).

International relations of America from discovery to present day; gradual growth of principles of international law embodied in American diplomacy, legislation, and treaties.

Lectures: Psychology of war and kindred subjects.

General principles of strategy only, planned to show the intimate relationship between the statesman and the soldier (not to exceed 5 lectures).

**8. Military art.**

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 13.**

Same as course 7 (a).

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 11.**

Tactical problems (continued) : map maneuvers.

Rifle in war.

Lectures on military history and policy.

The schedule of training prescribes graded courses covering a period of four years, and instruction will be taken up as follows:

**Basic course.**

Freshman year, courses 1 and 2 (28 units).

Sophomore year, courses 3 and 4 (28 units).

**Advanced course.**

Junior year, courses 5 and 6 (48 units).

Senior year, courses 7 and 8 (48 units).

**COURSE OF TRAINING FOR FIELD ARTILLERY UNITS OF THE SENIOR DIVISION.****1. Military art.**

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 10.**

Physical drill (Manual of Physical Training, Koehler) (3 hours).

Provisional drill and service regulations for Field Artillery.

Dismounted instruction:

General rules.

The soldier dismounted.

The squad.

Manual of the Pistol.

The battery dismounted.

Preliminary exercises of the gun squad; gunner instruction.

Mounted instruction:

The soldier mounted, to include elementary training in equitation and horsemanship, first period; the driver, to include nomenclature of harness, disposition of harness, harnessing and unharnessing and cleaning and care of harness and horse equipment.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

Theory of probability, rules of fire, simulated fire, calculation of firing data.

Military organization, map reading, personal hygiene (9 hours).

**2. Military art.**

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 10 (33 hours).**

Physical drill (Manual of Physical Training, Koehler) (3 hours).

First-aid instruction.

Provisional drill and service regulations for Field Artillery. (Dismounted instruction) (15 hours).

Firing instruction

Use of instruments; calculation of firing data.

Mounted instruction (15 hours).

Elementary training in equitation and horsemanship, second period.

School of the Driver.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4 (9 hours).**

Lectures: general military policy as shown by military history of the United States and military obligation of citizenship.

Provisional drill and service regulations for Field Artillery:

Artillery in the field.

Use of instruments; calculation of firing data.

Theory of probability; practical ballistics.

## 3. Military art.

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 10.

Provisional drill and service regulations for Field Artillery:

Dismounted instruction—

Firing instruction.

Service firing (subcaliber practice only).

Use of instruments; calculation of firing data (16 hours).

Mounted instruction—

Elementary training in equitation and horsemanship, third period.

The battery mounted (17 hours).

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 4.

Use of instruments; calculation of firing data.

Theory of probability; practical ballistics.

## 4. Military art.

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 10.

Review of work prescribed for first, second, and third courses.

Signaling and use of service buzzer.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 4.

Review of work prescribed for first, second, and third courses.

## 5. Military art.

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 13 (60 hours).

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers and noncommissioned officers in instructing the cadets taking the first to fourth courses, inclusive (30 hours).

School of the Battery, mounted.

Duties of the special details.

Mounted instruction, including elementary training in equitation and horsemanship, first, second, and third periods; School of the Driver and care and conditioning of horses.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 11 (10 hours).

Minor tactics, field orders, and map maneuvers. Weight 8.

Battery administration (papers and returns). Weight 1.

Military history. Weight 2.

## 6. Military art.

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 13 (60 hours).

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers and noncommissioned officers in instructing the cadets taking the first to fourth courses, inclusive (30 hours).

School of the Battery, mounted.

Duties of the special details.

Subcaliber practice.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 11.

Minor tactics (continued); map maneuvers. Weight 8.

Elements of International Law. Weight 2.

Property accountability; method of obtaining same (Army Regulations). Weight 1.

## 7. Military art.

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 20.

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers and noncommissioned officers in instructing the cadets taking the first to fourth courses, inclusive (30 hours).

School of the Battery, mounted.

Duties of the special details.

Equitation, care and conditioning of horses, stable management.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 4.

Military history. International relations of America from discovery to present day.

Court-martial proceedings.

Lecture: Psychology of War.

General principles of strategy.

**8. Military art.**

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 20.**

Same as course 7.

Target practice.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

Tactical problems, small forces, all arms combined; map maneuvers; field orders.

The schedule of training prescribes graded courses covering a period of four years, and instruction will be taken up as follows:

**Basic course.**

Freshman year, courses 1 and 2 (28 units).

Sophomore year, courses 3 and 4 (28 units).

**Advanced course.**

Junior year, courses 5 and 6 (48 units).

Senior year, courses 7 and 8 (48 units).

**COURSE OF TRAINING FOR ENGINEER UNITS OF THE SENIOR DIVISION.****1. Military art.**

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 10.**

Physical drill (Manual of Physical Training—Koehler).

Infantry drill (U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations), to include the School of the Soldier, Squad, and Company, close and extended order.

Practical military engineering—laying out and constructing trenches, obstacles, and revetments (Part V, Engineer Field Manual, and 584-595, Infantry Drill Regulations). Use sand table when outdoor work is impracticable.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

Military organization (Tables of Organization).

Service of Security (Field Service Regulations).

Personal hygiene (lectures).

Part V, Engineer Field Manual (including latest addendum); omit mining and demolitions.

**2. Military art.**

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 10.**

Physical drill (Manual of Physical Training—Koehler).

Infantry drill (U. S. Infantry Drill Regulations), to include School of Battalion and Ceremonies.

First-aid instruction.

Range and gallery practice.

Practical military engineering—military mining and demolitions (Part V, Engineer Field Manual).

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

Lectures on general military policy as shown by military history of United States and military obligations of citizenship.

Service of Information (Field Service Regulations).

United States Infantry Drill Regulations, to include School of the Company.

Camp sanitation for small commands (lecture).

Part V, Engineer Field Manual—military mining and demolitions.

**3. Military art.**

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

**(a) Practical. Weight 10.**

Same as course 2 (a) except practical military engineering which will consist of knots and lashings and improvised military bridges.

**(b) Theoretical. Weight 4.**

United States Infantry Drill Regulations—School of the Battalion.

Small-Arms Firing Regulations, paragraphs 1-134, Part II, Engineer Field Manual—Bridges.

## 4. Military art.

Three hours a week (counting 14 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 10.

Same as course 2 (a) except practical military engineering, which will consist of building military bridges, including floating bridges and instruction in rowing when practicable.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 4.

Lectures on recent military history.

Field Service Regulations—patrolling, advance and rear guard and outpost, orders and messages, marches, and camps and camp expedients.

Ponton Manual.

## 5. Military art.

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 13.

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers, noncommissioned officers, and instructors in connection with the practical work and exercises of the students taking courses 1 (a) and 3 (a).

Military reconnaissance and sketching.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 11.

Review of Parts II and V, Engineer Field Manual.

Notes on Field Fortification (Army Field Engineer School).

Part I, Engineer Field Manual—Reconnaissance.

Weight 8.

Company administration—general principles (papers and returns). Weight 1.

Two lectures on the History of Military Engineering (students to submit notes on lecture). Weight 2.

## 6. Military art.

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 13.

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers, noncommissioned officers, and instructors in connection with the practical work and exercises of the students taking course 2 (a) and 4 (a).

Military reconnaissance and sketching.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 11.

Review of military mining and demolitions in Part V, Engineer Field Manual.

Review of Pontoon Manual.

Field Service Regulations, paragraphs 354-410, 242-246, and Appendix 2. Weight 8.

Elements of international law. Weight 2.

Property accountability and methods of obtaining property (Army Regulations). Weight 1.

## 7. Military art.

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 13.

Duties consistent with rank as cadet officers, noncommissioned officers, and instructors in connection with the practical work and exercises of the students taking courses 1 (a) and 3 (a).

Military reconnaissance and sketching.

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 11.

Field Service Regulations—Article V, Combat.

The use of engineer troops—Official Bulletin No. 4.

Map reading and map maneuvers.

Manual of Courts-Martial.

## 8. Military art.

Five hours a week (counting 24 units).

## (a) Practical. Weight 13.

Same as course 7 (a).

## (b) Theoretical. Weight 11.

Organization and equipment of engineer troops.

Night illumination of battle field.

Studies in minor tactics (School of the Line, 1915).

Lectures on military history and policy, based on Upton.

The schedule of training prescribes graded courses covering a period of four years, and instruction will be taken up as follows:

## Basic course.

Freshman year, courses 1 and 2 (28 units).  
 Sophomore year, courses 3 and 4 (28 units).

## Advanced course.

Junior year, courses 5 and 6 (48 units).  
 Senior year, courses 7 and 8 (48 units).

## COURSE OF TRAINING FOR JUNIOR DIVISION, TOTAL WEIGHT 22 UNITS.

1. Infantry drill regulations (practical and theoretical), to include definitions, general principles, combat and ceremonies.

School of the Soldier-----	} In extended order, combat, and intrenchments.
School of the Squad-----	
School of the Company-----	
School of the Battalion-----	

2. Manual of Interior Guard Duty (practical and theoretical). Duties as sentries; general principles.

3. Physical drills: Calisthenics, bayonet exercises, and combat fencing.

4. Military hygiene: To include principles of personal hygiene, camp sanitation, first aid to the injured, etc.

5. Military policy: A few lectures when in last year at institution on the military policy of the United States and the military obligation of citizenship.

6. Small-arms firing regulations: Preliminary instruction in rifle firing; sighting position and pointing and aiming drill; indoor and range practice; due attention devoted to fire direction and control and, if possible, some collective fire.

7. Administration and Organization: A few lectures on company administration and Tables of Organization.

8. Map reading: Instruction in reading a contoured map (in connection with 9).

9. Field service regulations: Patrolling; advance and rear guards; outposts, by means of the sand table and small map maneuvers; messages and orderly work.

10. Marches and camps: Simple camping expedients.

11. Signaling: Semaphore and flag.

Owing to the wide range of the ages of students in this class of institutions, the majority being too young to follow intelligently a graded course such as is prescribed for the senior division, only the subjects in which proficiency must be attained are laid down. It is impossible to set any fixed number of years for the accomplishment of this programme, and hence each institution should arrange its schedule of instruction so that the cadet upon graduation will be proficient in all of the above subjects.

Should the cadet enter a collegiate institution in which is organized a senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps he will not have to repeat the theoretical work in any of the above subjects, but he will not be excused from any practical work. He will not, however, repeat any work in the school of the soldier or squad if the professor of military science and tactics judges him to be proficient in such schools.

The courses prescribed can be added to in case institutions so desire, but the minimum requirements quoted above must be completed upon graduation.

## APPENDIX III.

## APPLICATION BLANK.

From:

To: The Adjutant General, United States Army.

Subject: Application for establishment of unit or units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

1. By direction of the governing authorities of ——— university (or school), I hereby submit application for the establishment of one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at this institution.



4. Attached herewith is a statement giving particulars with reference to the institution.

**STATEMENT.**

1. Grade of institution and degrees it confers:
  - (a) Land grant.
  - (b) Collegiate.
  - (c) Number of years of academic study necessary for a degree.
  - (d) Preparatory institution.
2. Number of students not less than 14 years of age enrolled in the institution (inclose last printed catalogue if not already furnished).
3. The number of male students the institution is prepared to instruct at one and the same time (capacity of buildings, apparatus, and instructors).
4. Number of cadet companies, troops, batteries organized at present date.
5. Details (material, dimensions) of storage facilities for arms, equipment, etc. (Stable facilities and shelter for forage and for guns and caissons in case mounted arms of service are to be organized.)
6. Designation of governing body (board of regents, trustees, etc.).
  - (a) Number of members of same.
  - (b) Official designation of the head of the institution.

#### APPENDIX IV.

(Signature.)

## APPENDIX V.

## AUTHORIZED TEXTBOOKS AND MANUALS.

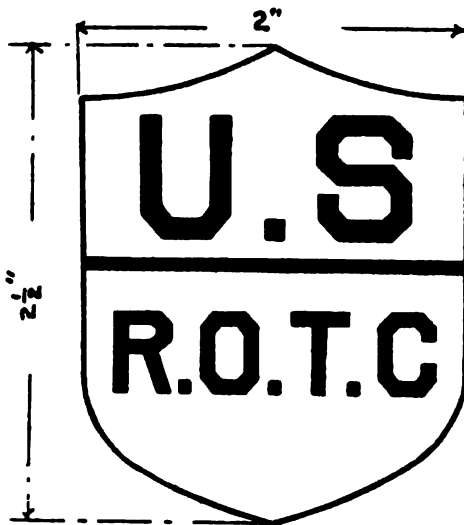
American Campaigns—Steele.  
 Drill Regulations of the several arms.  
 Manual of Courts-Martial, 1908, corrected to 1913.  
 Gunnery and Explosives for Field Artillery Officers, 1911.  
 Engineer Field Manual, 1912.  
 Notes on Field Fortification, U. S. Field Engineer School.  
 Manual of Interior Guard Duty, 1914.  
 Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913.  
 Military Policy of the United States—Upton.  
 Army Regulations, 1913.  
 Field Service Regulations, July 1, 1914.  
 Rules of Land Warfare, 1914.  
 Tables of Organization, 1916.  
 Signal Book, 1914.  
 Manual of Physical Training (Koehler), 1914.  
 Studies in Minor Tactics—Army Service Schools.  
 Elements of Military Hygiene—Ashburn.  
 The Rifle in War—Eames.  
 Military Sketching and Map Reading—Grieves.

## AUTHORIZED TEXTBOOKS FOR REFERENCE.

Ballistics—Hamilton.  
 Company Training—Haking.  
 Infantry Tactics, Seventy Problems in—Morrison.  
 Map Maneuvers and Tactical Rides—Sayer, 1914.  
 Medical Service in Campaign—Straub.  
 Military Hygiene—Havard.  
 Military Topography—Sherill.  
 Tactics, Infantry (Balck), Volume I—Krueger translation.  
 Tactics, Cavalry and Field Artillery (Balck), Volume II—Krueger translation.  
 The Fundamentals of Military Service—Andrews.

## APPENDIX VI.

The distinctive badge prescribed in paragraph 63 of these regulations shall be of the shape and dimensions shown below. The design shall be embroidered on cloth, the color being that of the arm of the service for which the member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is undergoing training.



## INSIGNIA OF RANK.

These insignia will be of white metal for cadet officers, gold or gilt for instructors, circular flat disk for company officers and flat diamond shape for field officers.

Disk to be  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter; diamond to be  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

These insignia will be worn on the shoulder loop or on the shoulder in similar position if the coat have no shoulder loop, or on the collar of the olive drab shirt when worn without coat.

Rank will be indicated as follows:

Second lieutenant, one disk.

First lieutenant, two disks.

Captain, three disks.

Major, one diamond.

Lieutenant colonel, two diamonds.

Colonel, three diamonds.

Corporals and sergeants will wear chevrons as prescribed for the Regular Army.

Gen. SHARPE. In addition to that, Mr. Chairman, I have a statement here in connection with this subject which I will put in the record.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Payment of commutation as above is authorized in section 50, act of June 3, 1916, and joint resolution approved September 8, 1916, both of which are quoted below:

"SEC. 50. When any member of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has completed two academic years of service in that division and has been selected for further training by the president of the institution and by its professor of military science and tactics and has agreed in writing to continue in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for the remainder of his course in the institution, devoting five hours per week to the military training prescribed by the Secretary of War, and has agreed in writing to pursue the courses in camp training prescribed by the Secretary of War, he may be furnished, at the expense of the United States, with commutation of subsistence at such rate, not exceeding the cost of the garrison ration prescribed for the Army, as may be fixed by the Secretary of War, during the remainder of his service in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps."

"JOINT RESOLUTION interpreting section fifty of the act of June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes."

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the interpretation and execution of section fifty of the act of Congress approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, credit shall be given as for service in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps to any member of that division for any period or periods of time during which such member has received or shall have received at an educational institution under the direction of an officer of the Army, detailed as professor of military science and tactics, a course of military training substantially equivalent to that prescribed by regulations under this section for the corresponding period or periods of training of the senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps."

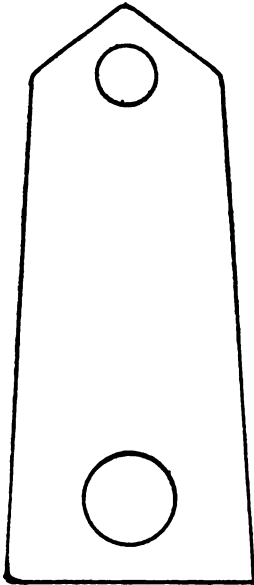
[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
August 2, 1916.

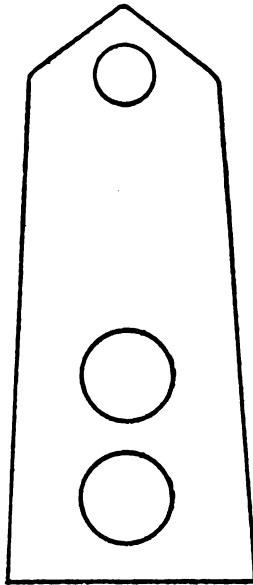
To the QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:

1. It is estimated that at the beginning of the fiscal year 1918 there will be enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps approximately 50,000 students. Uniforms should be provided for the full 50,000. Shelter-tent halves should be provided for the full 50,000. Permanent camp equipage should be provided for 12,500.

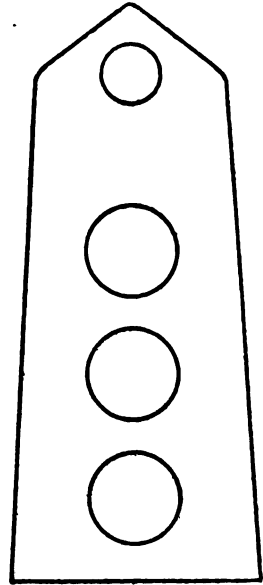
ARRANGEMENT OF INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER LOOP.



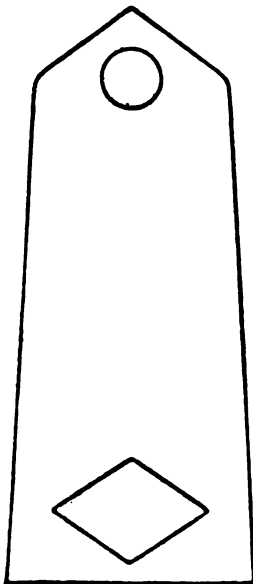
SECOND LIEUTENANT.



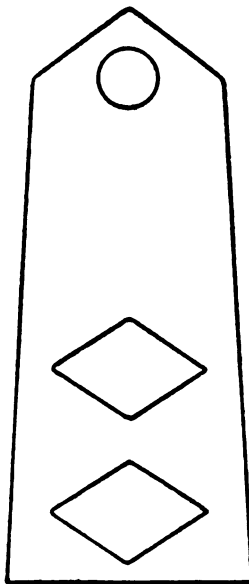
FIRST LIEUTENANT.



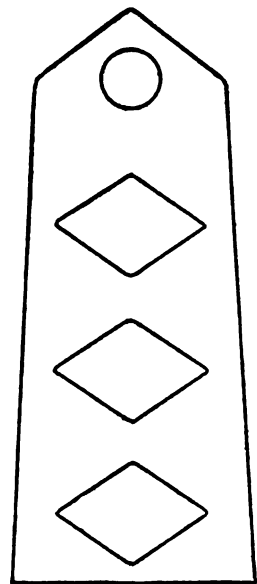
CAPTAIN.



MAJOR.



LIEUT. COLONEL.



COLONEL.

2. For the Cavalry and Field Artillery units there will probably be required about 300 animals.

3. Under section 47, act of June 3, 1916, a lump-sum appropriation of about \$10,000 should be available during the fiscal year 1918 to hire the necessary means of transportation for such units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps as are able to hold camps or take practice marches near the institution.

4. It is difficult to estimate the number of members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps who will have to be transported to and from camps of instruction authorized by section 48, act of June 3, 1916, but for the fiscal year 1918 it is thought that the sum of \$125,000 should be available.

5. For these institutions that come under the provisions of section 56, act of June 3, 1916, the issue of equipment, other than ordnance, will, for the fiscal year 1918, be limited to shelter tents for 30,000 students and permanent camp equipage for 5,000. The high schools of 35 cities have already applied for governmental aid under the provisions of this section.

By order of the Secretary of War:

C. P. MARCH, *Adjutant General.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, September 15, 1916.*

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Quartermaster General of the Army.

Subject: Commutation of subsistence for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

1. It is estimated that there will be enrolled in the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 approximately 15,000 students, who will be eligible to the paid commutation of rations under the provisions of section 50, national defense act, approved June 3, 1916, as interpreted by Senate joint resolution 169.

2. Assuming that the average service of these members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps will be nine months for each of the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, it is desired that estimate be prepared to cover the following:

(a) Estimate for funds to pay commutation of rations to 15,000 members of the senior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for nine months at 30 cents each per day during the fiscal year 1917, with a proviso that this money shall be immediately available to pay commutation of rations during the time that service has been or may be rendered by members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps during the fiscal year 1917.

(b) Estimate for a like amount for commutation of rations to members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps during the fiscal year 1918.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WM. M. WRIGHT,  
*Adjutant General.*

#### PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Does your corps have charge of the pay and allowances of officers in the Army?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will you put in the record the amount allowed for commutation of quarters, heat, and light?

Gen. SHARPE. That has already been asked for.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I would like to have the amount allowed to the men in each rank, commencing with major general and going all the way down to second lieutenant, showing how much the officers in each rank receive when they are not located at posts. I would like to have that information.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

(The data follows:)

Rank.	Base pay.	Commutation.		Total.
		Quarters.	Heat and light.	
Major general.....	\$8,000.00	\$1,296.00	\$244.44	\$9,540.44
Brigadier general.....	6,000.00	1,152.00	226.62	7,378.62
Colonel.....	4,000.00	1,008.00	206.84	5,214.84
Lieutenant colonel.....	3,500.00	864.00	185.03	4,549.03
Major.....	3,000.00	720.00	162.14	3,882.14
Captain.....	2,400.00	576.00	143.27	3,119.27
First Lieutenant.....	2,000.00	432.00	122.40	2,554.40
Second Lieutenant.....	1,700.00	288.00	95.91	2,083.91

Officers below the grade of brigadier general receive 10 per cent increase in base pay for each five years of service, not exceeding 40 per cent in all, but the maximum pay of a colonel is \$5,000, of a lieutenant colonel \$4,500, and of a major \$4,000 per annum.

The amounts for heat and light are averages as the amount to which an officer is entitled depends on the location of the quarters occupied.

#### RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I understand your statement will show in detail exactly what each one of the items for the Reserve Officers' Corps is composed of?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit the following proviso to be inserted after the amount of this item:

*Provided further,* That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, permit institutions to provide the uniforms, subject to the condition that the uniform so provided shall be sold by the institutions to the United States at the same price per uniform as it would have cost the United States to furnish the prescribed uniform.

Mr. KAHN. What is the object of that?

Gen. SHARPE. There are a great many of these institutions whose students will become members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, at which they already have their uniforms provided as a part of the requirements of the school.

We have had requests from a large number of makers of uniforms, who have said that under the national-defense act they would be practically put out of business, because if we issued the uniforms they would then take them, of course, or they could get nothing in the way of uniforms. The proposition of the manufacturers was that we should authorize the payment to them of the cost of the Government uniform as a credit for each student at the various schools.

But the difficulty with that is that then there is nothing left to the Government but an equity in the uniform. Their reason for that suggestion was that the students are attracted to these schools because of the natty appearance of the uniform, and our uniforms are made by sizes. We have 32 different sizes, and when you make a requisition for uniforms you request certain numbers of certain sizes, and those uniforms fit the men very well.

But at the schools the uniforms are all made from the measurements of each individual student, and the uniform looks a little nattier on that account. The manufacturers thought that if there were a proviso inserted in the bill along the line of the one I have

suggested, they would still be able to continue their business, and they could then get a credit.

But on further consideration of the matter, in view of the fact that the Government has only an equity in the clothing, I thought it would be better to word the proviso as I have suggested it:

*Provided further*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, permit institutions to provide the uniforms, subject to the condition that the uniforms so provided shall be sold by the institutions to the United States at the same price per uniform as it would have cost the United States to furnish the prescribed uniform.

Suppose our uniform cost \$7. We would buy back a uniform which would have cost \$15 or \$20 for \$7. According to the terms of this proviso that can only be done at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. That would change the existing law.

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; there is nothing in the law about that.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it was the intention of the existing law to cut them out.

Gen. SHARPE. The law prescribes that the department furnish the uniforms, and if we furnish the uniforms it would deprive these manufacturers of some of their business.

Mr. KAHN. In that proviso ought there not to be some language that would make it necessary for the institutions to have a uniform similar or identical with the uniform prescribed by the United States?

Mr. MCKENZIE. Under the language you suggest it would be possible, it seems to me, to construe it to mean that the Government should pay the manufacturer for the uniform prescribed by the school. Suppose the uniform cost \$15, would the Government be obligated to pay for that?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir; we would only pay the price it cost to furnish the prescribed uniform.

Mr. MCKENZIE. It might cost the Government \$15 to furnish the prescribed uniform.

Gen. SHARPE. Not the prescribed uniform. We prescribe the uniform.

Mr. CHALLENGER. Suppose they furnish a poorer uniform; would we have to pay for it?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. GREENE. If that latitude is allowed in your proviso, is it possible that some of the schools would begin to fall into the habit of not having uniforms at all, preferring to have that commutation in money?

Gen. SHARPE. They could not do that under the requirements of the act, as I understand it.

Mr. GREENE. Might they not begin to do as was done many years ago in the application of the law applying to the land-grant colleges, when there was a nominal and not an actual compliance with the law? Would not the matter of the uniform begin to drift into a sort of easy negligence in a short time?

Gen. SHARPE. I do not think so. I think the matter would all be covered by regulations, which would be very definite.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one other matter in connection with this item which I would like to put into the record. There is a pro-

vision that \$1,215,000 of the amount asked for shall be made immediately available. As I understand it, the reason for that is this, that at the beginning of the scholastic year a number of colleges were designated by the Secretary of War to take advantage of the provision for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and there was no appropriation in last year's Army appropriation bill to cover that, so that the consequence is that the corps has been organized, but they can not get any benefit out of it.

Gen. SHARPE. That is correct.

#### ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, at the bottom of page 80, is a new item.

Quartermaster supplies, equipment, and so forth, for Enlisted Reserve Corps: For providing, procuring, and issue to the Enlisted Reserve Corps in accordance with the provisions of section fifty-five of the act of Congress approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, except as provided for under appropriation "Pay of the Army," when assigned as reserves to particular organizations of the Regular Army, or organized into units or detachments of any arm, corps, or department, and when ordered to active service for purposes of instruction and training; fuel, light, forage, subsistence, including commutation of rations when traveling, rosettes, uniforms, equipage, and such other necessary supplies as may be authorized by the Secretary of War; transporting members of said corps from homes to the places to which ordered and return to their homes; transporting supplies and equipment required; maintaining camps and providing the necessary kitchens, mess shelters, latrines, and screening; for the procurement of water and disposal of garbage and sewerage in connection with such camp, \$267,650.

Gen. SHARPE. The total amount of the estimate is \$267,650. The Enlisted Reserve Corps is authorized in section 55, national defense act approved June 3, 1916.

The estimate submitted contemplates 5,000 men in service for a period of 15 days at a per capita cost of \$53.53, which does not include pay of the Army. A total of \$179,350 is included in the estimate, "Pay of the Army" for the payment of Enlisted Reserve Corps when in service.

The estimate is based on costs for 15 days' training in camps, as follows:

Commutation of rations, two days' travel, at \$1.50 per day each.....	\$15, 000
Fifteen days' rations, at 30 cents per ration per day each.....	22, 500
Fuel, light, candles, matches, soap, stationery, printing.....	4, 500
Repairs and renewals of equipment issued.....	1, 200
Forage for animals (500), 15 days.....	2, 500
Crude oil, lime, and disinfectants.....	500
Employees.....	1, 250
Kitchens, mess shelter, and screening.....	32, 500
Transportation of supplies and personnel.....	88, 250
Water, disposal of garbage, garbage cans, etc.....	3, 350
Uniforms, blankets, equipage.....	98, 100
Total.....	267, 650

#### MILITARY EQUIPMENT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Gen. SHARPE. We have an estimate for military equipment schools and colleges, \$80,000. The funds estimated for under this title are to provide the equipment and camp equipage authorized by General



Orders, No. 48, War Department, 1916, publishing regulations governing the issue of arms, tentage, and equipment schools and colleges as provided in section 56 of the act approved June 3, 1916.

General Orders, No. 48, designates the following articles of quartermaster property for issue to each student undergoing military training: One shelter-tent half, one shelter-tent pole, 5 shelter-tent pins. The order referred to also authorizes the issue of tentage and camp equipage whenever it is desired by the institutions to place the military students in a camp of instruction of not less than seven days' duration, provided the tentage and camp equipage is on hand available for issue.

The cost of the permanent equipment for each student undergoing military training is as follows:

1 shelter-tent half.....	\$1.43
1 shelter-tent pole.....	.13
5 shelter-tent pins.....	.14
Transportation charges (weight of equipment, 4 pounds 2½ ounces).....	.05
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1.75</b>

Under date of August 2, 1916, the War Department advised that estimates should provide (under the provisions of sec. 56, act of June 3, 1916) for furnishing 30,000 students with shelter-tent equipment as listed above and heavy camp equipage for 5,000 students.

The per capita cost for heavy tentage and camp equipment to be furnished these students for camps of instruction of seven days' or more duration is based on the assumption that new tentage and camp equipment will not be specially purchased for the purpose, but that tentage and camp equipment on hand available will be used, in view of which the per capita cost shown covers only replacements and repairs where necessary. The estimates contemplate the purchase of the shelter-tent equipment for supply to the students, the stock available not being sufficient to permit the issue of same without replacing the quantity issued.

The estimate is based on the following:

Shelter-tent equipment for 30,000 students, at \$1.75 each.....	\$52,500
Heavy tentage and camp equipment for 5,000 students—repairs and replacements at \$6.25 per capita.....	31,250
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>83,750</b>

Eighty thousand dollars is estimated as being sufficient.

Mr. TILSON. What kind of shelter-tent pins are you providing now?

Gen. SHARPE. They have been providing aluminum pins.

Mr. TILSON. Is not the report on those pins unfavorable?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes. They double over on the end.

Mr. TILSON. I know they were of no use at all where we were on the border. We had to go out and get wooden pegs and peg the tents down. The aluminum pin was of no use whatever.

Gen. SHARPE. We felt that wooden or steel pins should be provided, but they exceeded the weight allowed.

Mr. TILSON. The aluminum pins were very light, but most of the time the ground was so hard the men could not drive the aluminum pins in the ground. If the ground was soft enough to drive the pin in, it would not hold at all.

Gen. SHARPE. We are limited by the weight.

## CHANGES IN LEGISLATION.

If you desire to take up the changes in legislation, Mr. Chairman, I will proceed with that now.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, General.

## ACCOUNTING FOR FUNDS.

Gen. SHARPE. I will refer first to the matter of accounting for funds.

In the estimate for 1917 a new provision of law was submitted reading as follows:

That hereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, officers of the Quartermaster Corps accountable for public moneys may intrust such moneys to other officers for the purpose of having them make disbursements as their agents, and the officers to whom the moneys are intrusted shall be held pecuniarily responsible therefor to the United States.

This proposed legislation was not passed by Congress, and it is recommended that it be resubmitted. The history of this proposed legislation is fully set forth on pages 480-481, hearings of the Quartermaster General, appropriation bill, fiscal year 1917.

I would like to explain this. We have on the border to-day, in the vicinity of Brownsville, a great many regiments, and it requires about \$35,000 to pay off one regiment. When those payments are made, the officer in charge down there has to carry in his possession something like a million dollars, which, of course, is a rather heavy responsibility. The money can not be put in the banks as Government funds. If he could put it in bank, or put it in a building and have a guard over it all the time, that would be different. We have done that in the Philippines, and there is no difficulty about losses, but the advantage is in this way. We have been late in making our payments on the border, and we have been slow in doing that because we did not have such legislation as we are now asking for. If we could turn that money over on a memorandum receipt to another officer, and have him held responsible, it would be much easier. If there were 20 regiments we would get 20 officers in the office and hand the money over to them and let them take the pay roll and pay off the men. Now we can only use one man for that. We have very few disbursing officers. We have to send a man who is really under bond to make the disbursements in his own name, and that causes delay, but this scheme which is proposed would give us more expeditious payments and it protects the Government. There is no time when the money is not absolutely protected.

Mr. KAHN. Your officers in the Quartermaster Corps are under bond?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Would the Quartermaster's Department exact a bond from the officers you designate?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir. But we can not turn money over to anybody unless he is under bond, according to the law. This would allow us to turn money over upon a memorandum receipt.

Mr. KAHN. You think that would be perfectly safe?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; it makes the other man responsible.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He is not under bond, but the paymaster is under bond.

Gen. SHARPE. As far as that is concerned, no officer in the Engineer Corps is under bond. We are not objecting at all to the bonding of a man, although it is done at the expense of the officers themselves. I think it would be proper if they were bonded, but I do not think it is necessary, because the commission of the officer is sufficient.

Mr. GREENE. If an officer is worthy to be intrusted with the responsibility for human life, you think he is worthy to be trusted with a few thousand dollars?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. I am only asking for this legislation in order to facilitate the transaction of business.

Mr. TILSON. It would probably only mean that each of these men would only be responsible for a sum sufficient to pay his regiment.

Gen. SHARPE. That is all.

Mr. TILSON. And that would be about \$35,000. You think his commission would be sufficient bond?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; but if there was any doubt about it the legislation could provide for the giving of a bond. The main thing is to get the authority to turn the money over. If you doubted the man you could send a guard along to watch him.

Mr. ANTHONY. How do you pay the men on the border now; do you send the actual cash from the subtreasury or pay them at the banks?

Gen. SHARPE. We can not pay them at the banks. The banks can not carry the amount of money necessary. We require a million dollars down there every pay day.

Mr. ANTHONY. There are not sufficient banking facilities there to enable you to transact the business at the banks?

Gen. SHARPE. The banks can not carry that amount of money. Under the law the Secretary can authorize an officer to carry in his personal possession, at his own risk, a certain sum of money, and he has authorized this officer to carry as much as \$500,000.

Mr. ANTHONY. Why can not one of the Brownsville banks be made a Government depository?

Gen. SHARPE. Because under the circumstances of ordinary business the amount of their business would not justify them in furnishing the bond to enable them to do that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Most banks are glad to do that in order to get the money.

Gen. SHARPE. They can not give us the change. They would have to get the change from New Orleans.

Mr. ANTHONY. Most of the banks I have had any experience with have been anxious to get Government funds, and the Government has been able to make such good terms with the banks as to make it a good thing on both sides.

Gen. SHARPE. The banks down there simply decline to handle the funds.

#### STRENGTH, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other suggestions you desire to make?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. Based upon experience to date in carrying out the law whereby supply company personnel is not furnished by

the Quartermaster Corps, it is believed the percentages of enlisted men in the several grades authorized by section 9, national-defense act, should be changed to the following:

SEC. 9. \* \* \* The number in the various grades shall not exceed the following percentages of the total authorized enlisted strength of the Quartermaster Corps, namely: Quartermaster sergeants, senior grade, five-tenths of one per centum; quartermaster sergeants, six per centum; sergeants, first class, two and five-tenths per centum; sergeants, [twenty-five] *thirty-four* per centum; corporals, [ten] *nine* per centum; privates, first class, [forty-five] *thirty-two* per centum; [privates, nine per centum:] cooks, two per centum:  
\* \* \*

The percentages now carried in the act were based on the requirements under former conditions when the Quartermaster Corps was required to furnish personnel to field trains (now supply companies, etc.) of organizations, which personnel is now drawn from the particular organization. In addition, supply and combat trains for divisions are to be composed of motor-truck companies, the personnel to man which is principally of the grade of sergeant.

#### DEPENDENT FAMILIES.

Then I thought you would be interested in hearing something about the aid given to families of men in the Regular Army and the National Guard, in pursuance of the provisions of what is known as the dependent-families bill. I have quite a full report in regard to that.

Mr. KAHN. How much of a deficiency is there?

Gen. SHARPE. From four to five million dollars.

#### REVISION ARMY PAY TABLES.

Mr. GREENE. Have you given any thought to the idea of revising the Army pay tables, so that there may be, in the event of the emergency of war and the calling out of troops, a separation allowance provided, to take effect automatically, as a part of the soldier's pay, in order to provide against future possibilities?

Gen. SHARPE. No, sir.

Mr. GREENE. That is what Canada and Great Britain have done since the outbreak of the European war. They provide as a part of the Army pay table a separation allowance, to go to the family of the soldier in case of emergency.

Gen. SHARPE. Already under the law a man may allot his pay through our office.

Mr. KAHN. Canada has a volunteer system, and so has England, and so has Australia.

Mr. GREENE. If that were made a part of the Army pay table at such a time as this, it would provide for what we undertook to provide for in the hastily considered legislation of the last session.

The CHAIRMAN. General, does that table which you have show the amount paid an enlisted man of the Regular Army separate from what was paid an enlisted man of the National Guard?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. What policy did the department follow of making payments to the dependent families or of releasing the soldiers?

Gen. SHARPE. They did both.

Mr. ANTHONY. They did both?

Gen. SHARPE. I think so.

Mr. TILSON. At the outset they released the soldiers, but after the passage of the relief bill there was an order issued that no application for discharge that originated after August 30 should be considered.

Mr. ANTHONY. Can you put into the hearings a statement showing how many soldiers were released upon such applications and how many families were paid?

Gen. SHARPE. We can tell the number of families aided. The Adjutant General can tell you the number of men released.

Mr. Chairman, I told the secretary I would like to have some members of the committee, or all the members of the committee, go through our office at any time they felt they would like to do so and inquire into matters there, and I would like especially to show you how the work is done in reference to the payment of dependent families. It is very interesting work, and I think it would interest you to see how it is done. We originally had 18 clerks engaged on that work; we now have 28. I have a memorandum here which shows all the forms which are used and which shows exactly how the business is transacted.

(The data referred to is as follows:)

The number of paid claims, number of claims awaiting action, etc., is as follows, to include December 14:

Amount of appropriation.....	\$2, 000, 000
Number of applications paid:	
National Guard.....	9, 760
Regular Army.....	1, 760
Number of applications refused:	
National Guard.....	358
Regular Army.....	575
Number of applications on hand awaiting action for all reasons.....	2, 512
Total applications received.....	14, 965
Total payments, to include December 14, 1916:	
National Guard.....	\$1, 505, 596. 72
Regular Army.....	\$88, 045. 61
Total.....	\$1, 593, 642. 33
Balance of appropriation on hand Dec. 15.....	\$406, 357. 47
Average monthly payment.....	\$25. 00
Average number of applications being received daily, last 30 days.....	126

Mr. GREENE. It is because of that work that I suggested the idea of having the Army pay table carry a separation allowance which would automatically take effect. There would not be any claims to be approved. It does not take effect in peace times, but when war comes and a man goes to the front and the emergency arises of helping maintain his family, which would not arise in peace times, the family is given the allowance automatically from the War Department, and the man never sees a penny of it.

Gen. SHARPE. Do you contemplate an increase of pay to make that possible?

Mr. GREENE. No. This is an additional allowance, taking effect only in time of war.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Not to be taken out of his pay?

Mr. GREENE. When he signs his contract of enlistment he would designate a beneficiary, who would receive the fund.

Gen. SHARPE. I will have the matter given study.

Mr. GREENE. Canada has it and Great Britain has it. It is a part of the original contract of enlistment. It was brought out by the present emergency in Canada and England.

When a soldier goes in he signs a contract of enlistment, and he knows what the pay table is. Years might go by, during which he only receives the stipend allowed by the pay table in time of peace. When he was sent into active service upon the declaration of war that same contract of enlistment would revive and put into effect that auxiliary fund, which is known as a separation allowance. That amount would go to the beneficiary whom he had designated at the time of enlistment.

Gen. SHARPE. It is very much the same as the payment we now make to the beneficiary of a man who dies in time of war. When he enters the service he designates his beneficiary, and we can not pay that money except to the one whom he has designated.

Mr. KAHN. And you would have to find out whether the beneficiary was dependent.

Mr. GREENE. Exactly: and all that would be indicated in the enlistment contract.

Mr. KAHN. But this is the difference. The beneficiary may be dependent at the time the man enlists, but that same beneficiary may have struck oil in California by the time of the soldier's death.

Mr. GREENE. That need not hinder the practical application of it. The contract of enlistment may provide that the department shall be kept advised of the circumstances of the beneficiary.

Gen. SHARPE. We have had some very sad cases to come up under the present relief act. The law only authorizes payment to dependent wives, mothers, or children. We have had several cases recently in which the soldier has asked for the relief of his father or sister. It is very hard to turn down a case like that, but the law does not cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be convenient for your office to arrange a summary of the items of the bill coming under your department, showing the increases or decreases in the estimates as compared with the amounts appropriated last year?

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we have that.

The CHAIRMAN. Let that information cover both the pay and subsistence of the Army.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir; we will put all that information in the hearings.

Mr. KAHN. And also let it show where a deficiency appropriation has been made, or will be required, showing the amount of the deficiency.

Gen. SHARPE. We have those tables.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is all in your department, General, and we are very much obliged to you.

(Thereupon, at 12.40 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Friday, December 15, 1916, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Friday, December 15, 1916.*

The committee this day met. Hon. S. H. Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. HENRY P. McCAIN, ADJUTANT GENERAL.**

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. McCain, the first item in the bill relating to your department is on page 5, "Contingencies, headquarters of military departments, districts, and tactical commands," and the estimate for the next fiscal year is the same as the appropriation for the present fiscal year?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. That is the same amount that we have had for several years.

Mr. KAHN. Do you use all of it?

Gen. McCAIN. We have never used all of it. We always keep some for fear that we might need it; we use it pretty close.

Mr. CALDWELL. How close?

Gen. McCAIN. We turned in about \$500 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You use the appropriation up to within \$500?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. If we used it all we might have some command to go somewhere and have nothing to help it out, as we did down on the border.

Mr. TILSON. That is a very reasonable appropriation for a big concern. It will appear in the record what the large items are for which this amount is expended?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. TILSON. It will appear in the estimates?

Gen. McCAIN. No; except in a general way. It is for the purchase of toilet articles, furniture, books, and things like that at department headquarters. They are passed on by the auditor. For instance, we get stationery, pens, and inks.

Mr. KAHN. You are also allowed to use some of this money, at your discretion, for things you possibly do not want the general public to know?

Gen. McCAIN. No; they do not allow us to do that. All of this money has to be paid out for the purpose stated on vouchers passed on by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. KAHN. You use none of this money for confidential things or anything of that sort?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Does the department have any appropriation for such purposes?

Gen. McCAIN. There is the contingent appropriation of the War Department, which is under the direction of the Secretary of War. I do not know anything about that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item that we want to inquire about is on page 11, relating to "Pay of the Army," officers and men. What is the enlisted strength of the Army, according to the latest data that you can give the committee?

Gen. McCAIN. About 112,000.

Mr. QUIN. What was it at the same date last year?

Gen. McCAIN. It was about 100,000 last year.

Mr. KAHN. If the full increment under the act of June 3, 1916, had been recruited, how many men would you have?

Gen. McCAIN. 138,000.

Mr. KAHN. You are about 26,000 short?

Gen. McCAIN. We are not that many short, because out of that number you have to take certain figures. I think I could explain that better to the committee in my own way, if you will permit me.

Mr. KAHN. Yes, sir; by all means.

Gen. McCAIN. On October 31, for instance, when we got our last returns, we were about 26,000 men short. We had gained in the first four months of the current fiscal year about 10,000. Take out of that number the 8,000 authorized recruits at the present time, but add to the vacancies the 3,000 reservists temporarily on active duty, and we figure that we are, in round numbers, 19,000 short of the authorized strength. We are gaining at the rate of 2,000 men a month. That was the net gain. We have no reason to believe that we will not be able to continue that gain through the balance of the year, in which case we will have at the end of the year about 3,000 short of the authorized strength, if we exclude the unassigned recruits.

Mr. KAHN. Beginning with the next fiscal year, the second increment would be called for?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Is there any likelihood of your getting the men for that increment?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; I think there is.

Mr. CALDWELL. And you expect to get practically all of the second increment in the course of next year?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. That will spread along in about a uniform rate of so many a month?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. About how many a month will that be; just give us your best guess.

Gen. McCAIN. We would have to make a net gain of less than 2,000 a month.

Mr. CALDWELL. We are making a net gain of 2,000 a month now?

Gen. McCAIN. For the first four months an average of 2,024.

Mr. CALDWELL. And practically in 10 months you ought to be up to it?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; if we continue at that rate.

Mr. CALDWELL. So, when we figure on the amount of money to pay for the men, we can say that we will have them all in 10 months, and that we will have half of them in five months, and appropriate accordingly on that percentage basis?

Gen. McCAIN. I think so.

Mr. CALDWELL. That would give you enough money?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. It would be a good plan to throw in a few extra thousands, in order to be sure of having enough to pay the men if you get them before the 10 months?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. If the war is over, and we get a great immigration from the other side, men now employed being thrown out of employ-



ment. the chances are that we will recruit a great deal faster than within the last four months?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. Recruiting in the last year has been more difficult than ever before in the experience of the War Department.

Mr. KAHN. Why was that?

Gen. McCAIN. Because wages are high everywhere.

Mr. KAHN. They can earn so much in private employment that they do not come into the Army?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. We have gone at it and we have divided up the United States, and we are working in every county in the United States now with the postmasters. The postmasters have not gotten under way yet, and we have not done as much with them as we expect to do later.

Mr. KAHN. That is under the new defense act?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. We divided the United States up into territories, and we are going to try to establish an agency in every county seat in the United States to work with the postmasters. We are resorting to all sorts of efforts in the way of advertisements, moving pictures, and the like, to obtain recruits. The recruiting service is right now just about reaching its maximum effort in the direction of getting recruits. We are very hopeful.

Mr. KAHN. Have you ever figured out how much it costs the Government per man to recruit men for the Army?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Could you give it to the committee?

Gen. McCAIN. Not for this year, but for last year it cost us about \$19 a man to get a man enlisted. We figure another way. There are many different ways of figuring the cost of a recruit. When we figure for our own information and for our guidance we figure it costs us—that is, we charge ourselves with about \$85 or \$87 per man, because we charge ourselves with the pay of the officers and enlisted men that we have on recruiting service, the upkeep of the depots, the clothing allowance of the men, the commutation of quarters of the men on recruiting duty, the medicine we issue, and the transportation from every recruiting depot to the organization, whether in the Philippines or not. It cost us, the last time we figured it up, about \$87 a man.

Mr. QUIN. That is a legitimate proper charge to make.

Gen. McCAIN. Some think it is not, but we think so ourselves. It gives us information in that way.

Mr. FIELDS. That is for the man enlisted in the service?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. A large part of that sum would be expended even if those men were not in the recruiting service?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. But it shows where the money is applied?

Gen. McCAIN. It is not an equitable charge against the recruiting service, but I say we figure that way; that is for the information of the committee. That is what it will cost if we charge in the pay of every man, his clothing, his medicine, and his transportation from the time that man first comes in until he joins his regiment in the Philippines, or wherever it is.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that the enlisted strength is about 112,000. Does that include the Medical Corps and the Quartermaster's Department?

Gen. McCain. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not eliminating the enlisted men of the Medical Department in the figures which you give, 112,000?

Gen. McCain. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You also include the enlisted men in the Quartermaster's Department?

Gen. McCain. Yes, sir; all the Staff Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. And everything?

Gen. McCain. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the actual enlisted strength of the line of the Army at the present time, as near as you can figure it?

Gen. McCain. It is nearly 95,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Please put the exact figures in the record.

Gen. McCain. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As I recall your report, on the 30th day of last June you put the enlisted strength of the line of the Army at about 97,000, so that now it is smaller than it was then?

Gen. McCain. No, sir; it is not. The line consists of the Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Infantry. You would have to figure in the authorized recruits at those depots. If you figure that way it increases it about 8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That ought to be about 103,000?

Gen. McCain. Yes, sir; including everything.

The CHAIRMAN. The report of the Secretary of War shows 106,000?

Gen. McCain. I do not know. We have in the Philippines 11,362; Hawaii, 8,840; Panama, 6,373; and in the United States about 69,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. And some in Porto Rico and China?

Gen. McCain. We have in Porto Rico between 500 and 600 and in China 1,200.

Mr. KAHN. And in Alaska you have some?

Gen. McCain. I counted those as being in the United States.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the Porto Rican regiment been recruited up to full strength yet?

Gen. McCain. I think so. Mr. Anthony. I am not positive about that.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you to put into the record the exact actual strength of the line of the Army at the latest date that your office has the information.

Gen. McCain. Yes, sir.

*Memorandum showing, by arms, corps, and departments, the actual enlisted strength of the Army Oct. 31, 1916.*

Engineers.....	2,036
Cavalry.....	17,905
Field Artillery.....	6,907
Infantry, including Porto Rico Regiment.....	39,558
Coast Artillery Corps.....	19,278
Prison companies, etc.....	317
Service-school detachments.....	691
Recruiting parties and unassigned recruits.....	6,004
Indian scouts.....	38
Total line.....	92,824

Quartermaster Corps.....	5, 115
Ordnance Department.....	782
Signal Corps.....	1, 571
Medical Department.....	6, 085
Military Academy detachment.....	660
Total Regular Army.....	106, 987
Philippine Scouts.....	5, 593
Aggregate.....	112, 580

Mr. GREENE. And a supplemental item might also show the total strength?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; and also the total strength, including the Medical Department, the Quartermaster's Department, and the miscellaneous?

Gen. McCAIN. I have that in there, about 112,000. The authorized strength of the Regular Establishment is now 138,899—that is, everything, including line and staff, and includes 8,639 unassigned recruits. These unassigned recruits are in excess of the total authorized strength of the several arms, corps, departments, and services, which amounts to 130,260. According to the latest return we have an actual strength of 112,580, including everything.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the date of the latest return you have?

Gen. McCAIN. They come in about every two months.

The CHAIRMAN. About two months ago?

Gen. McCAIN. We have not had anything reliable since the 31st of October. That leaves a deficiency of 17,680.

Mr. QUIN. That does not include the Philippine Scouts?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Your report shows that in a year you have only gained 1,248 enlisted men and 227 officers, that was on June 30. You have gained a great many thousand, according to your statement, since that time.

Gen. McCAIN. In my report?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You say that you have 112,000 now?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. At that time your entire enlistments were 101,856, and you have gained from 10,000 to 11,000 since that time?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How did you gain them?

Gen. McCAIN. By recruiting.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. By enlistments?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that you had the most remarkable experience in recruiting during the past year, considering the conditions?

Gen. McCAIN. It has been most gratifying.

Mr. CALDWELL. In making these figures have you carried into the reserves that have been called back to the colors?

Gen. McCAIN. With those figures, but we deduct them in making the estimate of what we will have. For instance, I told you that our shortage on the 31st of October was about 19,000. The shortage, if we count in the reserves who are down there, would be about 16,000, but we charge ourselves with the reserves we have called out and make it about 19,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. We have a reserve, then, of about 3,000 now actually in the service?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; 2,880.

Mr. CALDWELL. Does that take all the reserves we have?

Gen. McCAIN. All except those that belong to the Coast Artillery.

Mr. CALDWELL. What effect has this provision had that we put into the last act—that is, the reorganization act permitting a man to go into the reserve after one year? Do many men take advantage of it?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The act has not been effective yet.

Gen. McCAIN. It is only effective for those who enlist after the 1st of November this year.

Mr. HULL. Suppose there is a man in the Regular Army and he has enlisted for three years and his term of enlistment is up and he wants to get out, if he gets out, do you call him a reservist?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir; unless we actually furlough him. The Secretary could furlough him at the end of three years; but he does not have to do so.

Mr. HULL. You do not call him a reservist?

Gen. McCAIN. Not until he actually gets his furlough.

Mr. CALDWELL. We have a regiment of Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. We also have quite a number of National Guard cavalymen on the border?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will you please tell me what are the reasons for that, why are these men in the Regular Service kept in the United States when our civilians, the militia, are taken away from their business, and sent to the border and compelled to do active duty down there, where, perhaps, the more trained men would be of more service to the country? Why are these men kept at Fort Ethan Allen?

Gen. McCAIN. I do not know whether I can tell you that or not. Of course, that question was considered by the War Department, and seriously considered, but they thought it advisable to retain a Cavalry regiment.

Mr. CALDWELL. Can you give us any good reason, because I have had a great deal of criticism concerning it?

Gen. McCAIN. They thought they needed one. I do not know that I am in a position to give you a full reason for it.

Mr. CALDWELL. Was it recommended by you, or did it come down from above?

Gen. McCAIN. It came down from above. It was thought well to keep that Cavalry regiment here. I do not know that I can tell you all the reasons that influenced the department.

Mr. CALDWELL. It is one of the best regiments of Cavalry that we have?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Those recommendations affecting the departments are generally upon the initiative of the commander of the department.

Gen. McCAIN. That matter was worked out in the War Department and the orders were sent out to the several department commanders just what troops to move.

Mr. KAHN. The Chief of Staff would be the right man to give that information.

Gen. McCAIN. He would know why the Second Cavalry was not ordered down there.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many men are there in that regiment?

Gen. McCAIN. I think they have about 800.

Mr. CALDWELL. Is it fully equipped?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. A part of them are at Fort Myer—one squadron.

Mr. GREENE. Will you kindly prepare and put into the hearings a statement as to the observation of the recruiting officers about the character of applications made under existing economic and industrial conditions as to whether or not there is any variation from the normal character of such applications?

Gen. McCAIN. We have nothing to indicate that they are not getting the normal soldiers. We do not accept them unless they are all right.

Mr. GREENE. I mean the character of the applications.

Gen. McCAIN. I do not know anything that would indicate a variation from the normal.

Mr. KAHN. Have you made any alterations in the regulations affecting recruits?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The requirements are the same as heretofore?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What would be the greater incentive for increased enlistments, shortening the time of service or increasing the pay?

Gen. McCAIN. Of course, we would rather get them right away.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. This 112,000 includes officers and men?

Gen. McCAIN. The enlisted men alone.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many officers did we have at that time?

Gen. McCAIN. We had about 5,000 officers.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I should like to know the number of officers that you had on the 31st of October, the same as you gave the number of enlisted men, 112,000. How many commissioned officers did you have in all branches of the Army, so that we may know the total strength of the Army, officers and enlisted men?

Gen. McCAIN. We have 5,180 officers. We had on the 30th of June 4,843 commissioned officers.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many have you now? Have you increased any?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. We have lately, but we did not have them at the time you refer to. We commissioned over 100 cadets to be added to that. Under the act we have qualified at the present time 431 officers from civil life to whom we have sent out letters of appointment. Four hundred and thirty-nine of them qualified, but eight declined.

The CHAIRMAN. Since the 1st of July?

Gen. McCAIN. On the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been this increase of 400 since the 1st of last July?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Something over 5,000 officers now?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; but the 431 before referred to have not been commissioned.

Mr. KAHN. How soon do you expect to get all your machinery for recruiting into effect—that is, all the postmasters of the country acting as your agents for recruiting purposes, all your recruiting parties out in the various counties, all your stations in the county seats of the various counties, and every facility that you intend to employ for recruiting?

Gen. McCAIN. We have that done now, practically.

Mr. KAHN. Do you think that from now on, with all of that machinery in operation, the number of recruits will increase over an average of 2,024 a month?

Gen. McCAIN. We expect them to; yes, sir. For instance, we had an increase of 900 in November over October, and we expect an increase in December over November, and that will keep up until spring comes; then it will drop away. We expect to hold up the increase of 2,024.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are these figures of 2,000 enlistments as a matter of fact?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many men go out by reason of the expiration of terms of enlistment and other things?

Gen. McCAIN. We do not know. Last year many did not go out because of the law.

Mr. ANTHONY. So you are really enlisting more than 2,000?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; 2,000 is the net.

Mr. KAHN. Two thousand raw recruits?

Gen. McCAIN. Above the losses; that is, the net gain. There is **nobody who can tell how many men will go out; no man can tell how many will desert or be discharged for one cause or another, how many will die, how many will reenlist; all these things are speculative, but judging from our past experience we are very hopeful of having within 4,000 of the 130,000 (excluding the 8,000 unassigned recruits) authorized strength by the 30th of June.**

Mr. KAHN. How about the deserters; are they increasing or decreasing?

Gen. McCAIN. We had a slight decrease last year.

Mr. KAHN. Please put the percentage in the record.

Gen. McCAIN. 3.10 per cent.

Mr. GREENE. I suppose it might be well to emphasize that this net gain by recruiting should be differentiated entirely from even the number holding by reenlistment?

Gen. McCAIN. Of course; there has not been any reenlistments lately, but when that goes on that is counted. A reenlistment is a loss and a gain. We lose him when he goes out, but gain him when he comes in.

Mr. GREENE. You have several times made use of the term 2,000 or more raw recruits, and of course a reenlistment can not be included in that number?

Gen. McCAIN. There are many more than 2,000 raw recruits. That is the total gain. Two thousand and twenty-four is the net gain over and above the loss by discharge, death, etc.

Mr. CALDWELL. You have used the term "lost by desertion." When a man deserts you count him as a loss. If he is arrested and brought back is that a reenlistment?

Gen. McCAIN. If we take him back again he is a gain over a loss. We do not figure him in our enlistments.

Mr. KAHN. Sometimes the result of a court-martial is dishonorable discharge and sometimes the deserter is given a chance to redeem himself in the disciplinary barracks?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HULL. Do you find any increase in the enlistments due to the summer camps, either officers or men?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. HULL. Do you find any in the National Guard?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; some few were mustered out, but not a great many.

Mr. ANTHONY. You stated that the percentage of desertions had been decreased. Do you attribute it to the success of the disciplinary measures that the Army has adopted?

Gen. McCAIN. I can not say that I do entirely. The decrease was not very great, it was 3.23 per cent last year and 3.10 per cent this year. It undoubtedly has had a beneficial effect. We take a man, educate him, and teach him a lot of things and then take him back into the Army.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many men have been restored to the ranks that have passed through the disciplinary institutions, having been convicted of desertion?

Gen. McCAIN. About 600.

Mr. ANTHONY. The plan is actually working and the men are being returned to the ranks?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. We have gotten out of those men after they have been restored good noncommissioned officers, serving as such now. Some fail. We have about 20 per cent failures.

Mr. ANTHONY. Please put in the record the number of men returned from the disciplinary barracks and the number that fail after they have been returned.

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

*Number of general prisoners restored to duty and number failing to make good, up to and including Dec. 15, 1916.*

Restored to duty.....	589
Failed to make good, either by being dishonorably discharged, by deserting, or by discharge under A. R. 148½.....	129

All of the remaining 460 have made good thus far, but some of them may fail to make good before they are separated from service.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the department adopted the last suggestion that I have heard of abandoning post courts-martial; that is, trying the men charged with desertion at the post and having them sent immediately to the disciplinary institutions for trial?

Gen. McCAIN. That has not been passed on.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is still being discussed?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FIELDS. Please explain in detail your plan of securing recruits through the postmasters; how do you get the postmasters interested?

Mr. KAHN. That is under the act of June 3rd, 1916.

Gen. McCAIN. We are going to them individually; we are sending men right to them and making it easy for them to get the \$5.

Mr. FIELDS. Under the law they are allowed \$5?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; for every man who is enlisted.

The CHAIRMAN. Please put in the record, as a part of your statement before the committee, the number of men that have been recruited through that method.

Gen. McCAIN. According to our last information, 125, as follows:

September.....	30
October.....	39
November.....	56
Total.....	125

The CHAIRMAN. Since the law went into effect?

Gen. McCAIN. They did not begin the work until some time afterwards—three months. The enlistments through postmasters for November are about equal to the enlistments in September and October combined.

Mr. FIELDS. Is that a considerable saving to the Government?

Gen. McCAIN. I do not know that there is much saving. They are paid \$5, and they have to go through the same process of clothing and transporting as if our people enlist them. It does not decrease the number of our men on recruiting duty, but if we can get the recruits it is worth it.

Mr. CALDWELL. The same men who are doing the recruiting duty are doing this additional work sent in by the postmasters?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. We work together. There is a disposition on the part of the postmaster to help us when they can, in most every case.

Mr. FIELDS. Say, for instance, that by the middle of next year you would get the necessary number, you would then issue orders to the postmasters to stop enlisting or soliciting recruits for a certain period of time?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. Whenever we get near the border line of the authorized strength we cut down on the recruiting. That is one of the reasons that we ran short last time. When the Army was filled up in March, 1915, we had cut down on the recruiting, relieved people, and cut out a great number of stations. Then the time came when we needed the recruits, and it was hard to get them; they were not enlisting very rapidly. As soon as we get to the border line we cut down the force.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You estimate that by the 1st of next July you will have 138,897 enlisted men in the Army?

Gen. McCAIN. Within less than 4,000 of that number, after deducting from it the 8,000 unassigned recruits authorized.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And we are asked to appropriate for the next year for an estimated authorized strength of practically 169,000. Do you think that we can reasonably expect that we will have that number to pay for?

Gen. McCAIN. That is what we figure on, that the net increase will be about 20,000 a year.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is the number authorized by law?



Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It is your judgment that we will be able to enlist those men?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in your report that on the 30th of last June there were 128 retired officers on active duty. How many retired officers are there on active duty now?

Gen. McCAIN. Right at this minute?

The CHAIRMAN. The last figures which you have.

Gen. McCAIN. I do not think I have that. We are utilizing the services of retired officers all the time. Whenever we find a position that a retired officer can fill and we can get him to consent to go we put him on in preference to an active officer.

Mr. KAHN. Will you please put into the hearings what the chairman asked you for?

Gen. McCAIN. The number that we have to-day?

Mr. KAHN. Yes, sir.

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Gen. ANTHONY. Have you a complete overhauled list of retired officers who are capable of rendering active duty when their services are needed?

Gen. McCAIN. We have such a list. We knew their capacity and what they have been retired for.

Mr. ANTHONY. Last year the Chief of Staff told us that you did not have such a list, but that they were going to get up such a list for that purpose?

Gen. McCAIN. I do not know.

Mr. ANTHONY. That would require a personal investigation of the conditions of each individual officer?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. A list that would be good now would not be worth anything in a little while.

Mr. ANTHONY. I think the understanding was that they were to do it periodically, in order to keep in touch with them?

Gen. McCAIN. We keep in touch with them.

Mr. ANTHONY. But not with their physical condition?

Gen. McCAIN. We are pretty well acquainted with them and know where they are if anybody inquires.

Mr. ANTHONY. Men retire for physical defects and then afterwards are cured?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. At this time would you recommend or advise any change in the law in regard to the term of enlistment in the Regular Army?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir; I would not recommend any change.

Mr. McKENZIE. You think it is all right?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; I think it is all right as it stands.

Mr. KAHN. Have you had many applications under that provision of the national defense act, or it may be a provision in one of the appropriation acts, allowing a retired officer who has been retired for disability to come back on the active list provided he can pass the necessary physical examination?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; we have had several, and we have gotten several back. It is open to them all the time. We got some six or

eight last year under that. There are other applications pending right now.

Mr. WISE. As to these men coming back on the active list, are they promoted and do they receive higher salary after coming back than before?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; undoubtedly. They go to the position they would have occupied had they remained on the active list.

Mr. WISE. Do you know how many have been put back on the active list and received promotions?

Gen. McCAIN. All but one of them got promotions. The exact number restored to the active list is seven.

Mr. KAHN. That was under the increase of the Army?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. When an officer retires he receives a grade higher than what he held?

Gen. McCAIN. That is only when he is retired for disability on an examination for promotion. If he is retired by a board other than a promotion board, he does not get any advance in grade. The officers are all examined when they are about to be promoted by a board of officers to see whether they are physically and mentally equipped. If that board finds that an officer is physically disqualified, he gets the grade on the retired list that he would have gotten had he been advanced on the active list.

Mr. TILSON. They simply promote him on the mental examination and then immediately retire him?

Gen. McCAIN. As a matter of fact, they do not examine him mentally if they find him physically disqualified.

Mr. WISE. Do you think it is a good policy to take a man who has been retired for physical disability and who is not able to perform the service and promote him over a younger man—do you think that is good for the efficiency of the Army?

Gen. McCAIN. I do not know how to answer that question. That has been done during the past year.

Mr. GORDON. By an act of Congress?

Gen. McCAIN. I might not have advocated that originally.

Mr. KAHN. There was an expression of opinion from the department on that at the time, rather favoring that provision?

Gen. McCAIN. I think there was.

Mr. KAHN. We had a great many private bills before this committee for the relief of men who had been retired for disability and who made application by special bill to be put back into the service, and the department recommended legislation allowing them all to come back if they recovered from their disability.

Mr. HULL. Do you find it detrimental to the service in any way to have this done?

Gen. McCAIN. There are not any outward signs of it. Of course, if you take a number of officers who have been in all the time, who have served right along, and another officer who has been on the retired list at his home or somewhere comes in 10 years after and goes over the fellows who have been there all the time you can imagine how they feel. That is all. However, it does not interfere with promotions, as the retired officers restored to the active list are additional officers.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The law permits that to be done?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If you take a retired officer back, he immediately assumes the same position that he would have had had he remained in the Army all the time?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. When was that law passed?

Gen. McCAIN. Last year.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you require that man to be examined?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; he is subject to examination.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is he required to show that he is perfectly sound mentally and physically?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Was that in the defense act or in the other act?

Gen. McCAIN. In the Army appropriation act of March 4, 1915.

Mr. TILSON. Was it not at first proposed that he should receive credit in promotion only for such time as he had been on active duty, was not that the proposition first? If a man was retired, but at the same time had qualified for and had been put on active duty, then he should receive promotion for the time he had been on active duty, although on the retired list?

Gen. McCAIN. There is a provision of that kind, that if an officer comes back to the active list he gets an advance on the retired list.

Mr. TILSON. Only for the time he was actually doing active duty. A great many of the retired officers were doing active duty?

Gen. McCAIN. They get the promotion which they would have gotten if they remained on the active list in case they are restored to the active list, but if detailed for active duty they may receive an increase in rank and pay. If an officer is retired as first lieutenant after having served two years in that grade, and the officer who was below him on the list remains in active service and is promoted after being in the grade five years, the retired officer would have to serve three years on active duty before he would be promoted on the retired list.

Mr. TILSON. They get credit in promotion for only such time as they have done active duty?

Gen. McCAIN. They get the promotion which they would have received if they had remained on the active list if replaced on the active list, but if detailed as retired officers for active duty they only get credit for the time they have performed active duty.

Mr. ANTHONY. If an officer should go on the retired list and perform no active duty for 10 years and should then be restored to active duty, is he promoted just the same as if he had been on the active list all the time?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; if placed on the active list, but not if he is detailed as a retired officer for active duty.

Mr. ANTHONY. Under what law?

Gen. McCAIN. Under the act of March 4, 1915.

Mr. QUIN. And then after his service is ended can he be placed on the retired list again?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. GREENE. It may be that an officer may have been placed on the retired list by virtue of a disability contracted in line of duty?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. And he has made a sacrifice, in a certain sense, which his subsequent promotion, perhaps, helps to compensate for?

Gen. McCAIN. That is the argument for it.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in your report that on July 31, 1916, there were in the National Guard something over 7,000 officers and 103,000 men. Has that number increased since the date given in your report?

Gen. McCAIN. That relates to the people on active duty in the Federal service. We have now down there on active duty something like 91,000.

Mr. KAHN. This is the provision in the appropriation act:

That the Secretary of War shall make a list of all officers of the Army who have been placed on the retired list for disability and shall cause such officers to be examined at intervals as may be advisable, and such officers as shall be found to have recovered from such disabilities or to be able to perform service of value to the Government sufficient to warrant such action shall be assigned to such duty as the Secretary of War may approve.

Mr. ANTHONY. There is nothing in that provision which authorizes the promotion of the officer.

Gen. McCAIN. I do not think that is the provision.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is the provision. I am the author of it. There certainly was no intent to promote anybody.

Mr. GORDON. The Senate probably amended it.

Mr. ANTHONY. I offered it on the floor of the House. It was afterwards defeated on the floor of the House and was put in in conference.

Gen. McCAIN. There have been several put back on the active list and restored to the places they would have occupied had they remained on the active list of the Army.

Mr. TILSON. Is that the only law?

Gen. McCAIN. No. It is very specific, but I can not recall it.

Mr. KAHN. Kindly put it in the record. The provision I read is on page 12 of the law approved August 29, 1916. I find it in a little pamphlet entitled "National Defense and Army Appropriation Bills, 1917."

Gen. McCAIN. The information is as follows:

**RETIRED OFFICERS RESTORED TO ACTIVE LIST AND RETIRED OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.**

The act of March 4, 1915, provides that the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Army any officer not above 50 years of age, not above the rank of captain, who was or may be transferred to the retired list by reason of physical disability, with provision that such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list he would have occupied had he not been retired. Such officers are carried as additional officers. That act also contains a provision that the President may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, transfer any officer who was retired for disability to the active list within two years of the passage of the act, such officers to receive promotion in accordance with the rank they would have held had they remained on the active list.

The act of June 3, 1916 (sec. 24) provides "That hereafter any retired officer, who has been or shall be detailed on active duty, shall receive the rank, pay, and allowances of the grade, not above that of major, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed on active duty since his retirement."

The act of August 29, 1916, quoted on page 31 of the hearings, provides for the examination of officers retired for disability and authorizes the assignment of such officers to such duty as the Secretary of War may approve.

While the act of August 29, 1916, does not in itself provide for any increase in rank for retired officers assigned to active duty, the act of June 3, 1916, does provide that hereafter any retired officer who has or shall be detailed to active duty shall be entitled to the increase in rank and pay prescribed by the

latter act. The retired officers placed on active duty under the provisions of the act of August 29 are entitled to additional rank and pay if they meet the conditions imposed by the national defense act, section 24.

The CHAIRMAN. In the service of the United States Government, both on the border and in mobilization camps, as I understand it, on the 31st of July, 1916, you had 7,096 officers and 143,716 enlisted men of the National Guard. Has that number been increased any since that date?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir; it has been decreased.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now about 91,000 men on the border?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Sharpe asked us in the estimates to make an appropriation for 75,000 men to continue down on the border.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Who would have the information as to how many of these national guardsmen who go out of the Federal service remain in the National Guard so that we can tell how many men are serving as national guardsmen in addition to those who remain so that we can tell whether the National Guard as a whole is increasing or decreasing? There have been newspaper articles charging that when the men come out of the enlisted service they go out of the National Guard at home and do not reenlist; in other words, that it is going to result in the National Guard falling away in numbers.

Gen. McCAIN. We have nothing from which we can give you that information.

Mr. KAHN. The Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs would probably know?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; I asked them the other day, and they have nothing to show whether there is anything in that or not.

Mr. TILSON. They can only get out when their enlistment in the National Guard expires?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. And not a very large number of enlistments would have expired since they were mustered out?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. GREENE. I have had brought to my attention the case of a sergeant of the Regular Establishment who obtained permission to be transferred to the National Guard for service on the border in order to take some higher rank in the service, and upon the expiration of his tour of duty in the regiment to which he was assigned he desired to return to the Regular Establishment and was accepted, but was told that he had lost the benefit of his continuous-service pay; in other words, it was equivalent to a fresh enlistment in the Army.

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. The Comptroller of the Treasury passed on that case and cases of that nature.

Mr. GREENE. Have you any opinion to express about the justice or injustice of such a thing?

Gen. McCAIN. Personally I should be glad to see the law fixed so that a man would not lose anything by reason of having accepted a higher position. In other words, he is to a certain extent punished for having been an exceptionally good officer.

Mr. GREENE. Precisely.

Mr. ANTHONY. As a matter of fact, he has been continually in the service of the United States?

Gen. McCAIN. He was in the Federal service when mustered in, but they would not count that.

Mr. GREENE. He was a particularly efficient man in his grade of noncommissioned officer in the Regular Army, and having made himself still more efficient by the experience he had in the commissioned grade in the National Guard he now desires to return to the regular service with this advanced efficiency, whereupon he is actually demoted by reason of it?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. Does he expect to come back into the Regular Army with the rank he held in the National Guard?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir; his old rank in the Regular Establishment.

Mr. ANTHONY. As a sergeant?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; where he left off.

Mr. GREENE. He wants to do like the commissioned officers. For instance, a captain serves as a colonel of volunteers and then comes back as a captain again?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Has it been held that when he went to the National Guard organization, which I assume had been mustered into the service of the United States, he was not in the service of the United States when he took the higher position?

Gen. McCAIN. I do not know whether it was held that way, but it was held that he was not an enlisted man of the Regular Army and entitled to the benefits that go with reenlistment.

Mr. KAHN. Would you favor a proviso in this or some other bill that when an enlisted man of the Regular Army had seen commissioned service in the National Guard, when they had been called into service of the United States that the enlisted man could come back into the Regular Army establishment in the same position that he held prior to his promotion when the National Guard are mustered out of the service of the United States?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You would favor that?

Gen. McCAIN. Personally, I would.

Mr. TILSON. There is a considerable number of men who have had that experience?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. There were two men from my own State and one in my regiment. One man was a regular sergeant, and he was made a lieutenant and placed in the machine-gun company where he did efficient service. Then, when the machine-gun company was mustered out of the service he wished to return to his old position as sergeant and found that he had lost credit for his service.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, it might be, General, that there might be no vacancy for him as a sergeant, because when he was promoted some other man was made sergeant?

Gen. McCAIN. Probably. There would not be a vacancy unless you provided by law that the position should be held open.

Mr. GREENE. This man that I have in mind lost his continuous-service rating, and so he begins as if it were a new enlistment.

Gen. McCAIN. The attitude of the War Department in cases like that is shown in the number of enlisted men who have gotten commissions in the Philippine Scouts. They have the service in the scouts counted when they come out.

Mr. KAHN. It is a matter that can be corrected by proper legislation?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The War Department had nothing to do with that decision?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. It was purely a decision by the Comptroller of the Treasury?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Another matter that came up is the matter of the pay for the inspectors of small-arms practice who were mustered into the Federal service and who went out of the National Guard organization, but were not taken into the Federal service in the grade, because that did not exist, and who were assigned to some other position and held it during the period of Federal service, and who are now denied pay for that period of service. In other words, they were accepted, enrolled, and went into the service, as I understand it, but not in the capacity of small-arms inspectors, because that office did not exist. They were rendering service, but until their status was definitely fixed by the War Department they did not begin to draw pay—that is another ruling of the comptroller—until about two months subsequent to the date of their enrollment and muster in. Does it seem fair that any ex post facto judgment of that kind should deprive a soldier who offered his service in good faith and whose services were accepted from pay during that time?

Gen. McCAIN. Of course, that would be equitable, but they held that the mustering officer exceeded his authority in mustering in that man; that it was an illegal muster in; that there was no such position.

Mr. GREENE. And the soldier, of course, was penalized for the fault of the mustering officer?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Some mustering officers mustered in properly, and some did not.

Gen. McCAIN. There is no position of inspector of rifle practice, and any who were so mustered in were mustered in illegally.

The CHAIRMAN. And the same with the Medical Corps, where they mustered in a lot as captains when under the law they should have been first lieutenants?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. In this particular instance, inasmuch as the national-defense act had not gotten into actual working order and there was a difference of opinion on the part of many people as to the effect of it, would there be any objection on the part of the department, so far as your knowledge goes, to the inclusion in the appropriation bill of a provision to pay these men, inasmuch as it could not be taken as a precedent for any subsequent action because it is never likely to happen again?

Gen. McCAIN. Of course, I can not tell you the view of the department.

Mr. GREENE. That would be a matter for the Secretary?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. I see no objection to it.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Saturday, December 16, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Saturday, December 16, 1916.*

The committee this day met, Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. HENRY P. MCCAIN, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL—Continued.**

The CHAIRMAN. General, there is one question on a subject we had under consideration yesterday which has been suggested, and that is whether or not the reservists called to the colors were included in the figures you gave yesterday.

Gen. MCCAIN. Not in the figures I gave. I told you there are in round numbers 19,000 vacancies. We have 16,000 if you count the reservists, but we subtracted them.

Mr. GREENE. They would not be held to be a continuing strength?

Gen. MCCAIN. Not in our program of recruiting for the purpose of filling up the increments. We do not consider them at all.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 17 there is this item, "For pay of officers of The Adjutant General's Department, \$115,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$100,000, which makes an increase of \$15,000.

Gen. MCCAIN. That increase is caused by the increment of officers allowed under the national defense act and includes pay for the number of additional officers allowed by that law.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "Additional pay for length of service, \$33,000," which is an increase over last year of \$7,000. That additional pay is figured according to law, I suppose.

Gen. MCCAIN. That is under the existing statute.

Mr. TILSON. There is no question about the number of officers in the increment being secured in this case, I suppose. You can always get a sufficient number of officers to supply the quota?

Gen. MCCAIN. We detail them from the line. There is no trouble about getting them.

Mr. GREENE. General, the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that men enlisted in the National Guard after the organization had reached the minimum required strength, and who were not excepted from the Federal service by reason of physical disability, are not to be paid. He bases that decision principally upon the following provision in the appropriation act of August 29, 1916:

That nothing in this act or previous acts of Congress shall be construed to prohibit the paying of men enlisted by State authorities of any State for militia organization for the purpose of bringing said organization up to the minimum necessary to permit of the muster in of said organization, from the date of such enlistments to the date of muster in or from date of enlistment to date of rejection, after physical examination.

It is suggested that inasmuch as the date of this act is August 29, 1916, and the ruling of the comptroller was subsequent to that date, that the nature of this law by construction is *ex post facto*; that under the circumstances the order directed the filling up by recruitment of the National Guard organizations to a strength at which they could be taken into the Federal service; that they did it; and they were, necessarily, in the hurry of emergency, examined by civilian doctors and then transported to the different mobilization



camps, where they passed into the hands of the Federal authorities for final examination. Under ordinary circumstances on previous occasions the Volunteer troops have been allowed their transportation and per diem from the time of enrollment up to the time of the acceptance of the regiment for final enlistment?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; they have been, and I am sure the War Department would like to have it done that way. It would be equitable to do that.

Mr. GREENE. They volunteered in good faith and did all they could do to comply with the provisions of law, not knowing what would be done with them, and ruling of the comptroller is evidently *ex post facto*.

Mr. KAHN. The allotment fund for the National Guard would come under the jurisdiction of the Division of Militia Affairs?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And the inventory of property is under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 21 there is an item, "For pay and allowances of 100 Regular Army reservists on active duty, \$54,000." Those are men assigned to schools and colleges?

Gen. McCAIN. They are assigned to schools and colleges which are authorized to have instructors. At all places where there is a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps established we are authorized to detail retired enlisted men for duty to assist in the instruction of the members of these units.

Mr. KAHN. That is done under the provisions of the national defense act?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. QUIN. What is required of a school in order that it may have the services of one of these instructors?

Gen. McCAIN. Any college which gives a diploma for a collegiate course, where they maintain this instruction and which has 100 or more students 14 years old or older, and drills them, can establish one or more units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps when the requirements prescribed in the regulations are fulfilled. At the present time the instruction must be compulsory and a minimum of three hours' instruction a week in this subject must be given.

Mr. QUIN. Can a high school or academy which gives diplomas have that privilege?

Gen. McCAIN. There are other institutions besides colleges which require four years for a collegiate course, other schools which maintain an essentially military department, and in those schools we are authorized to organize a junior division and assign officers to duty there. Some of these schools in this latter class, if they are inspected by officers of the Regular Army and are found to be particularly efficient in military instruction, may be authorized to organize a senior division. We have not been able to carry that provision out to its full limit so far. The shortage of officers makes this impossible. We can not detail officers to all the schools to which we would like to detail them, but eventually we expect to make a good deal out of this Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Mr. QUIN. I thought enlisted men would give that training.

Gen. McCAIN. We can detail officers and retired enlisted men.

Mr. KAHN. The men whom you detail to these institutions are generally noncommissioned officers, are they not?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; largely so; but not necessarily.

Mr. MCKENZIE. As I understood your answer awhile ago, the law provides that you can detail commissioned or noncommissioned officers to institutions having not less than 100 boys of 14 years of age or over who are physically fit, but you have not detailed thus far any officers to any schools except those which already have some sort of military training.

Gen. McCAIN. No; we have not.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Of course, the purpose of that section of the law was to extend training to those schools and colleges where it does not now exist.

Gen. McCAIN. We have not been able to carry it out to its full limit. Before we detail an officer to a school it is inspected, in order that we may know whether it has complied with the requirements of the law and the regulations, and no detail can be made before we make this inspection to see that the school comes up to the standard.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Of course, the school must comply with the regulations laid down by the Secretary of War in order to get the benefit of this provision.

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; and the regulations are made in compliance with the law.

The CHAIRMAN. General, on page 34 there is an item for "Transportation of the Army and its supplies." There was a change in the language suggested by some member of the committee when Gen. Sharpe was before us. In this seventh line from the bottom of the page, in the phrase "for travel allowance to officers and enlisted men on discharge," it was suggested that that ought to be limited to enlisted men of the National Guard.

Mr. KAHN. I felt quite confident that the language as printed in this bill would not cover what was wanted in the item "for travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge." So the words "officers and" were inserted, and then Gen. Sharpe proceeded to tell us that it was for the National Guard. In looking over the matter more carefully, I became more thoroughly convinced that the language was wrong, and then the general became convinced that it was wrong. Finally, he handed me a memorandum stating that this language ought to be inserted instead of the other:

For payment of travel allowance as provided in section 126 of the act approved June 3, 1916, to enlisted men of the National Guard on their discharge from the service of the United States, and to members of the National Guard who have been mustered into the service of the United States and discharged on account of physical disability. For payment of travel pay to officers of the National Guard on their discharge from the service of the United States, as prescribed in the act approved March 2, 1901.

Then the words "officers and" ought to come out, and this language that I have just read ought to go in. That would cover the National Guard feature of it and leave the travel-pay allowance for the enlisted men of the Regular Army as it stands in the law now.

Mr. TILSON. If you took out the words "officers and" and inserted in place of the word "members" in the line below the words "officers and enlisted men," you would have it so that it would read "for

travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge," just as it is now. But when you say "to officers and enlisted men on discharge," that means of the National Guard.

Mr. KAHN. No; it would not do that; because this provides only for their discharge for physical disability, but it is contemplated that they shall be given their travel allowance when they are discharged for any proper cause. They are entitled to their travel allowance when they are discharged.

Mr. GORDON. Suppose they are court-martialed and dismissed from the service?

Mr. KAHN. Then they do not get it. When they are regularly in the service they are entitled to travel allowance when they are sent back home. That other sentence would refer to privates who have been discharged for physical disability.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make in connection with this item, Gen. McCain?

Gen. MCCAIN. I can not give you the best advice on a matter of that kind. I expect the suggestions made by Gen. Sharpe are all right, and I assume he has worded that so that it does not interfere in any way with the general law which grants mileage to officers who are retired and to enlisted men of the Regular Army who are discharged. That comes under the provisions of the general law. This is a special provision applied to these particular men of the National Guard. It appears to be all right.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I think Gen. McCain can tell us about the recruiting stations in Washington, the provision for the payment of the rental of which is on page 46.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the recruiting stations for the National Guard in the District of Columbia.

Gen. MCCAIN. I never handled that, Mr. Chairman. That was done by the department commander. It did not come directly under my office. I only had to do with it in an indirect way. The matter of recruiting for the National Guard was turned over to the department commanders, and I am not acquainted with the details of the item.

Mr. KAHN. You did not make any recommendation at all for the rental of quarters?

Gen. MCCAIN. No; that comes through the department commanders, and it will go directly to the Quartermaster General for payment.

Mr. TILSON. Have you a recruiting station for the Regular Army here in Washington?

Gen. MCCAIN. No. We visit Washington and send the recruits to the Washington Barracks or to Fort Myer, where there are posts, but we do not maintain a regular recruiting station here for the Regular Army.

Mr. KAHN. Does the postmaster in Washington come under your general recruiting plan as it affects postmasters?

Gen. MCCAIN. That plan affects all second, third, and fourth class postmasters only. It does not apply to postmasters in charge of first-class offices. We visit them, send literature to them, and try to keep in touch with them.

Mr. TILSON. You really feel hopeful in regard to the success of this method of recruiting through postmasters?

Gen. McCAIN. I hardly know how to answer that question. We have not gone far enough with it yet. The postmasters are willing, but so far we have not gotten very good results. But we do expect that the results will be better as we go along. It is hardly fair to say it will not succeed. It has not been in operation very long, and it ought to have a fair trial, which we propose to give it.

Mr. TILSON. It has not had a fair trial?

Gen. McCAIN. No. I can only speak at this time of the willingness of the postmasters to aid us. We have not yet reached the point where we can say it is going to fail or succeed.

Mr. FIELDS. When did you begin to make your effort to secure assistance from the postmasters?

Gen. McCAIN. We began in September, but it was done largely by correspondence, and by means of general information. We did not have an opportunity to get in touch with all of them. In September we got 34 recruits through the postmasters, in October 39, and in November we got 61. We expect to increase the number right along from that source. This is a new proposition to the postmasters. The nomenclature of the whole thing is new, and the procedure is new, getting their vouchers straightened out, and the communication with the recruiting officers—all of those things are new to the postmasters. It is not a part of the duties of their regular job, and we have got to make it as easy as possible for them, and keep in touch with them.

Mr. FIELDS. As I understand it, it is your intention to have a man at each county seat to cooperate with the postmaster.

Gen. McCAIN. We are going to establish some kind of an agency at the county seat, or at some other central place in each county. We will have a place which we can refer to as a station, where correspondence can be directed, and work from that point as a center.

Mr. GREENE. What particular thing does the postmaster do to help in recruiting? Does he act as a solicitor or agent?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes. He is supposed to get the recruits by soliciting them, if they will come to him. Any man who wants to join the Army can go to a postmaster and secure his enlistment papers.

Mr. GREENE. That would make the postmaster only a passive agent in the matter.

Gen. McCAIN. His principal position, of course, is that of postmaster, and it can not be expected that he will leave his duties in that position and go out and canvass for recruits. But he sees a great many people around the district in which he lives, and we hope he will correspond with men who live in his vicinity who would probably make good recruits, and if through correspondence he can get a man to go to a recruiting office and enlist we are going to give him the \$5, whether he ever saw the recruit or not.

Mr. GREENE. It seems to me that the postmaster, being uninformed as to the technique or the practical side of recruiting, he would be nothing more than a passive agent, who would tell the prospective recruit where to go next.

Mr. KAHN. The postmaster gets \$5 for every man who enlists in the Army through his efforts.

Mr. GREENE. But that is not necessarily the measure for enlisting the individual. It is what he gets for trying. That is what it results

in. On the same reasoning he might be the agent for the sale of Government nitrate fertilizer, and also an agent for horses. He could do anything except be postmaster.

Mr. HULL. Is it not true that what the postmaster really does is to spot the man and the recruiting officer follows him up?

Gen. McCAIN. The postmaster has always done that, and now he will want the \$5. They have always given us a list of names when we have asked for it. Now the postmaster will do more than merely give us the names. He will find the man, tell him where to go to be enlisted, and take more or less of an active part in securing his enlistment.

Mr. HULL. In my opinion, there are not very many postmasters who will follow a man up to his final enlistment, although I have no doubt there are some who would make good solicitors of recruits.

Gen. McCAIN. They do not have to follow up the men. They send the man on to our recruiting depot, and if we accept him and he enlists the postmaster gets the \$5.

Mr. FIELDS. The postmaster gets the \$5 when the man enlists. I want to say that, being personally acquainted with practically every postmaster in one of the largest districts in the United States, I think this plan will work admirably when the postmasters understand it thoroughly. It will probably take them some time to understand it in all its details, but after awhile one postmaster will get some enlistments, and the near-by postmasters will hear about it, and that will bring about a certain amount of competition among the various postmasters. I think the plan is a good one.

Gen. McCAIN. One postmaster in September got eight recruits.

Mr. KAHN. That meant \$40 for him that month?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. That is pretty good for a postmaster in a small town.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item we want to ask you about is the item for vocational training, on page 47.

Gen. McCAIN. So far as that estimate is concerned, there is nothing you can go on except the fact that an investigation and report made to the General Staff indicated that we would need about that much. There are no figures in the way of statistics which can be given in regard to that item.

Mr. KAHN. It is just a guess?

The CHAIRMAN. It is an experiment?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes. We can not make the experiment unless we have the money.

Mr. KAHN. And the law requires the experiment to be made.

The CHAIRMAN. You could make the experiment, however, with the sum of \$100,000, or half the amount asked for in this item, could you not?

Gen. McCAIN. I think the best judgment of the War Department is that it would take \$200,000, and I rather adhere to that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter of opinion?

Gen. McCAIN. It is a matter of opinion; and after looking over the field, they were of the opinion that \$200,000 was the proper amount.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. When was this item put in the defense bill? Was it put in by the Senate?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We did not appropriate for it at all last year.

Mr. KAHN. Has the department made any plans as to the things which are to be taught in these vocational training schools?

Gen. McCAIN. I think it has not any definite plan about that. That matter will be handled, so far as the details are concerned, by the Army War College.

Mr. KAHN. I hope whatever you train them to do, you will train them in vocations which will be of service to them when they leave the Army.

Gen. McCAIN. That is the intention.

Mr. KAHN. In speaking of the disciplinary barracks yesterday, I did not want to go into the matter, but I will say now that at Alcatraz Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, where you have a disciplinary barracks, you are teaching many of the men laundry work. You have a large laundry there, and the men are being taught laundry work. My experience is that the laundry work we get now is being done largely by women. I do not know whether it is a good plan to teach the men something in which the majority of workers are women.

Mr. GORDON. I thought the orientals did the laundry work out on the Pacific coast.

Mr. KAHN. They do the small work. But this is a steam laundry, and in the steam laundries the work is generally done by women and girls.

Mr. QUIN. They have to have foremen in these laundries, and those men get good pay for work that can be done by men of practically no education.

Gen. McCAIN. It should be understood that our facilities at Alcatraz are very limited. We can not do what we would like to do there by any means, and these prisoners have to be employed at something, as a matter of humanity, and while we are employing them we are going to teach them the best things we have at hand. We are aware of the fact that there are some other things they ought to be taught besides laundry work, and there are only a limited number engaged in that work. If we ever get the facilities, we will teach them many things we do not and can not teach them now. We have them at school and we teach them stenography and typewriting, and we also have a carpenter shop, a printing office, and teach them shoemaking and harness making. But our facilities are very limited.

We have to have a laundry there, and connected with that work there is a good deal of machinery, and it is a good experience for a man. If he does not care to go into laundry work, he has a good knowledge of machinery, which will prove useful to him.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do the men in the German Army and the French Army have vocational training?

Gen. McCAIN. I do not know about that.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Has not a soldier about all he can do to properly learn to be a soldier, and should not all his time be devoted to that? What is the object of the vocational training? Is it to encourage enlistment or to teach them something which will be useful to them after they leave the Army?

Gen. McCAIN. I think it did not originate in the War Department, so that I could not tell you about the purpose of it, but the War Department wants to make the best they can out of it.

Mr. FIELDS. Do you think it would have some tendency to lessen desertions?

Gen. McCAIN. It might. If you keep a man busy it keeps him out of mischief.

Mr. FIELDS. All the men who enlist in the Army are not enthusiastic about the military training, but they may be enthusiastic about some trade or vocation you might teach them, and if you have him devote an hour or two a day to the study of a subject which is fascinating to him, the chances are he will become more interested in his other work.

Mr. GORDON. As he becomes more interested in this outside, additional work he would be less interested in his military duties.

Mr. KAHN. The vocational training is purely voluntary. This amendment providing for vocational training was put in the bill in the Senate. They thought a young man going into the Army and receiving the benefit of this vocational training would be able to step into a good, lucrative position when he left the Army.

Gen. McCAIN. In the incidents of the service we teach them a good many things which would come under the head of vocational training. Take, for instance, the men in the Coast Artillery Corps. They are taught to be fine electricians, and they have no trouble getting good positions when they leave the Army. In the Signal Corps they are taught electricity and aviation. There are always machine shops around a post, and they get advantages there in the study of plumbing and other trades which are incidents of the service. Any enlisted man who enters the service is afforded an opportunity to learn something which will be of use to him when he leaves the Army.

Mr. GREENE. Was not this the thought in the establishment of vocational training, that in view of the growing demand for more widespread popular military training, a young man who entered the Army might feel that the period he spent in the Army was not lost, because incidental to that service he was also fitting himself to go into civil life at the conclusion of his term of enlistment?

Mr. KAHN. I think that was considered.

Gen. McCAIN. In regard to that, we get a good deal of information about positions in civil life which are open to these men. We publish that information and distribute it throughout the Army in order to show the enlisted men who are discharged from the Army with a character good or better where they may get positions. We will always recommend these men for such positions. We get such information from manufacturers, from railroads, from municipalities, and from numerous commercial concerns throughout the country; i. e., from all who would respond to our request for such information. We have published all the data in a little book, which gives information about such positions in every State in the Union, and we will always recommend the men for the positions, if they are discharged with a character good or better.

Mr. GREENE. Is it not a fact, from your experience, that the fact that a man has served a term of enlistment in the Army and been discharged with a character good or better is a very strong recommendation to commercial and industrial houses?

Gen. McCAIN. I think so, absolutely. That has been our experience.

Mr. GREENE. And is so regarded by those concerns?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Can a man over 18 years of age legally enlist in the Army without the consent of his parents?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He does not have to have their consent?

Gen. McCAIN. No.

Mr. KAHN. That has been the law in the Navy for many years. How does the department feel about that age limit in the law?

Gen. McCAIN. The department approves it. They think it is a good thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item about which we wish to question you, General, is on page 75, the item for "Rifle ranges for civilian instruction." You are asking for a large increase in that item, and some explanation is desired.

Gen. McCAIN. I could not give you the best information about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Who could do that?

Gen. McCAIN. The Division of Militia Affairs is going to have more to do with that than anybody else.

Mr. KAHN. This provision is for the benefit of people who belong to rifle clubs, who may not be a part of the militia?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes. There is an agency here for those rifle clubs, which is in charge of Maj. Phillips, of the Tennessee National Guard, with offices in the Woodward Building.

Mr. KAHN. There is a bureau of the department called the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; the Assistant Secretary of War is at the head of that.

Mr. KAHN. Would the Assistant Secretary of War be able to give us the information about that?

Gen. McCAIN. He could, or he can have some one sent here who can give you the information. He has a clerk in his office who handles that work.

We have just appointed a director of civilian target practice, Col. Miller, of the Regular Army, who will be in the Militia Bureau. He will have charge of all those things, with a view to systematize them, and he will be able to tell you all about it in another year. He has just been detailed for that duty.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a recent appointment?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; the order has just been issued.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You have no information as to whether or not the \$300,000 appropriated last year has been expended?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I notice the Quartermaster General also did not know whether it had been expended.

Mr. KAHN. Would you know anything about the civilian military training camps? There is an item covering that on page 76.

Gen. McCAIN. We get the returns from those camps. We handle the correspondence relative to those.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men were in the camps last year?

Gen. McCAIN. Between 16,000 and 17,000. There were no camps held in the central department, and they were curtailed throughout



the rest of the country. We did not have a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men to instruct all the people who wanted to attend such camps.

Mr. KAHN. The Quartermaster General stated that he had figures indicating that there were 27,000 men in all the camps last year, and he expected there would be that many more at the spring camps, or a total of 55,000 for the year.

Gen. McCAIN. I have the figures here.

Mr. KAHN. Please let us have them.

Gen. McCAIN. Fort Sam Houston, 421; Monterey, 1,102; Fort Douglas, 587; American Lake, 125; Fort Oglethorpe—first camp, 343; second camp, 218; Plattsburg—first camp, 1,287; second camp, 3,316; third camp, 3,281; fourth camp, 3,215; fifth camp, 1,000; making a total of 14,995; and, besides those, we are still lacking the reports from three of the camps, and we estimate the figures from those camps will not increase the number above 2,000, which would make a total of 16,995.

Mr. QUIN. How much is the per capita cost of those camps?

Gen. McCAIN. I think the estimated cost was about \$45.

Mr. QUIN. The Quartermaster General told us the per capita cost was \$64.

Gen. McCAIN. He knows more about that than I do. He knows what the actual cost was. I know the original estimate was about \$45.

Mr. QUIN. He had the cost based on 27,000 men for last fall and the same number for next spring.

Gen. McCAIN. I do not know where he got his figures. These figures are taken from the reports we got from the department commanders whom we called on for reports.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Why were there so many more men at Plattsburg than at any of the other camps?

Gen. McCAIN. It was better advertised, and they had troops there. There is some Coast Artillery there, and the Second Cavalry was also there.

I would not like the committee to get the idea from the figures I have given that we are not going to have a large number of men at those camps next year. Nobody knows how many there will be. We called on the department commanders for estimates, and, if they can establish the camps they propose to establish and have all the other facilities they need and get the money to pay these people, they estimate that the total attendance next year will be about 58,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that is what they estimate for next year?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir; that is based on the estimate of the department commanders, and the Secretary of War directed the Quartermaster General to make his estimates for an attendance of 60,000.

Mr. WISE. General, how many men have enlisted, either in the Regular Army or the National Guard, as a result of these camps?

Gen. McCAIN. I have not known of any, Mr. Wise. I do not think we ever looked that up with special reference to that particular fact.

Mr. WISE. Your attention has not been called to any case of that kind?

Gen. McCAIN. No.

Mr. KAHN. The men who attend these training camps are usually men who are in professional life.

Gen. McCAIN. As far as we know, the men who attend these camps are men who would be trained to occupy positions of officers. The men who go to these camps are students and business and professional men. The others can not well go there.

Mr. KAHN. And they are the class of men who, with one month's intensive training, would accomplish as much as the ordinary enlisted man would accomplish in three or four months; is not that your experience?

Gen. McCAIN. They are certainly men of very high intelligence, and with their minds on their work and intently at it, they learn very rapidly.

Mr. HULL. I notice there is a big difference in the attendance at the various camps. Is the overhead expense the same at each of the camps?

Gen. McCAIN. If we conducted the camps the way we desired to conduct them, we would do it with the troops right on the ground. The overhead expense would probably be a little greater because of the wear and tear of the tentage and the other property we use there, and there would be a lot of tentage that was not used.

Mr. HULL. Then there is not much overhead expense?

Gen. McCAIN. Not very much, because we utilize the things we have. If the camps are held at inaccessible places, or where transportation is required, we have to transport the troops and officers there for instruction.

Mr. HULL. You have one or two places where there is not much chance of an increase in attendance in the future?

Gen. McCAIN. The department thinks there will be a very great increase in these camps.

Mr. HULL. At all the different places?

Gen. McCAIN. At all the different places, and they will hold additional camps; that is what they say. Undoubtedly a good many men held out because they did not think they could afford to pay their way there. They were not sure Congress was going to allow them their expenses. But they are advertising systematically now. There is a committee in charge, and they hope to get a great many more men next year.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you know whether or not large employers of labor practically required their men to go into these camps, in order to make the camp a success? For instance, I had an interview with the officer in charge at Fort Oglethorpe, in a certain capacity, and he represented to me that some of the men who were at that camp were practically required to go there by the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. and other large employers of labor, in order to make the camp a success. It was said that the men did not go there voluntarily, but were required to go to make the camp a success. Is there anything in that?

Gen. McCAIN. I do not know. I have heard that.

Mr. KAHN. I heard also that a large number of employers of labor allowed their men to attend the camps and brought no pressure to bear on them, but agreed to pay the salaries or wages of the men while they were at the camps.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The point I am trying to bring out bears on Mr. Hull's suggestion. This officer with whom I talked gave me the impression that because of the climate at that time of the year,

Fort Oglethorpe was not an attractive place, and that a man who was employed in an office would not like to go there, but would prefer to go to a nice, cool place like Plattsburg. In other words, it required a great deal of effort to get men to go to the camps located in warm and unattractive places, and the prospect of getting a large number of men at a place of that kind was not very good.

Gen. McCAIN. I have no doubt that is an influence.

Mr. WISE. What sort of obligation are these men under, so far as service is concerned, after they take this training? Have we got any hold on them?

Gen. McCAIN. No; we have not. We keep a record of them.

Mr. WISE. What good does the record do if you can not require them to come into the service?

Gen. McCAIN. It is just for general information. If we needed men of that kind we would call on these men in time of need.

Mr. WISE. But they are under no obligation at all to serve?

Gen. McCAIN. No.

Mr. HULL. Does this record you keep show what they are capable of doing?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; the report shows what they are fitted for.

Mr. KAHN. The laws gives the Secretary of War authority to make any regulations he sees fit with reference to those men at the camps, and he could make regulations providing for their coming to the colors, or agreeing to come to the colors, in case of need. That would be simply a matter of regulation at the hands of the War Department, would it not?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes. We expect to get a good many of those men in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and then we would commission them. We know where members of the corps are, and they keep us advised of any changes in their addresses, and we may call them every year for instruction.

Mr. GREENE. Do you also contemplate getting a still greater number into the enlisted men's reserve? For instance, many of these men who attend these training camps and receive certificates may not be able to quite qualify for commissions, but they may be splendid material for noncommissioned officers.

Gen. McCAIN. The several staff departments are working on the matter of getting men for the enlisted reserve corps, and they expect to get them.

Mr. GREENE. In other words, if these camps did not turn out so many commissioned officers, if they turned out a good number of competent noncommissioned officers, they would be performing very useful service, because the noncommissioned officers are really the backbone of the Army administration?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; that is true.

Mr. KAHN. The act of Congress authorizes the War Department to make regulations that may govern the entrance of men into these camps and their conduct while they are in the camps.

Mr. WISE. Do you not think the Government ought to have some control over them after they leave the camps?

Mr. KAHN. I think that is a matter for the executive department to work out. Section 54 of the national-defense act says:

The Secretary of War \* \* \* under such terms of enlistment and regulations as may be prescribed \* \* \* is authorized further to prescribe the courses of theoretical and practical instruction to be pursued by persons attend-

ing the camps authorized by this section, to fix the periods during which such camps shall be maintained, to prescribe rules and regulations for the government thereof, and to employ thereat officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army in such numbers and upon such duties as he may designate.

Mr. CALDWELL. Has there been any regulation in respect to that?

Gen. McCAIN. We have regulations as to who is qualified to go there, but we have not any regulations as to what they shall do after they leave the camps. We have no regulations which bind them to the Army after they leave the camps.

Mr. KAHN. But under the language of this provision the Secretary of War could do that?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; under section 54 he could.

Mr. HULL. But if you did that you would not get a number of men who now attend the camps?

Gen. McCAIN. That is the great trouble about it.

Mr. WISE. But they would get some results from it.

Mr. HULL. But in this way you would probably get more results in time of need.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I do not think it is fair to assume these men would refuse to come to the colors in case of danger unless they were given a commission by the Government as an officer in the Army. I do not think they are that type of men.

Mr. KAHN. I have spoken to men who have attended the camps on both sides of the country, and they tell me they would respond immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities or when, in the opinion of the President of the United States, hostilities were imminent.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one question I would like to ask in that connection. The maximum age limit in these camps is 45 years?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your opinion in regard to the age limit? Of how much use is a man after he is 45 years of age, so far as the Army is concerned? Should not that age limit be reduced?

Mr. KAHN. That is the age limit provided for the National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. A man who is 45 years of age can go to one of these camps when he is 45 years old, stay three years, and he will then be 48 years of age when he is through.

Mr. GREENE. But there is a great variety of service in the Army, aside from duty in the line, which men of that age are competent to perform.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no fixed opinion about it, but was only asking Gen. McCain for his opinion as a matter of information.

Gen. McCAIN. The age limit of 18 to 45 is recognized in the law generally as the proper age limit, so far as the minimum and maximum of ages are concerned.

Mr. GORDON. Would the reasons for that law apply to the cases of the people who attend the training camps?

Gen. McCAIN. I think so. I think a man at 45 years of age, in good health, if he stays there two or three years is still capable of performing duty.

Mr. KAHN. After he is 45 years of age, if he goes to the camps, he goes at his own expense, and costs the Government absolutely nothing.

Gen. McCAIN. It was said that at 48 years of age he would be over the age limit, but he gets that education before he reaches that age, and after that time he would be of use to the Army.

Mr. McKENZIE. In that connection I can not get out of my mind the names of Von Hindenburg and some of the other generals who are directing the fighting in the greatest battles we have ever had in the world's history, and they are way beyond the 45-year age limit. Some of them are 65 or even older.

Mr. GORDON. Their military service commenced when they were young men.

Mr. GREENE. But there is this to be considered, that the character of modern warfare requires an enormous administrative and supply organization, in which men of advanced years who may not be of much use on the firing line may be of enormous and invaluable service.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item which we desire to bring to your attention, General, is on page 79, in reference to the Reserve Corps. I believe Gen. Sharpe said the estimates were for 50,000 men, 15,000 of whom are in the senior division and the balance in the junior division.

Gen. McCAIN. That is for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. It is like many of the other provisions of the national-defense act, still in its beginning. There is nobody who can tell you how many there will be at the end of the year. But they are coming in every day. We get very frequently requests from colleges or schools for the privilege of establishing one or more units at the school or college. When I looked it up the other day there were 44 schools that had established these units, with a total of 22,000 available students. There are at the present time 108 institutions having officers of the Army detailed to them as professors of military science and tactics, and I think it is fair to say that by the end of the year we will have the 50,000 estimated for these schools.

Mr. CALDWELL. The end of the present fiscal year?

Gen. McCAIN. The year ending June 30, 1917. We have not got the officers in sufficient numbers to carry this out in very many of the institutions. We have not an officer available at the present moment for the University of Chicago. We will give them one after awhile, as soon as we can get them one, but they need one now.

Mr. QUIN. If you call these troops from the border you would have plenty of officers, would you not?

Gen. McCAIN. We would not have enough then without depriving the organizations of some of their officers. They would always be short of officers for duty with the organizations. Then Congress has authorized for detached duty 1,022 officers.

Mr. QUIN. How many do you turn out from West Point each year?

Gen. McCAIN. We are going to have 139 graduates from there this year.

Mr. TILSON. Is the Reserve Officers' Training Corps established at Yale University?

Gen. McCAIN. They have a little different organization.

Mr. TILSON. They had a battalion of artillery there, which was called out during the summer, and I understood it was to be transferred to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Gen. McCAIN. They have had a little different kind of organization. That is where the training camps are coming in. Yale and Harvard and some other universities expect to take advantage of the training camps, and they are going to count that training in.

Mr. KAHN. Could you put into the hearings the names of those schools which have already applied to come in under the reserve officers list?

Gen. MCCAIN. Yes. That will be correct on the day I put it in, but incorrect the next day, because they are applying every day.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, it is being extended all the time.

Gen. MCCAIN. It is going up all the time, and if we had a sufficient number of officers the possibilities of giving that matter particular attention are very great.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you also put in the hearings a statement showing the number you have in the junior division and in the senior division. The senior division is the only one which gets any commutation: the junior division gets nothing, as I understand it.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*December 22, 1916.*

The following is a statement to date, showing the educational institutions in which a unit or units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have been established:

1. University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., infantry unit, senior division.
2. University of Maine, Orono, Me., infantry unit, senior division.
3. St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., infantry unit, senior division.
4. Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., infantry unit, senior division.
5. College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., infantry unit, junior division.
6. The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., infantry unit, senior division.
7. Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., infantry unit, junior division; infantry unit, senior division; cavalry unit, senior division; field artillery unit, senior division.
8. Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla., infantry unit, senior division.
9. State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., infantry unit, senior division.
10. Rutgers Scientific School, New Brunswick, N. J., infantry unit, senior division.
11. Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss., infantry unit, junior division.
12. Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga., infantry unit, junior division.
13. University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., infantry unit, senior division.
14. Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College, Miss., infantry unit, senior division.
15. University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt., infantry unit, senior division.
16. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., infantry unit, senior division.
17. Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., infantry unit, senior division.
18. Marion Institute, Marion, Ala., infantry unit, junior division.
19. University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., infantry unit, senior division.
20. University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., infantry unit, senior division.
21. Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., cavalry unit, senior division.
22. Louisiana State University and A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, infantry unit, senior division.
23. Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, Hawaii, infantry unit, junior division.
24. The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, infantry unit, senior division.
25. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., infantry unit, senior division.
26. South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings, S. Dak., infantry unit, senior division.
27. University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., infantry unit, senior division.
28. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., infantry unit, senior division.
29. University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., infantry unit, senior division.
30. North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., infantry unit, senior division.
31. Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., infantry unit, senior division.
32. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., infantry unit, senior division.

- 33. Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., infantry unit, junior division; infantry unit, senior division.
  - 34. Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University, Cal., infantry unit, senior division.
  - 35. New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. State College, N. Mex., infantry unit, senior division.
  - 36. Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga., infantry unit, junior division.
  - 37. New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. Mex., infantry unit, junior division; infantry unit, senior division.
  - 38. West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., infantry unit, senior division.
  - 39. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., infantry unit, senior division.
  - 40. New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H., infantry unit, senior division.
  - 41. University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., infantry unit, senior division.
  - 42. Delaware College, Newark, Del., infantry unit, senior division.
  - 43. Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah, infantry unit, senior division.
  - 44. Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., infantry unit, junior division.
  - 45. North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N. C., infantry unit, senior division.
  - 46. Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., infantry unit, senior division; cavalry unit, senior division; field artillery unit, senior division.
  - 47. University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, infantry unit, senior division.
- Universities and colleges with applications in for Reserve Officers' Training Corps, but which have not been finally acted upon:
- University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., infantry unit, senior division, with machine-gun contingent; signal unit, senior division; engineer unit, senior division.
  - University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr. (agricultural college), infantry unit, junior division.

Mr. KAHN. There is one matter which the chairman referred to some time ago, which it might be very instructive to the committee for Gen. McCain to explain now. The item proposes to make \$1,215,000 of the amount asked for immediately available. The Adjutant General can probably explain the need for that. What is the need for the \$1,215,000 being made immediately available?

Gen. MCCAIN. There are a lot of these schools asking for uniforms, equipment, and the other property that we will issue them under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916. We have not been able to comply with their requests because there is no money with which to do it. If we make that amount immediately available, we can utilize that money right now and get these schools and colleges the things they need. If you are going to carry out the terms of the national-defense act, I do not think this request is unreasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, there were a number of schools which took advantage of the provisions of the national-defense act, not knowing that the appropriation bill did not carry any appropriation for some of the provisions.

Gen. MCCAIN. A good many of the schools took advantage of it who knew they were not going to get anything until Congress makes an appropriation. We told them so.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The training camps were established primarily, as I understand it, for the purpose of training men to become officers and for the purpose of getting a list of reserve officers. Would you expect, in case of war, that the training camps would have developed me for the enlisted line of the Army?

Gen. MCCAIN. That might be.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. These camps are established entirely for the training of officers? That is their present purpose?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The Quartermaster General estimates that there will be 60,000 men in the training camps next year, and you think there will be 50,000 members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the schools and colleges. Have you any other place where you get reserve officers?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many more officers can you get?

Gen. McCAIN. We will examine anybody who wants to take the examination for the Reserve Officers' Corps.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is in addition to these others I have mentioned?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes. Outside of these, we have now qualified or about to qualify 5,200 men.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Reserve officers?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Medical officers, etc.?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes. They are coming in constantly, too.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Increasing?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes. We get officers for the different staff corps all the way up to major. They can not go beyond that. In addition to that, we have a list of volunteers which we keep.

Mr. GREENE. Is it not fair to assume that very likely the same patriotic spirit that took the young men to the training camps in the first place would suggest to many of them who might not be able to go into the Commissioned Officers' Training Corps—emphasizing the word "Commissioned"—to go into an enlisted men's corps with some noncommissioned rank?

Gen. McCAIN. I do not think there is any doubt about that.

Mr. GREENE. So that it is not a waste of time, whether you do or do not get commissioned officers out of these camps?

Gen. McCAIN. No.

Mr. MCKENZIE. When we were considering the national-defense act there was a great deal of discussion about the lack of officers, and that talk was not only before this committee but spread in the newspapers, and it was said it would be much easier to obtain men than officers, and that the one important thing we ought to take into consideration was making provision for getting officers for an army, in case we should have to use an army. What is your judgment of the practical working out of the bill enacted at the last session of Congress? Is it or not going to be a success, so far as getting officers for an army is concerned?

Gen. McCAIN. I think it is going to be. When I say that, of course I do not mean you are going to have them fully and thoroughly educated, but it is going a long way in the right direction.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Would you have any recommendations to make in regard to any changes in that law which would improve it or make it possible to get officers in greater numbers than we are now getting them under that act?

Gen. McCAIN. No, sir. I think we had better go ahead and carry out the present law and see how it will work out. I think if we can work with the schools throughout the country and introduce in them the education they need along this line, we will be able to get officers



from the very best material in the country. All we have to do is to give them the necessary technical knowledge and encourage the young men to go to those institutions. If we do that, I think we will get a very large number of fine men.

Mr. CALDWELL. In other words, it seems to be your opinion that if Congress will give you the necessary money, it will only remain to execute the law in order to make it a success; that we already have the necessary machinery, and it is only a question of getting the money to make the machinery work.

Gen. McCAIN. I think that is right.

Mr. QUIN. I have observed in some magazines and newspapers some of the Navy League people say the national-defense act is all rot and practically a failure. I would like to know whether you indorse that theory?

Gen. McCAIN. I would rather not discuss that subject, sir.

Mr. QUIN. You and this committee are partly responsible for that legislation, and that is the kind of talk which is being indulged in about it. I want to know the facts.

Gen. McCAIN. I am going to leave that with the committee.

Mr. KAHN. General, in our past wars has it not been the case that many college-bred men who had splendid capacity to act as officers still enlisted as privates?

Gen. McCAIN. Oh, yes.

Mr. KAHN. And do you not think that many of these men in these colleges who are given this special training would enlist as privates in case of war?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes, sir. We have many such on the border now, in the Federal Militia.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been suggested that there is an item on page 48 in regard to "filing equipment for the Army," upon which you might give us some information.

Gen. McCAIN. I keep a little different book from the rest of the bureaus. As I understand it, that is a filing system which has been approved by the War Department for the Army, outside department headquarters and some of the staff bureaus, and they have not got the money to put it into operation.

Mr. HULL. That is in the city of Washington?

Gen. McCAIN. They have some of it in the bureaus here in Washington, but I think this appropriation is asked for the Army at large, outside of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Most of it would be expended in Manila, as I recall.

Gen. McCAIN. I expect that is right.

Mr. KAHN. Who would be able to tell us about it?

Gen. McCAIN. I think that originated in the Secretary's office. Mr. Scofield or the Assistant Secretary can tell you about that better than anybody else.

Mr. TILSON. Is any systematic effort being made in the War Department toward reducing the amount of paper work, the so-called red tape of the Army, which always comes into prominence as soon as it is tried to be worked by anybody else except experts who have been trained in paper work? In the mobilization on the border the first thing that was encountered was trouble with the paper work of

the Army, the work in connection with mustering in, with the Quartermaster's Department and the Ordnance Department, and all the rest of it. There is always great difficulty in handling the paper work, unless it is done by experts.

Gen. McCAIN. We have a board at work on that now. We have boards at work on that nearly all the time. I have in my own office a board of clerks dealing with that matter all the time, watching to see what can be done. I have an officer engaged now in watching the forms all the time.

Mr. TILSON. Do you not think if there was something done in the direction of attempting a simplification, instead of putting so much effort in the securing of accuracy, that we would gain a great deal, even though we lose some money; that it would be a greater economy in the end, rather than to have such an interminable system of red tape and accounting which will cost multiplied millions?

Gen. McCAIN. We are not entirely responsible for that. The accounting officers of the Treasury have to go over all our accounts, and they have to have something by which they can audit our accounts. I do not know just what could be done to simplify those matters in connection with money; too much is dependent on them.

Mr. HULL. The Treasury officials have nothing to do with the mustering in, have they?

Gen. McCAIN. The mustering in is something we can not be too careful about. If you go back to the time of the Civil War and see the number of men who have had trouble getting anything because the officers did not make a proper record, you will realize how very important that is. It is very important that we have a good record, and the muster roll is the best record we have in that case.

Mr. TILSON. But is it any assurance we will have a good record simply because it is so complicated that no two officers in the Regular Establishment will have the same understanding about it?

Gen. McCAIN. I fully agree with that idea, and if you can get a good record with simplification, that is what we want.

Mr. TILSON. If we were to have a large war, calling into service anything like a small part of the reserve officers we are providing for, necessarily the paper work of the Adjutant General's Department and the Quartermaster General's Department and all the other departments would have to be largely in the hands of volunteer officers or new officers, and they would be interminably lost in the complicated paper work we have at the present time. Is there not some hope for simplification?

Gen. McCAIN. We hope so; and we are trying to improve the system all the time. We are fully conscious of the fact that the paper work is very great. No office feels it more than mine. But the paper work and the forms we have are small as compared with the paper work on the outside.

Mr. GREENE. Is it fair, anyway, General, to compare the necessity for paper work in the administration of the Army with the necessity for paper work in industrial or commercial concerns?

Gen. McCAIN. Absolutely not.

Mr. GREENE. In an industrial or commercial concern the transactions represented by the papers go to some accounting officer under that very same roof, whereas you are accountable for those trans-

actions represented by the papers, but to another department not your own, and under a different roof.

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; we are accountable for them. A commercial or industrial concern is engaged in making money, and the record is an incident. We are not engaged in making money, and the record with us is the whole thing.

Mr. TILSON. That expresses the secret of the matter exactly. In a commercial concern the record is but an incident. Ought it not to be made so in the Army? Should the whole plan of the administration of the Army be simply for the sake of the record?

Gen. McCAIN. If you were to take the claims that have been made against the Government arising out of all our wars, and if you could figure out the enormous amount of money which the Government of the United States has saved by having a record covering those claims, and if you will examine into the matter and see what a good record has done to secure to the honest claimant his just dues, and put out of business the dishonest claimant, I think you will find that it has been worth while. That is another feature of it.

Mr. TILSON. But it has taken 50 years to sift those claims coming in from the Civil War, and we are still at it in this committee.

Mr. CALDWELL. In the Army the statute of limitations does not apply as it does in civil life. You do not know whether you are going to call for the first paper or the last paper in a case with the next letter you open?

Gen. McCAIN. We can never tell.

Mr. KAHN. The condition described by Mr. Tilson was the condition I found when I was on the border, General. The National Guard officers in particular felt that the paper work was rather intricate for them, and the Regular Army officers said it required a trained officer in the Regular Army, and one with considerable training, to properly fill out the necessary blanks and forms.

Gen. McCAIN. There is not any question about it. I fully agree with Mr. Tilson, and the question is how to do it. We have a board working on that right now, but it is a complicated proposition.

Mr. KAHN. You try to simplify it?

Gen. McCAIN. We always do.

Mr. CRAGO. You can not overlook the fact that you are writing the military history of the country when you are making these records.

Gen. McCAIN. Absolutely.

Mr. CRAGO. The only thing is to get something that is plain enough and covers the ground, and something concerning which all the officers can agree as to its meaning. The great trouble on the border was that one accounting officer would say the blanks were to be made out in one way, and then another accounting officer would come along and say they had been made out wrong, and had to be made out in another way.

Gen. McCAIN. That is where the personal equation comes in.

Mr. TILSON. I know a man who was sworn in nine different times before the mustering officers and the assistant mustering officers would agree that he was really in the service. He put up his hand and swore every time they told him to.

Gen. McCAIN. The personal equation has a good deal to do with that. If we can simplify it; that is what we all want.

Mr. KAHN. I was told that there is a great difference in the paper work in the different departments. Is the board you referred to also trying to work out a system whereby all the forms in the various departments will be alike?

Gen. McCAIN. Yes; they are working on that. As I said before, so many of these forms are governed by the requirements of the accounting officers that it is difficult to get them uniform. They will tell us they want the information on a certain form, and that if we do not give them the information on the particular form they indicate, they will disallow the account.

Mr. KAHN. If the board were to work out a form for all the different departments of the Army, it would materially simplify matters.

Gen. McCAIN. It is a very serious and a very troublesome question. Nobody feels it worse than I do.

Mr. GREENE. There is more constructive law made by comptrollers on expense accounts than there is made by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. General, that is all we desire to ask you, and we are very much obliged to you for the information you have given us.

(Thereupon, at 11.45 a. m., the committee adjourned to meet Monday, Dec. 18, 1916, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Monday, December 18, 1916.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ERASMUS M. WEAVER, CHIEF COAST  
ARTILLERY CORPS.**

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Weaver, the first item in the bill which relates to your department is on page 5, "Coast Artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., \$10,000." Is this the same appropriation which was carried last year?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; this is a maintenance item for our Coast Artillery school. The total amount asked is the same and the amounts under the several headings are the same, and we require them for the same purpose. There is no change in the verbiage.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the hearings the amounts that compose each one of the items?

Gen. WEAVER. The items are for incidental expenses of the school, including chemicals, stationery, printing, and binding; hardware; materials; cost of special instruction of officers detailed as instructors; employment of temporary, technical, or special services; extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than 10 days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in line with their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, telegraph operators, teamsters, wheelwrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers; for office furniture and fixtures, machinery, and unforeseen expenses, \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What I meant was that I notice in the hearings of year before last you put in for the item of chemicals the amount

estimated—\$200—for stationery, \$2,409; and I want the hearings to show the same thing that they did year before last. I do not think you were before the committee last year.

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; I was before your committee.

The CHAIRMAN. You were here on the defense bill, but I refer to the appropriation bill.

Gen. WEAVER. I do not remember about that, Mr. Chairman; but I have in mind precisely what you mean, and I have here a table covering those points which, if you desire, I will insert in the hearing. It covers exactly the details you refer to.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Chemicals \$20; stationery, \$2,500; printing, \$800; binding, \$130; hardware, \$150; materials, \$1,000; cost of special instruction of officers detailed as instructors, \$600; employment of temporary, technical, or special services, \$100; extra-duty pay—one carpenter (civilian), at \$1,000 per annum, \$1,000; one overseer (soldier), at 35 cents per diem, \$100; office furniture and fixtures, \$1,500; machinery, \$200; unforeseen expenses, \$1,900; total, \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the purchase of engines, generators, motors, machines, measuring instruments, special apparatus and materials for the division of the enlisted specialists, \$7,000.

Gen. WEAVER. The details of that are as follows: For engines, \$150; generators, \$200; motors, \$200; machines, \$250; measuring instruments, \$900; special apparatus, \$2,300; materials, \$3,000; making a total of \$7,000.

The next item is for purchase of special apparatus and materials and for experimental purposes for the department of artillery and land defense, \$3,000. The details consist of special apparatus, \$1,000; materials, \$1,500; and experimental purposes, \$500; making a total of \$3,000.

For purchase of engines, generators, motors, machines, measuring instruments, special apparatus, and materials for the Department of Engineering and Mine Defense, \$5,500, is composed of the following items: Engines, \$250; generators, \$250; motors, \$750; machines, \$450; measuring instruments, \$500; special apparatus, \$1,300; materials, \$2,000, making a total of \$5,500.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Why do you have those two separate items? I see each item provides for about the same thing.

Gen. WEAVER. They come under the head of different departments. The school is divided into different departments of instruction, and this is apparently a duplication, but, as a matter of fact, it is purchased for separate departments and the allotments are made separately to the different departments, and therefore the items are put in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for purchase and binding of professional books, treating of military and scientific subjects for library, for use of school and for temporary use in coast defense, \$2,500."

Gen. WEAVER. The details of that are as follows: For purchase of books and periodicals, \$2,400, and for binding of same, \$100.

The CHAIRMAN. During the preceding year—I do not mean the present fiscal year, but the year before that—was this item practically the same, \$28,000?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; the total amount was the same and the expenditures were about the same; and I can give you the various amounts.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend?

Gen. WEAVER. We expended the total amount, and, as a matter of fact, the expenditures amounted to \$23.55 in excess of the appropriation. The \$23.55 expended for the fiscal year 1916, in addition to the appropriation of \$28,000, was for the Coast Artillery School publications furnished the War College Division of the General Staff and paid for by transfer of funds. The actual expenditures were in excess of the amount appropriated by \$23.55, and that was accounted for by transfer of funds of the War College. The Treasury balance on December 1 last amounted to \$16,961.30; that is, the appropriation now running.

Mr. KAHN. And by the end of the fiscal year you will approximately have spent every dollar of it?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; and of that amount the balance obligated on December 1 was only \$7,000; in other words, of the \$16,000 there is about \$9,000 of it which has already been obligated.

The CHAIRMAN. Have these provisos been carried in the bill for several years?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; the first proviso is with a view to enabling us to subscribe for periodicals and pay in advance for them.

Mr. KAHN. You mean this proviso allows you to pay in advance for them?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir.

The other one is in regard to the purchase of typewriters. The proviso indicates what it is for. There is a law which amounts to a restriction in the purchase of typewriters, and by purchasing them in this way for the small needs of the Coast Artillery School we are able to accomplish an economy.

Mr. KAHN. Have you any authority in law at the present time to permit you to make an exchange of an old typewriter for a new one by paying the difference?

Gen. WEAVER. I do not know of any such law.

Mr. KAHN. That is being done by some of the departments, and of course where you are able to exchange an old machine you save a further amount.

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; but this refers to the original purchase.

Mr. KAHN. Would it be possible to amend this proviso by saying "that purchase or exchange of typewriting machines," etc.?

Gen. WEAVER. It impresses me that that would be a very advisable amendment and in the interest of economy, also. We have found by having this proviso we are able to save some hundreds of dollars in the purchase of typewriters. There is no other object than that in having this language.

Mr. FIELDS. Have you authority under the law to pay for subscriptions to foreign and professional newspapers, or is that prohibited by this proviso?

Gen. WEAVER. It is prohibited by the law to pay in advance for subscriptions, and this proviso permits us to do that. With reference to foreign periodicals, the law without this proviso is rather an embarrassing restriction.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I believe that concludes all the items in the bill under your department.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the General one or two questions?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. KAHN. General, how are the companies of your department filling up under the new law?

Gen. WEAVER. Mr. Kahn, you know the national-defense act abolished the company for the Coast Artillery?

Mr. KAHN. I remember that; yes.

Gen. WEAVER. And now our personnel is fitted exactly to the needs of the service. In regard to the filling up of the first increment, September 30, the last return, shows we had 19,278, which is about 2,000 short of what we should have had for the first increment.

Mr. KAHN. Do you expect to have all the men for the first increment by the end of the fiscal year?

Gen. WEAVER. I have talked with Gen. McCain in regard to that, and from what he tells me I think we will be able to get them.

Mr. MCKENZIE. General, I would like to ask you one question. There was considerable discussion a year ago about the ineffectiveness of our Coast Artillery guns, to the effect that they would not shoot as far as some of the guns on battleships; and it was stated there was a plan to change the elevation of the guns or to change the carriages in order to give the guns greater elevation, and therefore enable them to carry farther. What, if anything, has been done along that line?

Gen. WEAVER. We have been working quite actively along that line. The Board of Review of the War Department has taken up the different coast defenses separately and analyzed them with a view to determining what additional fire would be necessary in order to meet distant bombardment and to remove that criticism. We have recommended that at a number of places long-range guns shall be installed, and appropriations have been carried in last year's bill and are carried in this year's bill, which will provide for all of them, so that in the course of this coming year I think all cases will be provided for where there was any point from which we might be fired at without being able to return the fire. These new guns will have an extreme range of about 30,000 yards. They will be installed at Portland, Boston, New Bedford, Sandy Hook, and other places along the coast, including Pensacola and Galveston on the Atlantic coast. We are changing some of the guns at Charleston so they will fire at an elevation of 30 degrees.

Mr. TILSON. General, do you figure you will lose in accuracy anything of what you gain in range by changing the elevation?

Gen. WEAVER. Of course, accuracy always falls off with range; but, notwithstanding that, we do get a large measure of accuracy. Take, for example, the comparison of our mortars with our guns. The accuracy of the 12-inch mortars compared with the 12-inch guns is about one-third, and there is this to be said in favor of the mortars: At the longer ranges an error in setting mortars is relatively less than it is for guns; that is, an error of setting mortars in elevation amounts to very little in error of range, whereas with guns an error of setting elevation amounts to considerable in range. I think our target-practice records show that the mortar accuracy is about one-third. For example, at 11,000 yards the average of all the target-practice firing from mortars last year at that range—that is, between ten and eleven thousand yards—was 11 per cent of hits; that is, 11 hits out of 100 shots; and for 12-inch guns at the same range it was

30 per cent of hits—almost exactly three times the number of hits from the mortars. When you consider that the mortar projectiles drop on the deck of a ship after going over 5 miles high, perforate the armored decks and explode below, giving a destructive effect more dangerous than that from a gun, I think mortar fire may be considered to be of almost equal value in action with the guns themselves.

Mr. TILSON. What progress, if any, has been made in regard to the location of the new fortifications at Rockaway Beach?

Gen. WEAVER. That is progressing just as fast as we can get results. We are now about to acquire the land, which is the preliminary step. There was considerable difficulty, in the way of legal questions and matters of that kind, which had to be met and overcome. I understand the land will be acquired in the course of the next few weeks. We carried in the appropriation of last year on the fortification bill funds for a part of the armament, and this year the estimates are to complete it. There will be four 16-inch guns, four 6-inch guns, and eight 16-inch mortars.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I recall, you said last year the condition of our coast defense was excellent; how is it now?

Gen. WEAVER. I have said in my annual report what I think about them. I said last year that, with the exception of a few places like Rockaway Beach, San Francisco, and one or two other places which required special treatment, due to the increased caliber and range of naval guns afloat, we were in good shape. This year I say that, taking what Congress has already appropriated for and the intention of Congress as indicated by its approval of these projects, which I assume undoubtedly will be carried to completion, I think, when these are completed, we will be able to stand off any attack and protect successfully any city we are now charged with protecting against any attack we now can foresee.

Mr. McKELLAR. How long will it take to complete the two or three troublesome places you speak of?

Gen. WEAVER. It is a slower process than we wish it were.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will you get through with it during the year?

Gen. WEAVER. Oh, my, no; not at Rockaway Beach or at Cape Henry, for example.

Mr. KAHN. How about San Francisco?

Gen. WEAVER. San Francisco is still further off. I wish it might be expedited in some way, but it takes a long time to build 16-inch guns; that is the chief delay.

Mr. KAHN. Are you going to emplace some 16-inch guns at San Francisco?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes; we contemplate installing some 16-inch guns down near Lake Merced.

Mr. GREENE. What, if anything, has been done toward the improvement of the rear defenses of the coast fortifications?

Gen. WEAVER. You must differentiate in mind there between what we need immediately in rear of our batteries and what is needed to protect, say, the cities back of the fortifications. I think what you have in mind is the latter; that is, the large question of landward defense and protection of the cities which our guns are protecting seaward.



Mr. GREENE. That is, all of your guns are directed seaward and nothing but mortars are mobile enough to give a rear fire?

Gen. WEAVER. The mortars are the only arms which have all-around fire; but the policy of the War Department as now laid down contemplates that all primary armament, guns and mortars, hereafter shall have all-around fire, and that which is being installed at Rockaway Beach and part of that which is to be installed at Cape Henry, and probably that at San Francisco, will have all-around fire. The 16-inch guns will fire at 30°, will have a range of about 40,000 yards, and would be able to participate in any action within that range. At New York, for instance, 40,000 yards from Rockaway Beach would include to the east Garden City, to the north Westchester, to the west Newark, Elizabeth, and Perth Amboy, to the south Asbury Park.

Mr. GREENE. Does that mean, General, that the emplacement of guns now directed seaward would be in position to be of use in the rear?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes; in this way: We propose to map the country very carefully, topographically, and then have it blocked off—this is with reference to landward defense—and an aviator going up with a map, having the topographical features before him, will locate on his map any particular target. He will note the block number, and will signal by radio the block number to the battery. The officer at the battery having a duplicate of the map gives us the best range-finding system which is possible to have, and we can deliver a fire on the selected spot within a few minutes.

Mr. GREENE. Much as the harbor waters themselves are plotted?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes; except seaward, if the targets are moving, we have to see them; but landward they would be stationary and we would not have to see the target at all, and could fire up to the full range of 40,000 yards. Forty thousand yards seaward would be way below the horizon and we would not be able to see the target from the battery.

The CHAIRMAN. General, you speak of an aviator operating in connection with the guns. Would that aviator be under your jurisdiction or under the jurisdiction of the Signal Corps?

Gen. WEAVER. It is contemplated that the Signal Corps will issue to us a few machines, just as the quartermaster issues to us boats or wagons—say, three or four machines at a coast defense—and that those few machines will be a part of the fort equipment. As to whether the personnel shall be Coast Artillery personnel or personnel that is detailed to us from the Signal Corps, that has not been fully settled; but the machines will be issued to us and they will be under our control as a part of our fighting outfit and as a part of our fire control, just as much so as the range-finding system or the telescopes at the ends of the base lines.

The CHAIRMAN. Has an appropriation been carried in the fortification bill for fire control?

Gen. WEAVER. I do not know whether you have had a talk with Mr. Sherley or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; I have had a talk with him, and that is the reason I ask you the question.

Gen. WEAVER. There was a most interesting and full discussion of that matter before the fortifications committee on last Saturday, and

for the first time many of these questions were defined, perhaps not as clearly defined as they might be, but still it enabled us to know in a general way the matters to which I have just referred. My understanding is that the fortifications committee expects to carry on its bill appropriations for the machines that are used for coast-defense purposes. Now, there is a distinction to be drawn between those machines to be used for general coast-defense purposes and those that are used in connection with our fort fire-control work. The former includes the part played by the Aviation Corps in defending the coast line in general, the latter our restricted fort fire-control service. I take it that the relation of the Coast Artillery to the general coast-defense service of the Aviation Corps will be very similar to what is now the relation of the Coast Artillery to the scouting fleets of the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been no specific appropriation in any bill heretofore for fire control?

Gen. WEAVER. No, sir; not for aviation fire control.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be a new item?

Gen. WEAVER. That would be a new item; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I believe you told Mr. Kahn you had some 19,000 enlisted men in your corps. Will you give me those exact figures again?

Gen. WEAVER. On September 30—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Is that the latest date you have?

Gen. WEAVER. That is the latest complete returns, and on that day there were 19,278 men, and that was about 2,000 short of the first increment.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers?

Gen. WEAVER. Not considering the additional officers on the detached list and in the Staff Corps, there were 633 officers, and we are authorized to have 819.

Mr. KAHN. Are you short of some officers?

Gen. WEAVER. We are short 186 second lieutenants. We are getting some excellent officers, however.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, by promotion you have gotten all your officers of the higher grades?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; but in the second-lieutenant grade there are some shortages. We are getting a splendid lot of officers in that grade from some of the technical schools—from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell, and other technical schools throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I notice from your statement before the committee with reference to the appropriation bill for 1916, on page 611 of the hearings, that you had 17,901 enlisted men, so that since that time, or within a year and a half, the increase has been about 1,200 or 1,300 men?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that increase been gradual since that time, or has it taken place mainly since the national defense bill was passed?

Mr. KAHN. As I understood it, Mr. Chairman, the Coast Artillery Corps had all of its quota of men prior to the passage of the national-defense act, but the national-defense act materially increased the number of men.

The CHAIRMAN. No; year before last the authorized strength was 19,321 men, and the actual strength was 17,901 men, and they were short that much. Now, what I am trying to get at is when did this increase of 1,400 men mainly take place—that is, was it since the passage of the national-defense act last June, or at what time since your testimony of a year and a half ago?

Gen. WEAVER. It was since my testimony. However, just prior to the act of June 3 all of our vacancies were filled.

Mr. KAHN. That was my recollection of the testimony before the committee.

Gen. WEAVER. All that I have in mind is that there has not come to my attention any difficulties along that line at all, and everything has apparently been working smoothly, so far as we are concerned. All that we have had the right to expect has been coming to us.

Mr. GREENE. Are those recruits ordinarily assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps whenever they express a preference for that service, or is some other method followed?

Gen. WEAVER. As I understand it, before the passage of the act of June 3, they were allowed to express their preference, but since the passage of that act they have been trying to distribute them proportionately.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. General, I think your testimony of a year ago showed that in order to increase the defense of your fixed fortifications you had in view the building of certain large cannon which you proposed to keep moving from one place to another; that is, you proposed to move them from places where there probably would not be an attack by an invading army to meet attack at some other place. Now, what progress have you made in providing for those large movable cannon, such as they have in Europe?

Gen. WEAVER. That work is being pushed as rapidly as possible by the Ordnance Department, and a railroad mount has been designed for a 14-inch gun; also a railroad mount for 16-inch howitzers and also for 12-inch howitzers. There was a so-called pilot unit provided for last year, and the current estimates made to the fortifications committee provide for four 14-inch railroad rifles, four 16-inch railroad howitzers, and ten 12-inch railroad howitzers.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Can those mounts be transported on ordinary railroad tracks?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; and they can be fired from them.

Mr. GREENE. Will they not have to be provided with a proper base?

Gen. WEAVER. No, sir; my understanding is this: I have looked into that somewhat since I was here a year ago and have obtained a little additional information from abroad. Apparently the way they do it is to run the railroad track up to the point where they wish to fire, and then they jack the whole gun and carriage up, run out from under the car wheels, and let the gun and carriage down on a grillage or blocking. The main part of the gun rests on the railroad track, which is jacked up from below. That is as nearly as I can get at it from reading the accounts and looking at the photographic pictures of the foreign guns.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether Gen. Weaver is the proper one to give the information or not, but I would like to ask something about promotions and transfers. Gen-

eral, we have had a good many cases of promotions, transfers, etc., growing out of this last act—that is, the national-defense act. Now, if an officer—we will say a captain—is promoted or asks for a transfer from the Coast Artillery Corps to, say, the Infantry, and he ranks high in his grade in your corps because of promotions having been more rapid; when he is transferred to the other corps, does he still retain the same position in his grade in the Infantry that he would have in your corps?

Gen. WEAVER. He takes the place he would have been in had he been in the Infantry all the time.

Mr. Chairman, before I go, may I make one or two suggestions on my own initiative?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, General, we would be glad to hear from you.

Gen. WEAVER. Then, I would like to call the attention of the committee to one or two suggestions which I make in my annual report, and which are also embodied by the Chief of Staff in his annual report and, as I understand it, have the approval of the War Department: On page 6 of my annual report I have an argument in reference to Coast Artillery district commanders, in which it is suggested that the general officers who are now taken from the mobile army and assigned to Coast Artillery districts as commanders should be fixed permanently as Coast Artillery officers. It is hardly fair to the mobile army to take their general officers and assign them to our work, and it is hardly fair to the Coast Artillery Corps to take, say, our colonels of Coast Artillery away from their life work and assign them to mobile army work. As it is now, you have provided for 36 brigadier generals in the reorganization act, and 4 of them are taken from their mobile army assignments in order that they may perform Coast Artillery functions. Now, it seems to me that it would be good business if you could classify and fix those officers permanently as Coast Artillery officers, and let the mobile army have the number that properly belongs to their organization.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Would that mean that those officers would take higher positions by way of promotion?

Gen. WEAVER. No. It would put in the Coast Artillery certain brigadier generals and would leave vacancies to that number in the mobile army.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You see, by granting transfers from another corps to your corps, the officers transferred get the advantage of a more rapid promotion.

Gen. WEAVER. No, sir; there would be no such advantage. The idea would be this: The promotion would be right through our own arm for general officers of Coast Artillery and all Coast Artillery officers, and we would not be competitors in any way with the mobile army in filling vacancies in general officers of the line of the Army. I believe this would be good business. It would be good for both the mobile army and the Coast Artillery. It would make our corps organization a complete unit and round it out. I think it would be better for the service at large. It would put a stop to the very embarrassing and disagreeable competition that comes up every time there is a vacancy in the mobile army—whether it shall go to the mobile army or to the Coast Artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you submit a legislative provision covering that?

Gen. WEAVER. I think that will be done later by the War Department.

Now, there is another matter that I would like to bring to your attention, and that is in reference to the crews of our mine planters. They are now civilians, but these mine planters are an essential part of the fighting equipment, and in my opinion the crews should be enlisted men.

At the present time the crews of the mine planters are civilian employees of the Quartermaster Corps. If the members of the crew do not like the work that a planter is engaged in at any time or at any place they resign their positions and the work of the vessel is seriously handicapped thereby. The mine planters are an essential part of the coast defense, and in order to avoid serious results in time of war the crews should be composed of enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps. Similar recommendation has been made from time to time during the past few years, and it is believed to be highly essential that, in order to have the necessary control over these crews, they be a part of the military service. It can readily be seen that in time of war, when it is necessary to plant the mines in various harbors within 48 hours after war breaks out, any lack of control over the mine-planter crews might result in the most serious consequences. Furthermore, in time of peace it has been found very difficult to keep certain members of the crew when any planter was engaged in work which the crew considered more or less disagreeable, or in any climate or harbor that the crew did not like. A mine planter is to be considered as definite a part of the fighting matériel of coast defenses as is a battery, and the crew for a mine planter should be regarded as a manning body for the mine planter in the same sense as the personnel necessary to fight a battery is considered the manning body for that battery.

Mr. MCKENZIE. In regard to the statement you have just made about the recommendation in your report in reference to general officers in your corps, is your plan acceptable and agreeable to the officers in the Cavalry and Infantry?

Gen. WEAVER. I think it is acceptable to them. I can not see how there could be any objection on their part. It would remove entirely the competition for vacancies to which I have referred, and this would be to their advantage. It would give us our proper proportion of general officers, and no more.

Mr. GORDON. What increase in the number of officers would be required? Would it require the promotion of five?

Gen. WEAVER. No; we have four officers now.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not increase the number of officers in the whole Army at all?

Gen. WEAVER. No, sir; not if the present brigadier generals of the line are assigned permanently to the Coast Artillery Corps.

Mr. KAHN. It would simply designate five brigadier generals for continuous service in the Coast Artillery.

Mr. GORDON. Does the General Staff approve that?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; it originated with the General Staff. I have set forth the action of the General Staff on page 7 of my report. Gen. Scott has recommended it in his annual report of this year.

Mr. KAHN. There is one question I want to ask about the crews of the mine planters and other Coast Artillery boats: How do their salaries compare with the salaries paid the enlisted men in the quartermaster service? There is a very serious question there, because if you pay them more money than is paid the quartermaster's

enlisted men on boats there would immediately come a demand for an increase of pay for them.

Gen. WEAVER. We went into that in the draft of the bill which we prepared, and which will probably be presented to you by the War Department. We made the base pay of these men a little less than they are now getting, and then we provided for the longevity increase that they would have as enlisted men in the Army.

Mr. KAHN. Can you put in the hearings a statement showing the pay that they get and also the pay that is given men on boats in the quartermaster service?

Gen. WEAVER. Yes, sir; I will do so.

(Thereupon, at 11.30 o'clock a. m. the committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

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COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Tuesday, December 19, 1916.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR.**

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, since the committee extended you an invitation to appear to-day the House has made an order to meet at 11 o'clock and I am afraid we will not be able to sit very long, but I suppose we might as well start and go as far as we can.

We have been proceeding with the hearings on the Army bill—at least it has been my idea and the committee has very kindly followed me thus far—upon the theory that there would be no change in the policy of the legislation that was adopted last summer by Congress, and some members of the committee are very anxious to have your views upon that subject.

Secretary BAKER. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether I am prepared to express any very positive opinion upon the subject as to whether there ought to be any change of policy. I think it important to remember just what the present situation is and I perhaps can state that best by calling your attention to the fact that in my annual report which I sent to the President this year I refrained from making any comment on the general policy. I did that for two reasons: In the first place, the Federal Government now has in its service something over 100,000 National Guardsmen. They have been performing a very important service very successfully and at a very large amount of inconvenience, embarrassment, and sacrifice on their part, and I felt when I wrote my annual report that this Government owes to the men who are thus in its service a debt of appreciation and gratitude which would be very ill requited by any hasty judgment which might be regarded as prejudicial to the form of organization under which they came into the service of the Government.

The other reason was that the Congress, after spending a very anxious year, or the major part of it, on the question of a proper military policy, had quite definitely rejected, as I gathered, although

I was not here, the policy recommended by the War Department as it then was, and had inaugurated a policy in which the second line of defense, so called, was to consist of the National Guard. I felt it was my duty to the legislative branch of the Government to carry out the policy you had enacted, and I wanted to be, and I still want to be, entirely sympathetic with the legislation which you have enacted, and to form no hasty judgment whatever on the subject of the possibility of ultimate success resulting from that plan.

Now, it might well be, when you gentlemen have studied all that the War Department has collected on the subject of the National Guard, that some things will occur to you as being necessary to be remedied. I think it is only fair to be frank about it. We have discovered very great difficulties with the National Guard as we found it at the time of its mobilization. In the first place, the mobilization or the call to the National Guard came almost immediately upon the passage of the act federalizing the guard. There had been no time to transfer the guard from one character to another. Very few, if any, of the contingents of the militia had become National Guard, as that term is used in the act. There had been not a minute to get any of the improvement that was expected to take place in the National Guard by reason of the national-defense act.

Therefore what we really called out was the Organized Militia as it existed prior to your recent legislation, and if there was any improvement to follow from an application of the principles of the national-defense act to the old Organized Militia that improvement had had no opportunity to show itself. I do not think, therefore, it is fair to say that the body of troops called out were the National Guard contemplated by your legislation of last year.

Now, what actually happened was that we called out the National Guard for a service which never had been in anybody's mind. I do not undertake to say just what leads a man to enlist in the National Guard, but I think it is fair to assume that nobody who ever enlisted in the National Guard contemplated the possibility of being called upon to do border-patrol duty without active military service for a long period of time. They probably expected to have to do short duty for some sudden border emergency or to engage in major military operations if the country should ever become involved in a serious war. But the kind of service which the guard has been actually called upon to perform probably was not in anybody's mind.

I am going to put first, because I want it to have emphasis, the newspapers, private individuals, your correspondence and mine have been rather impressively filled with complaints and desires on the part of individuals to get out, detailed accounts of sacrifice, inconvenience, and embarrassment which the individual soldiers have been under, but I have taken the trouble to find approximately how much that complaint represents the spirit of these troops, and I think it ought to be widely known that those complaints emanate from relatively few of the men actually in the service of the Government. The major part of those which have come to me have come from parents, relatives, and interested friends. There has been some complaint among the men in actual service on the border—but relatively little—and when the character of the call, the character of the separation from home, the suddenness of the breach of these domestic and business engagements is considered, and the fact that this service has a lack of that

inspiration which active military operations have, and has had the most trying of all characteristics that military service can have, simply waiting; when all those things are taken into consideration, I think it is only fair and just to say that the soldiers on the border have been remarkably loyal, willing, and enthusiastic, even, and contented with the service they have been called upon to render.

Their improvement as troops has been constant. The improvement in the health and discipline of the men has been so remarkable that every regiment, I think almost every one, which has returned to its home station has been a subject of enthusiastic observation and comment by the people of the locality. Their health has been extraordinary, more extraordinary than that of any body of troops in the world's history, so far as I know; and I think it is very hasty and, as I see it, unsound to say that the mobilization failed to produce a body of men who did not very rapidly acquire soldierly characteristics and qualities and usefulness. That does not mean at all that I think these troops on the border were instantly ready to engage a serious enemy. I do not think so at all. It is true that a very large number of those who went to the border—as I recall the figures a majority of those who went to the border—had never had on a uniform and had never handled a gun, so that under the old Dick bill the Government had an arrangement which did not lead to its getting into its service on its call the men it was paying to have trained.

The old Dick bill did not result in our getting our money's worth in trained men; but the men we did get were very rapidly brought into shape, and those generals who have been in actual contact with these forces have told me that after two or three months they were sufficiently hardened and disciplined and accustomed to camp and military life to undertake any sort of exertion that might possibly be demanded of them on the Mexican frontier, and that they were then rapidly in the process of being made into seasoned and trained soldiers.

I am recounting these difficulties, not because I know them any better than you, or because I have in my mind any circumstantial detail with regard to it that would be very helpful to you, but just to get a starting place. When the militia was called out, instantly the inconveniences began to be developed. We discovered in the first place, a fact to which I adverted a moment ago, that a very large number of the militia organizations were not at their full peace strength; that a good many men carried on the rolls of these organizations could not be found.

They had moved around, gone to other States, and they were not, apparently, where the call reached them; that the recruiting which instantly took place, of course, brought us green and raw men undisciplined, undrilled, and untrained; that a very large number of those who belonged to the National Guard regiments or militia regiments had remained in them year after year largely for sentimental reasons. Men said to themselves, "I have been in the old Fifth for 30 years, and I can not leave the old Fifth," or the old Tenth, or whatever it may be, and so men beyond real useful military age in substantial numbers had remained in the regiments. The medical examination for admission and retention in these regiments had been lax. The standard that was necessary to enable a man to do such drilling and meeting as the regiments did in their locality was altogether



different from that which would be required as a test for war. A very large number of rejections took place under the medical inspection of the Regular Army authorities. Then we found very large numbers of men whose business engagements were of such character that they could not easily and without great inconvenience to themselves get away. Applications for furloughs, applications for discharge were made in great number, and the governors of a good many of the States undertook to relieve that situation by allowing a great many men to be discharged, even after the call of the President had attached. All of these things tended to reduce the number.

Then we found that a substantial number of the men in the various militia regiments were indispensable at home. I do not mean indispensable to their families, but I mean indispensable to the State. A considerable number of clerks in the War Department were in the District Militia, also scientists in the Bureau of Standards, and a great many men were in the militia whose service at home was indispensable to the safety and maintenance of these troops at the border. We found a good many men who were pivotal in certain industries which would become of accentuated importance in time of war who would be withdrawn with the State forces, so that if we were to go into a major war and took the guard as we found it, we would find in a good many of the industries upon which the successful conduct of the war would have to depend, men withdrawn from the places of their maximum usefulness and made simply soldiers at the front, which would, of course, have been a very unfortunate situation. You gentlemen know some of the steps that were taken to relieve the impact. We let out men, on their own application, who had dependent families or dependent relatives.

There was some comment at the time to the effect that this would be hurtful to the guard. I thought it would be helpful to the guard. It seemed to me to have three or four thousand families scattered around over this country in complete and absolute destitution by reason of this call would create a popular prejudice against the whole soldier life and against the guard form of organization, and I thought wherever actual destitution faced a family, it was better for the Government to send that soldier back, if he wanted to go. That was done until you provided a fund to pay the families of dependents, when of course the order could be withdrawn.

Then we had the college boy and the high-school boy situation. When the troops were first called out I hoped we would be able to discharge from the service all purely college organizations and all college and high school students. The college organizations we did discharge, not so much on the theory that they were college organizations as that they were really not a proper part of a State militia. Take, for instance, the Yale batteries. They are made up of men from every State in the Union who happen to be attending college at Yale University, and they are in no proper sense a part of the Connecticut National Guard. The obligation of the State of Connecticut to maintain a guard is hardly satisfied by impressing students who come from the State of Washington or California into its service.

It was fairly easy to find a rational basis to discharge those units; but when it came to the question of discharging individual high-school and college students a very much graver situation arose. We

found there were some 3,000 of them scattered throughout the militia units. They are bright, intelligent, active, skilled young men, and usually have had the advantage of association in groups. They are fairly popular and had been advanced to positions of importance, noncommissioned officerships and things of that sort, and it was Gen. Funston's belief that to discharge them all would disorganize the entire force. I accepted his judgment on that, but by the time I got his judgment I was rather converted to it anyhow of my own motion, because I got some letters from women who said they could not understand why a boy was to be released to go back to college or high school when the husband and father of their 9 or 10 children was to be kept down there, and they were not to be allowed to stay home and work for the babies. I confess I was unable to resist that argument. I thought a boy might very well delay or interrupt his academic career for his country before a man with a large family of dependent children was called upon to interrupt his provision for his family.

As a result, the academic students—college and high school—have not been released but have been retained in the service, and yet, of course, that does present one of the difficulties with the guard as organized. Ideally considered, there must be in a country like ours enough youths who have terminated their academic careers and have not yet given pledges to business or made domestic engagements of one kind and another; there must be enough young men at that time of life to supply such a force as was attempted to be created in the National Guard, and if there were any ready way in which young men at that time of life could be mobilized as the second line of defense of the country and trained, it would seem to solve most of the difficulties I have been describing as inhering in the National Guard organization. I have not any ready way of doing that. I do not know anybody who has. To answer, therefore, for the moment the question you asked at the outset as to whether there should be any profound change of policy at this time, I am inclined to think the experiment which you directed the War Department to try in the national-defense act is in the middle course of its trial.

We are just trying it now. We are trying it under circumstances and conditions which you did not foreordain, which are rather severe and drastic. We do not know what the outcome of it is going to be. I have the very great hope that this experience of the National Guard on the border is going to popularize the guard, strengthen it, and make it a very much more reliable body of troops than it has ever been. Whether it will be enough to provide as a second line of defense is a question for your judgment rather than mine. There are two views of the guard. One set of people believe that this border experience is going to destroy it and that all of these young men who come back from the border will want to get out and never be subject to this kind of thing again. The other view is that the young men on the border are going to have a solidifying sense of service; that there is going to be an esprit de corps from having been in Mexico or having been on the border and having actually been called to serve their country that will give to each one of those regiments a spirit of service and a memory that will strengthen and improve the whole organization. My own judgment is in favor of the second of those beliefs. That is what I think is going to happen.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Secretary, I have seen in the papers that some of the regiments or portions of regiments that came back from the border have declined to take the dual oath required by the national-defense act. Have you heard anything about that?

Secretary BAKER. I have seen that in the newspapers. I have not seen it officially, Mr. Kahn, in any way, and I would not be at all surprised if that is so. I think that would be likely to be true when they first get off the train.

Mr. KAHN. Would not that be an indication that they were rather dissatisfied with their border duty?

Secretary BAKER. Oh, I think it would be, but the first day or two after a man has taken a six days' and six nights' journey on a railroad train he is in a bad frame of mind with everybody, and I would not hastily judge by that.

Mr. KAHN. When does the time elapse when they are required to take this oath?

Secretary BAKER. I can not answer that. I do not know.

Mr. KAHN. It is in the very near future?

Secretary BAKER. I should think so, but I do not know.

Mr. KAHN. Since they have been home and have had time to get back into a frame of mind which is more nearly normal have they been willing to take the oath?

Secretary BAKER. I can not answer, Mr. Kahn; but my attention has not been called to a single case in which a contingent of the National Guard has been threatened with disintegration by reason of the service. There may be such cases, but they have not been called to my attention.

The CHAIRMAN. Right in that connection there are cases of enlisted men in the Regular Army who go into it and become dissatisfied afterwards, are there not?

Mr. KAHN. Yes; but not in large masses.

Mr. MCKELLAR. We have a good many desertions, have we not? That is my recollection and information.

Mr. KAHN. Some of the desertions are by men who have been in the service six or seven years. Of course, many desertions come in the first year, but some of them come after a man has been in the service a number of years.

How many dependents are being aided by the Government whose breadwinners are now in the Guard?

Secretary BAKER. I can not answer that.

Mr. KAHN. Can you give us any idea, or can you put such information in the hearings? Is there any means of finding out?

Secretary BAKER. That is already a matter of record with you.

Mr. KAHN. The number of men who have dependent families?

Secretary BAKER. No; that is not a matter of record, but the number who have applied for relief out of the fund which you appropriated is a matter of record.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Sharpe said he would put that information in the record.

Mr. KAHN. I understood you would have a deficiency of about \$8,000,000 in the appropriation for the relief of the dependent members of the families of guardsmen and reservists called to the colors.

Secretary BAKER. That is the estimated deficiency.

Mr. KAHN. Is it the purpose of the department——

Secretary BAKER (interposing). That applies, however, both to the Guard and the Regular Army.

Mr. KAHN. Yes; and the reserves also. Some of the reservists who were called into the service have dependent families; I mean the men who had been furloughed into the Regular Army reserve. There were about 3,000 of them, and they were called out. Some of those reservists had dependent families, and, of course, the money has gone to them also.

Secretary BAKER. Undoubtedly.

Mr. KAHN. Do you contemplate leaving about 75,000 men down on the border until the 1st of July next?

Secretary BAKER. No; I do not think so, Mr. Kahn. I have not any right to think on that subject beyond telling you the basis of my thought. Gen. Funston has constantly been finding it possible to get along with fewer and fewer troops. They have been ordered reduced each time he feels he can get along with fewer, and he selects the contingents that are to come home. They are now reduced, or will be when those ordered home have left, to about 75,000. It is my very confident hope that that number can be substantially reduced in the near future.

Mr. KAHN. The reason I ask the question is because we have been told there will be deficiencies for 75,000 men continued on the border until the 1st of July.

Secretary BAKER. I directed that assumption to be made as the basis of the report to you, because the present estimate of those needed is 75,000, and I do not feel it safe to rely upon my hope of further reductions.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Secretary, if I understand you correctly, your hope is there will be some material improvement in the National Guard after we have had more time to work out the experiment?

Secretary BAKER. I think so. I think that ought to follow. You directed me to try the experiment, and I am trying it with all the sympathy possible, and I think great betterment will follow from it.

Mr. FIELDS. Then it is only fair to assume, is it not, that if the experiment is not successful we will have to adopt some other method for creating our second line of defense?

Secretary BAKER. Undoubtedly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. Secretary, much has been said in the papers lately about universal and compulsory military service. Do you favor that as the policy of the Government?

Secretary BAKER. You will understand my not saying yes or no to that question if I may make a statement about it which will answer the question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Secretary BAKER. I think the obligation to defend the country is universal. I speak of the obligation. Every man who has that obligation has the corresponding duty to be prepared to perform that obligation if he is called upon to perform it, or get ready to perform it. Now, the question of how to bring about the anticipatory preparation of a sufficient number of men to maintain the integrity of the country while the rest are being trained is a question of policy rather than theory. Whether compulsory military service or military training, which of course means universal military training, or selective

conscription, which would select by some process to be devised a suitable number; which of those two is the correct answer I do not know; but I do believe that the theory of our common interest in our common country is satisfied best by a method of selecting soldiers which is not voluntary in character.

Mr. McKELLAR. Now, Mr. Secretary, I want to ask you another question. As you stated a while ago, Congress has instituted this National Guard system, and you think it is entitled to a fair trial. Do you not think while it is being tried out fairly it is hardly the proper thing for high officials of the Army to be conducting a propaganda against it?

Secretary BAKER. Well, of course, I recognize what you mean by that, Senator. I have the feeling that high officials in the Army—military men—owe it to you and to their country to speak very frankly to you just what they think about the Military Establishment, and therefore any member of the Military Establishment has my full authority to disclose his honest views to a committee of the Congress, because I do not see how you can act intelligently unless experts in the business are free to give you their very best and most mature judgment on the subject. I am often filled with regret that certain officers of the Army make statements outside of official places which seem to be more or less unduly exciting, sometimes intemperate; but their statements to you and to official persons I think ought to be made without reserve.

Mr. McKELLAR. However, while we are, as you say, experimenting with one system, do you not think it would be wiser to require all officers of the Government, as a disciplinary measure, to give it a fair trial without constantly holding it up or attempting to hold it up to the ridicule of the public; in other words, if we are to have a fair trial of it, why not let us have a fair trial of it without constant—to use a slang expression—knocking on the part of those whose duty it is to give it a fair trial?

Secretary BAKER. You would probably rob the Secretary of War of some very necessary and useful information by the adoption of a rule of that kind, because if the Secretary of War was called upon to put officers in command of troops he probably would like to know those who had the most sympathy with the troops and those who had the least, so he could omit those who had the least.

Mr. McKELLAR. Judging from what we see in the newspapers it appears that those who have control of the system are most active in criticizing it.

Mr. CALDWELL. Senator, I think you are mistaken about that. The greatest critics are still back in the middle part of the United States and in the north and eastern part of the United States. The men down on the border who are in actual service are friendly to the institution. Am I not correct about that?

Mr. McKELLAR. It may be that you are.

Secretary BAKER. So far as I know, Senator, no ranking officer who is actually in control of those troops on the border or concerned in their conduct there has made any such criticism.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to know that.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Secretary, you have adverted to the fact that the duties now being performed by the National Guard are without precedent in the history of the country, as to Volunteers outside of

the regular service, and also as to the National Guard. Now, do you not think that the fact that those troops were called out before the act of June 3, 1916, really became effective renders it very unfair to judge of that act by what has occurred down there upon the border?

Secretary BAKER. Yes; I certainly agree with you upon that, although I think what has happened on the border has been very encouraging.

Mr. GORDON. In making that reference you may have misunderstood me. Of course, I referred to the adverse criticism entirely.

Secretary BAKER. If you mean those difficulties which we have pointed out that occurred in the mobilization, or in the personnel mobilization, I agree with you that the act could hardly be held accountable for that, since it was not operative.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Mr. Secretary, as I listened to your very interesting statement, there were three things in the National Guard situation that you put emphasis upon. The first one was that they were not ready to go to the front with full complements of men; the second is that you have a large percentage of raw recruits; and the third is that a large number of men want to get out of the National Guard. Now, is it not a fact that the Regular Army is also generally depleted in strength when it is called into action?

Secretary BAKER. Of course the Regular Army had very great difficulty in getting recruits, and I should be very happy to recommend to you gentlemen an increase in the pay of the Regular Army.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The point I meant to make was this, that when you call the Regulars into service it is difficult to keep them recruited up to full strength, and you had to hold some of them back.

Secretary BAKER. I said that of the National Guard, too.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Were not some of the regular organizations held back until they could be recruited up?

Secretary BAKER. Some of the guard organizations were held back, but only just as long as the enlistments were coming in rapidly. As soon as the enlistments began to fall off they went forward.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Was not the only important criticism of the National Guard that it was not ready and that it was a long time in getting ready, and would not that apply also to the Regulars? Was there not also delay and difficulty in recruiting the Regulars and moving them forward?

Secretary BAKER. I think that has been one of the main criticisms, but it would not have been possible to send them all to the front just as they were then, because many of them were simply paper organizations.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If the Regular Army were to be mustered up now to full war strength, you would have in it a very large percentage of raw recruits?

Secretary BAKER. Not a very large percentage, but a large number. It would not be a large percentage.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Those companies that are serving down here on the Mexican border now are not up to full war strength, are they?

Secretary BAKER. No; not up to full war strength.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are they recruited up to full peace strength?

Secretary BAKER. Yes; all of them are up to peace strength.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. As I understand it, there were two companies engaged in that action at Carrizal, but it appears that there were only about 80 men in that action.

Secretary BAKER. I do not know whether full companies were sent there or whether only details were sent from the companies. I do not know about that.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Reference has been made to the fact that a large number of men want to get out of the service. Now, I do not know what the experience of other Members has been, but there are four companies of the National Guard, which came from the district I represent, down there on the border now; and I have received four times as many requests from constituents of mine in Nebraska seeking to get men out of the Regular Army than I have from constituents that wished to get men out of the National Guard. I can recall only two men who wanted to get out of the National Guard, whereas there were a great many who appealed to me, or whose parents appealed to me, because they wanted to get out of the Regular Army. Have you found that to be the general rule throughout the country?

Secretary BAKER. No; I have found it to be quite the reverse. I very rarely get an application to muster a man out of the Regular Army, but, of course, there are a great many applications for release from service in the National Guard.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The other point I had in mind was this: I understand that the testimony of Gen. McCain is that you have increased very materially now the enlisted strength of the Army, but your annual report shows an increase of only about 1,200 men in the Army over what we had the year before. The appropriations for the Army amount to \$101,999,195.87, and, with what we have provided and the estimated deficiencies, we will have spent this year over \$300,000,000 on the Army. Now, do you think that this policy that we have adopted has resulted in such an increase of the Army as we fairly ought to expect?

Secretary BAKER. The figures in my report are to be taken as merely illustrative rather than as final. The figures in Gen. McCain's report are to be taken as final and accurate, because he is the officer in charge of recruiting. Now, just what effect that legislation has on the recruiting system I would not be able to say. Of course, we have been trying to recruit as well as we could, both the Regular Army and the National Guard, at a time when everybody is employed, and at a time when there is intense competition among the industries for labor. That is always a difficult time to secure enlistments in the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated that you would recommend an increase in the pay of the enlisted men of the Army. Have you any amount in view?

Secretary BAKER. I think it might be very safely increased to \$25 per month.

Mr. CALDWELL. I have here on page 47 of the bill a memorandum to ask you about vocational training. Has that subject been studied out by you or by some officials under you? Of course, I do not want to take up your time with it if some other official of the department has it in charge.

Secretary BAKER. I would not be able to answer any questions about that. The War College has prepared that, and the matter has really not been supervised by me. It ought to me, and, of course, it will be, in the application of it, but it has not been yet.

Mr. CALDWELL. And we have, also, under the Ordnance Department some matters about which I would like to have information.

Secretary BAKER. Gen. Crozier, of course, knows more about that than I do, although I have given more attention to those ordnance questions than to the others, because the appropriations for that were large, and I was exceedingly anxious to get them forward.

Mr. CALDWELL. As I understand it, there has been some trouble because of not having as many officers with the necessary skill in the Ordnance Department as you would like to have?

Secretary BAKER. Not merely that; but the appropriations made last year for ordnance work were, of course, unprecedented. They were very large and they required new types of ordnance. The European war has put the whole ordnance problem forward a great many years, and in order to have ordnance, or to spend the money that you have appropriated wisely, and not spend it in merely duplicating ordnance that is now out of date, it is necessary to have a great deal of original work done, including designing, drafting, the checking of estimates, and that sort of thing, and the officer personnel of the Ordnance Department ought to be increased very substantially. I had hoped to be able to do it by bringing in in one year, under the authority granted in the national defense act of last year, the increments of increase for the five years in that one department, but I have not yet obtained the Judge Advocate General's opinion as to whether or not that is possible under that law. If there should be any difficulty about it, I wish you would remove it, because I think the Ordnance Department ought to have every officer they need up there for their designing work and for going forward with their manufactures.

Mr. OLNEY. Mr. Secretary, may I ask your opinion of the summer training camps as a part of the Army system? I refer to training camps like that at Plattsburg. Have they been successful on the whole?

Secretary BAKER. I can only quote the judgment of the military people on that subject. I think Gen. Wood, who has been more responsible than anybody else for the Plattsburg camp and others for military training regards them as a very valuable military incident. I went to Plattsburg, and was very deeply impressed both with the spirit of seriousness and with what seemed to me to be the efficiency with which results were obtained in a short period of time; and until some fundamental change is made in the policy of the country that will either supplant the National Guard or replace it with universal service or selective service, or something else, it seems to me to be highly important to maintain the summer training camps and collegiate training work.

Mr. OLNEY. And it is proposed also, in a way, I think, to have junior camps, so that boys between 15 and 18 years of age may have the same advantages and be brought under Federal control. Last year, I think, at Plum Island, there were two periodical camps for juniors.



Secretary BAKER. And it was a spectacular success in that regard. That was a perfectly spectacular success.

Mr. OLNEY. Would you favor a proposition of that sort?

Secretary BAKER. It is so fine for the boys—I do not know how much it helps the Military Establishment—but it is so perfectly splendid for the boys to have the training they get there that I am heartily in favor of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you understand that the Federal Government has control of those camps, or a real control of them? You have no right to take them into the Army or the National Guard, and there is no obligation of any kind.

Secretary BAKER. I do not think there is any obligation for prolonged service.

Mr. KAHN. You have authority under the law to provide the terms of enlistment?

Secretary BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And to make regulations?

Secretary BAKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. If we are going to furnish camps for men who would like to indulge in military training without incurring any obligations to serve, or who would like to indulge in military life without incurring any obligations for the defense of the country, don't you think we ought to go one step further and have military camps for the ladies like the one that was held at Chevy Chase in order to give us preparation of that sort?

Secretary BAKER. Of course I realize your point, Senator, but the fact is that we need the education, and we are not wasting money while we are educating the people.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with you along that line, but don't you think that we could educate them more systematically? In other words, if we are going to educate boys for the military service, would it not be better to have regular training schools that would give them the best kind of military training and develop them for service as officers in the Army rather than to pursue this pell-mell helter-skelter method?

Secretary BAKER. I agree with you to this extent: If you are ready to substitute for the somewhat casual training we are now giving a large number of persons—if you are willing to substitute for that some such plan as I suggested only casually in my annual report for the establishment of four or five mechanical or industrial schools that would embrace this idea of service to country in a large number of youths, I think that would be better than the summer camps.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am afraid that you have not done me the favor of reading my bill on that subject, which has been reported out, and which would establish an institution in every State in the Union to train young men for military service if called upon.

Secretary BAKER. I am speaking in favor of your bill.

Mr. OLNEY. Have you under the law authority to designate any camps anywhere in the United States other than those that have been designated; for instance, can you designate one in Massachusetts?

Secretary BAKER. Yes. I do not think there is any defect of authority there. As a matter of fact, I have not designated them except upon the recommendation of the department commanders; but if the department commander, Gen. Wood, thought that another one ought to

be established in Massachusetts and that a saving would be effected by having another one located there, rather than bring the people from a greater distance to Plattsburg, I would have authority to acquiesce in his judgment.

Mr. OLNEY. Gen. Wood told me he could make intensive soldiers out of the men there with two months more of training, which is quite a contrast to the eight months required by the English soldiers.

Secretary BAKER. That, of course, is an expert question upon which my opinion would not be of any value.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you any figures showing how many men who received training at these camps actually enlisted in either the Regular Army or the National Guard when the little trouble occurred about six or eight months ago?

Secretary BAKER. No; I have no figures on that, Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has been reported that, practically speaking, very few of them did enlist.

Secretary BAKER. I should think that entirely likely.

Mr. McKELLAR. And it seems to me, if very few of them did enlist, this is a very large expenditure of money for such a purpose. I think we authorized \$2,000,000 last year.

Mr. OLNEY. Not half of it has been spent yet.

Mr. KAHN. In that connection, the troops were called out in June, and these camps were not held until as late as September.

Secretary BAKER. Senator McKellar referred, I presume, to the men who had been in the camps last year or the year before.

Mr. KAHN. They went into the camps at their own expense.

Mr. McKELLAR. But the Government reimbursed them, Mr. Kahn.

Mr. KAHN. Oh, no.

Mr. McKELLAR. Some of them.

Secretary BAKER. I do not think the little pay or the reimbursement that the men got who went to Plattsburg is the distinction. I believe—of course, it may be entirely an erroneous belief—if this country were in a major emergency, 99 per cent of the men who went to Plattsburg would enlist and would be very valuable men to the Government.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you not think in case of an emergency we American citizens are so constituted that if it was a real emergency about 99 per cent of all our citizens would enlist, if it were necessary?

Secretary BAKER. Yes; but I think they would beat the rest of us to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. That may be true.

Secretary BAKER. They are men with a primary interest in military matters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that, too.

Secretary BAKER. And they would feel their obligation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think you are right about that.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Secretary, while we were listening to the testimony of the Quartermaster General it developed that we have about two battalions of troops in China, and I wanted to find out why we continue to have troops in China. Is it under an international agreement?

Secretary BAKER. I can answer that by looking up the facts. I made an inquiry about it myself at one time, and, as I understood, it was by international agreement.

Mr. KAHN. Have you any idea how long they are to continue in China?

Secretary BAKER. I should assume it was indefinite, Mr. Kahn. It is a relatively small number. Each of the great nations has a small contingent of troops there.

Mr. KAHN. That is what the committee wanted to find out.

Secretary BAKER. I will be very glad to find that out for you.

Mr. KAHN. And put it in the hearing?

Secretary BAKER. Yes; with pleasure.

(Secretary Baker submits the following amplifying statement:)

"The final protocol" of 1901 provides: "The Chinese Government has conceded the right to the powers in the protocol attached to the letter of the 16th of January, 1901, to occupy certain points, to be determined by an agreement between them, for the maintenance of open communication between the capital and the sea." In 1912, at the request of the State Department, two battalions of Infantry were quartered at Tientsin to be employed in connection with keeping open the railroad from Peking to the sea. In August of this year I asked the Secretary of State if the reason for which the troops were sent had ceased to exist or if there was any prospect of their early withdrawal. He replied that there was no such prospect. So far as any existing information goes, the troops will be quartered there indefinitely. The Adjutant General tells me that we now have approximately 1,200 troops at Tientsin.

Mr. McKELLAR. I would like to ask you one more question about these summer camps. Are they for training officers or men? It seems I gave voice to some casual expression here the other day which happened to be published, and I have received a number of letters about it, and from those letters I judge it is the idea of those who attended the camps that they are being trained for officers and not as privates in the event of trouble. Can you tell us how that is?

Secretary BAKER. The primary object of those camps was to train them as soldiers on the theory that in the event of a great emergency a man who was already trained as a soldier became that much more available as officer material.

Mr. KAHN. You did not, in your observation of what was going on at the camps, think that the men were there on a summer picnic, did you?

Secretary BAKER. Quite the contrary. It was a very seriously undertaken enterprise.

Mr. KAHN. They worked very hard while they were there?

Secretary BAKER. Very hard.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Secretary, have you expressed an opinion as to the success or failure of the National Guard?

Secretary BAKER. Before you came in, Mr. Anthony, I said I thought it would be unfair to judge the National Guard as intended to be created by the recent national-defense act upon the mobilization of the Organized Militia of the Dick bill by the call that was sent out by the President in June.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the General Staff made any report upon that subject?

Secretary BAKER. Not the General Staff, but the militia division has printed a report which recounts circumstantially the difficulties that were experienced in calling out the Organized Militia.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Secretary, what was the purpose for which the National Guard was called out?

Secretary BAKER. To defend the Mexican border.

Mr. ANTHONY. It has always seemed to me that the theory of the Volunteer Army or of the National Guard was the willingness of the American citizen to serve the country when his services were needed, when there was war, or when the country was in danger, and it has always seemed to me, and I wanted to ask if it has ever occurred to you or to anyone in the department, that if it were sought to deliberately destroy the National Guard, it could not be done any more deliberately than by assigning it to duty of the character which has been assigned to it along the border, inactive duty, which could not help but have the effect of destroying it.

Secretary BAKER. I wholly disagree with you about that.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is your view on that?

Secretary BAKER. I think that the call to the border coming inopportunely, so far as the transition from Organized Militia to National Guard is concerned, has enormously strengthened the National Guard both in its personnel, in its fitness as soldiers, and in its esprit de corps, and I look for very great improvement in the National Guard as a result.

Mr. ANTHONY. Among the National Guard of Kansas there is an entire willingness to stay as long as their services are needed, and in fact to go into Mexico, if necessary, but an entire unwillingness to stay down there in what they call a condition of idleness along the border, because these men are civilians and have occupations at home.

Secretary BAKER. It is perfectly obvious that foot soldiers can not be allowed to determine whether their operations shall be active or passive.

Mr. ANTHONY. Was there ever any reason why the forces of the Regular Army were not sufficient for the defensive control of the border?

Secretary BAKER. Yes; a border 1,800 miles long could not be adequately safeguarded under the conditions which existed there by 35,000 men.

Mr. ANTHONY. Was not the attempt to defensively patrol a long border line like that in itself a bad military policy and a very expensive one?

Secretary BAKER. I can not undertake to criticize that. Of course, if you have troublesome neighbors it might be wiser to go over and exterminate them all, and it is a more expensive policy to build a fence.

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes; I was going to say that that is practically what you will have to do with such a defensive patrol, build a sort of fence composed of men all along the border, which has and is costing us an immense sum of money.

Secretary BAKER. It is costing a large sum, but not an immense sum. When the financial obligations of any serious military operations are compared with those of this peace-time patrol, it will be found to be relatively small.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Secretary, this bill is calling for a very large sum of money, and I would like to ask you the question whether, in your opinion, there will be the necessity for the continuation of such large bodies of troops on the border?

Secretary BAKER. I said to the committee before you came in, Mr. Anthony, and I am very happy to say it again, but I explain its

being in the record twice, that the number is being gradually and substantially reduced, and my very earnest hope is it will be rapidly reduced in the future and brought to a much lower number than it is now. But I have no basis for that opinion except that conditions there seem to be improving.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it a fact that the National Guard could be trained better in these desert camps than they could have been trained in camps which afforded more comforts and facilities if military training of the National Guard was the object sought?

Secretary BAKER. I do not know what you mean by that.

Mr. ANTHONY. To me it is apparent that the National Guard has been ordered to the Mexican border for no purpose except for the military training of the guard which is involved therein, and I wanted to ask you the question if you did not think that object could have been accomplished by training them here at home and in the State camps.

Secretary BAKER. Really, I have never thought of it, because it never occurred to me that that was even an important part of the object in calling them out. I have never considered whether a more available training place might have been found.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the real purpose of sending them to the border?

Secretary BAKER. The real purpose, so far as I am concerned and so far as I know anything about it, was to protect the lives of our fellow citizens in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The CHAIRMAN. And this was the only place you had to go to get the men for that purpose?

Secretary BAKER. The only place I had to go to get the men; yes.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Secretary, I would like to ask you in regard to the National Guard, as an organization, being completely taken over and controlled by the War Department, through some arrangement with the States, as to the use of armories, and so on, so as to prevent a recurrence of the taking over, in case of need, as there was last June, of the guard from State authorities to Federal authorities, with a certain inevitable amount of friction?

Secretary BAKER. There was not really very much friction there.

Mr. TILSON. But there was considerable difficulty, as you experienced in doing that last June—that is, in taking it over from a State status to a Federal status?

Secretary BAKER. I do not think the difficulty came from that. I think the relations between the Regular Army officers and the militia have been of the very highest kind and the most military sort. The Regular officers have won the respect of the guard, and the Regular Army officers who have been in contact with the militia people have come to regard them as very promising and valuable and public-spirited material for soldiers.

Mr. TILSON. But they had very great difficulty in the muster and in the physical examination, and so on, of the property; difficulties that are not yet straightened out, to my knowledge.

Secretary BAKER. Yes; that is true.

Mr. TILSON. And it seems to me if you had it all the time under your own control instead of under the control of the State, and then at the time when you need it have to take it over—

Secretary BAKER (interposing). Of course, I am perfectly sympathetic with the thought that a body which is intended for the defense of the Nation ought to be primarily controlled by national agents rather than State agents; but you are all aware of the constitutional difficulties there, and I think your bill went as far as the Constitution, as at present understood, would permit.

Mr. TILSON. There is no reason under the Constitution or otherwise why the United States should not have just such a force as is now called the National Guard.

Secretary BAKER. Absolutely none, independent of the National Guard; but if you are going to have National Guard and State forces at all, then the power to appoint the officers rests with the governors of the States under the Constitution.

Mr. TILSON. Do you know of any good reason why a State should have a large military force for its own purposes, as a State, aside from its duty to the National Government to maintain its part of the national defense?

Mr. GORDON. I can tell you one reason, and that is that the constitution of the State of New York has a provision compelling the maintenance of at least 18,000 troops. That is one good reason in the Empire State, at least.

Mr. TILSON. I would like to hear the Secretary on that.

Secretary BAKER. I have not any opinion on that subject. It involves the attitude of people's minds toward the whole question of what a State government is for and what its relations to its people are. Some States believe in having a constabulary and some believe in having a militia.

Mr. McKELLAR. Right along the line of what Mr. Tilson is talking about, Mr. Secretary, has the department experienced any great trouble about the selection of officers? Have they not, as a rule, been selected fairly well, and have you not obtained fairly competent officers through the present method of selecting them?

Secretary BAKER. I have no general criticism to voice on that subject. There have been difficulties.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true in the Regular Army also, is it not?

Secretary BAKER. I think there have been rather more difficulties with the National Guard officers than with the Regular Army officers, but I think that is to be expected.

Mr. McKELLAR. Naturally; it is a larger force, in the first place.

Secretary BAKER. Yes, sir; and it is a temporary force, and the other is made up of professional soldiers.

Mr. McKELLAR. And yet we frequently see in the Regular Army officers in charge who would not be selected by us, at any rate, if we had the selection of them. What I mean to say about that is that there are always difficulties pertaining to the selection of officers, whether in the National Guard or in the Regular Army.

Secretary BAKER. Or any other employment.

Mr. CALDWELL. Is there anything in the organic law that is to be blamed for the trouble we had down there the other day, according to the newspapers, about all the officers of one regiment wanting to resign, or something of that sort?

Secretary BAKER. I have seen nothing but newspaper accounts of that, Mr. Caldwell. The matter has been looked into, but it has not yet been reported to me by the Inspector General's Department.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Secretary, my own notion is that the appointment of officers is not by any means the greatest difficulty in the matter of dual control. I think the greatest difficulty is the control in time of peace by the same authority that is going to control in time of war or other emergency, and that is the point I had in mind in asking you about complete Federal control and the practical doing away with the militia as a State force entirely, but using the same force as a Federal force.

Secretary BAKER. I hardly think it could be the same force.

Mr. TILSON. It might be the same personnel.

Secretary BAKER. But, of course, the so-called continental-army plan which the War College and the War Department recommended to Congress and which Congress did not accept involved the creation of some such force as you now speak of.

Mr. TILSON. Did it also contemplate the utilization of the National Guard?

Secretary BAKER. I think it neglected the National Guard entirely; put it to one side, as I recall the plan, and rather looked to the absorption of the personnel of the National Guard into the continental army.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think you are correct about that.

Mr. TILSON. I also wish to ask you a question in regard to the Ordnance Department. You stated you were particularly interested in the expenditures authorized for the Ordnance Department. I was especially interested in some legislation under which you are required to act in regard to the procuring of gauges, dies, jigs, etc., as a matter of preliminary preparation for the manufacture of material, and I would like to ask you what progress has been made under the appropriations that we made last year.

Secretary BAKER. You mean in the procurement of gauges and jigs, etc.?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Secretary BAKER. I should say none. That is my information, although Gen. Crozier would probably be able to tell you more about that.

Mr. TILSON. There was a considerable appropriation for that purpose—\$1,000,000—in the fortification bill and about half a million dollars in the Army appropriation bill. I do not know just the exact amount, because I was away at the time it finally passed; but there was a considerable amount appropriated and according to my views, after considerable study of the question, it is a very important matter.

Secretary BAKER. We all regard it as a matter of very first-rate importance. Col. Babbitt is here and he can tell you how far his department has gone with it. As far as I know, nothing actual has been done about it, but doubtless it is being pushed forward. It is not an easy matter and is one that takes time.

Mr. TILSON. One other question in regard to the ordnance officers: It seems to me from my rather close contact with the ordnance office that we are particularly short of officers there to take up this question, which was almost a new one until the present war in Europe, and I would like to know whether you have recommended or do recommend the enlargement of that corps to any considerable extent?

Secretary BAKER. Yes; I am very anxious to have the personnel there increased rapidly. The chairman asked me about that a moment ago.

Mr. KAHN. Would you recommend an amendment to the law so that all of the increments for that particular department could be brought into being at once?

Secretary BAKER. If the Judge Advocate General says that I am not permitted to do that under the act as you passed it, then I would suggest an amendment to the law authorizing me to bring in all of those increments at once.

Mr. KAHN. You consider that a matter of great importance?

Secretary BAKER. Yes; I consider that a matter of great importance.

Mr. KAHN. Some of the countries in Europe found out that there was a shortage in their military establishments in the matter of ordnance, and that was almost fatal to them at the beginning of the war.

Secretary BAKER. Yes. Of course there is nothing so important to the national defense as forehandedness and foresightedness in the matter of ordnance. For instance, I went out to the Rock Island Arsenal not long ago, and asked about some of the articles they were to make out there, and they told me that no establishments were in a position to supply certain material that they required within a shorter period of time than 26 months. That is a long time to wait, unless you have a generous adversary.

Mr. TILSON. In a short speech I made on the floor of the House last year, I made a statement which was by some considered to be rather extravagant or sensational. I stated that if we had a million men enlisted and ready to go into the field, we could not possibly, in our present state of ordnance material, provide the arms and ammunition for the equipment of those men within a year. Was that wide of the mark, in your opinion?

Secretary BAKER. Oh, there are plenty of arms and ammunition for an army of a million men, but whether they are the best arms or whether they are such arms as we would want to have, I doubt very much, because we would want the best and every day we learn something new about it; but there is plenty of arms and ammunition for an army of a million men.

Mr. TILSON. Arms and ammunition for a campaign of a year?

Secretary BAKER. Oh, yes; there is plenty of arms and ammunition for that, but I still insist that they would not be ideal arms, as for instance the latest thing in the way of heavy mobile artillery.

Mr. TILSON. We have not got them, and it would take us more than a year to get them.

Secretary BAKER. There is plenty of arms and ammunition for a year.

Mr. TILSON. How about rifles?

Secretary BAKER. We have plenty of rifles for a million men.

Mr. TILSON. We have 700,000.

Secretary BAKER. And we have two factories that can make them very fast.

Mr. TILSON. How fast?



Secretary BAKER. And there are several large private factories that we could take over the very next day that can make rifles at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 a week.

Mr. TILSON. But when could they begin to make them?

Secretary BAKER. The minute we told them to.

Mr. TILSON. How long would it take them?

Secretary BAKER. They are making them now.

Mr. TILSON. How long did it take our American manufacturers to make any rifles for shipment abroad?

Secretary BAKER. They are ready now. They would require some change in machinery, but when I say they would start at once, I mean that they would start at once to get ready. There would be some delay, but inside of a year they would be supplying hundreds of thousands of rifles.

Mr. KAHN. They started to get ready at once to manufacture Enfield rifles for England, but it took them 17 months to turn out the first rifle.

Secretary BAKER. Yes; I was told by a private munitions plant that it took about a year. I think they told me that it took about six months for a stream of rifles to go through the factory.

Mr. KAHN. After the stream had started?

Secretary BAKER. From the raw material to the finished gun.

Mr. KAHN. After it had started?

Secretary BAKER. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. But it was considerably over a year before the stream started at all, after the manufacturers had secured the orders for them, although haste was imperative.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Secretary, some of us who represent districts which still have troops on the border are getting numerous requests from the men down there and commissioned officers to know whether they can not be retained in the service when the organizations to which they belong are mustered out. So far as you know, is there any provision of law by which these men who are rendering special service down there or special duty can be kept in the service?

Secretary BAKER. There is no provision of law that I know of that would apply, except to such of them as take the examinations that are provided for going into the Army with the rank of second lieutenant.

Mr. CRAGO. In view of the fact that there is an age limit and that certain other qualifications are prescribed, and in view of the intensive training that many of these men have had, through which they have developed ability along certain lines, would you hesitate to recommend some amendment to our national-defense act by which, on the recommendation of the commanding officers in these different departments, certain of those men might be retained in the service?

Secretary BAKER. I think that a very carefully guarded law of that kind might be operated, but any omnibus admission of those officers into the Regular Army would be a grave misfortune.

Mr. CRAGO. One of the young men I have in mind, a first lieutenant, has been detailed in charge of the trucks which are supplying Gen. Pershing's column. These young men I have in mind are as anxious to stay in the service as others are to get out.

Secretary BAKER. There are a great many difficulties to be met—

Mr. CRAGO (interposing). In view of the shortage of officers in the

Quartermaster's Department, it seems to me that some action might well be taken there by which the Army might be provided with the services of these efficient and well-trained men.

Secretary BAKER. It is true they got some valuable officers in 1898 and 1899 by bringing them in from the Volunteer Army. However, it is manifestly unfair to bring them in with the rank of second lieutenant, without regard to the age limit—

Mr. CRAGO (interposing). I think there still ought to be an age limit.

Secretary BAKER. I think there ought to be such a provision as would insure the higher officers against any lowering of the qualifications standard.

Mr. CRAGO. But the officer in charge of this department down there could be relied on to safeguard that.

Secretary BAKER. Yes.

Mr. CRAGO. If some provision could be made by which it would be done upon their recommendation and, of course, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, it seems to me that these men might be very properly retained in the service.

Secretary BAKER. I have not thought the thing out at all, but at first blush it seems to me that if it were very carefully safeguarded it would not be objectionable.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not recommend an increase of the age limit for the rank of second lieutenant?

Secretary BAKER. No, sir; not above 27 years.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Under certain carefully guarded conditions, officers of high record might be admitted.

Secretary BAKER. I would like to know just what the experience has been on that subject, and I would like to consult the records of the department to know just what their experience has been.

By the way, you asked me about increasing the age limit. I think I have sent to you a bill dealing with a number of cases of young men who took the examination, and between the time that they passed the examination and the time they could be commissioned they became 27 years old.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I introduced that bill.

Secretary BAKER. The law is a little inelastic at that point.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Secretary, is there any reason why the officers of the governor's staff of the several States should not be given permission to wear the uniform?

Secretary BAKER. The only difficulty about it is that I am not certain that they need permission. I telegraphed to the governor of Massachusetts last night and also to the governor of New Jersey, both of whom had raised the question, and told them that the War Department had no objection to the members of their staffs wearing the uniform, and that the department would raise no objection. But I am not certain that under the act I have any right to grant them permission, because I do not know that they are military organizations. They are not members of the National Guard, as the National Guard is recognized by your act, for admission into the Federal service, and they ought not to be.

Mr. MCKELLAR. It was not so intended?

Secretary BAKER. And not being members of the National Guard, it is a question whether they are such an independent organization

as the Boy Scouts or Marine Reserves, for instance, as to require permission from the Secretary of War to enable them to wear the uniform. I think they are not, but as it is a criminal statute, enforceable by the courts and not by the department, we have no power in the enforcement of it. I wired Gov. McCall and Gov. Fielder that if the members of their staffs wore the uniform we would not raise the question. Nobody would ever raise the question or issue a warrant for them, even if it were a technical violation. Personally I think that the military officers on a governor's staff ought to be permitted to wear the uniform of the troops he commands.

Mr. HULL. I think it ought to be settled definitely in some way, because some of them will be afraid to do it.

Secretary BAKER. They will not be afraid to do it now. I wrote them very definitely yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, while it is not exactly provided for in this bill, there is a matter which comes under an item in the Military Academy bill that I would like to ask you about. Some of the members of the committee would like to know whether you would care to express any view on the question of whether or not the second lieutenants created in the national-defense act should have their commissions so dated that the class which is to be graduated next June from West Point could come in ahead of them. That is a question that has been agitated somewhat.

Secretary BAKER. I have thought about that a great deal, and when the question was first raised my mind rather ran in favor of the graduation of the first year's class a little earlier so that they could get advantage of that priority of commission, but I became satisfied that that would disorganize the entire course of study at West Point, and that it would take six or seven years to get back to the normal course of education there. Therefore I was convinced against my will that it ought not to be done. Now, in the form in which the question comes now, of dating back the commissions of those young men as they leave West Point so as to give them priority over the men who come in from civil life, I think it is even more unfortunate. Those young men who have been examined for commission as second lieutenants in the Army have come in in good faith and on the assumption that their commissions would be dated from the time that they came in, and for us to go up to West Point and date the commissions there so as to set them ahead, I think, would be bad faith toward these young men who have come in from civil life.

The CHAIRMAN. I quite agree with you.

We are very much obliged to you for your statement, Mr. Secretary.

(Thereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the committee adjourned until tomorrow at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
*Wednesday, December 20, 1916.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock, Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, CHIEF GENERAL STAFF CORPS, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. DENNIS E. NOLAN AND MAJ. DAN T. MOORE, GENERAL STAFF CORPS.**

Gen. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I have prepared a statement, which I would like to read to the committee first, if I may.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Gen. SCOTT. The Army legislation enacted during the last session of Congress, considered as a whole, is decidedly beneficial legislation. Some parts of the legislation, however, have been reported by the General Staff as inadvisable and not to the best interests of the Government. I wish to discuss briefly the features considered inadvisable and to explain the reasons for the recommendations made by the War Department for minor amendments to the national-defense act—the detached-service laws, etc. Some of the changes recommended are due to experience gained since the national-defense act went into effect and some of the others are due to omissions or oversights in framing the exceptions under consideration.

For the reasons given below the General Staff recommended that the President should be empowered to increase the enlisted strength of organizations of the Army, as follows:

The supply company of an Infantry regiment by one supply sergeant, mounted; one corporal, mounted; one cook; one saddler, mounted; one horseshoer, mounted; one chief mechanic; one mechanic; and two privates, mounted. This will increase the enlisted strength of this company from 37 (present strength) to 46.

The supply sergeant is needed for the supply service pertaining exclusively to the company. The regimental supply sergeants in the supply companies are not for company work, but for regimental supply service. This appears to have been overlooked when the reorganization measure was under consideration.

One more corporal, mounted, is needed in an Infantry supply company for duty as assistant wagon master. One corporal, mounted, is now authorized in section 17, national-defense act, for an Infantry supply company at minimum strength. This noncommissioned officer is used for wagon master and the additional one is needed as an assistant.

Another cook is needed in an Infantry supply company, as the national-defense act provides for but one cook for that organization. The company is authorized to be at a maximum strength all the time. The Cavalry supply troop and supply company of Field Artillery now have two cooks, although the strength is but slightly in excess of the Infantry supply company, being 51 enlisted for the Cavalry supply troop, 35 enlisted for Light Artillery, and 37 enlisted for Heavy Artillery supply company.

The national-defense act authorizes one saddler and one horseshoer only for this supply company, which has to care for the animals of the field train, 158 in number. There is much work involved

in keeping all the animals shod in an Infantry regiment. At present we have but three horseshoers in such a regiment—one with the headquarters company, one with the machine gun company, and one with the supply company. The condition is even worse with reference to work on saddlery, harness, etc., for which only one saddler is provided for an entire Infantry regiment. One additional saddler, mounted, and one additional horseshoer, mounted, to accompany the teams of a regiment, should be provided.

The chief mechanic now advocated is for doing the work of a wheelwright. The mechanic is for doing other work on wheeled transportation, etc. This increase was not advocated until report of experience in field service on the Mexican border showed these men to be urgently needed to keep wagons, ambulances, etc., in repair and to do other necessary carpentering for regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery. The monthly pay of a chief mechanic and of a mechanic of Infantry and Cavalry should be the same as now authorized for those grades in the Field Artillery; that is, \$24 and \$21 a month, respectively.

The two privates mounted are needed as orderlies for the two mounted officers of a supply company.

The supply troops of a Cavalry regiment should be increased by one supply sergeant, one chief mechanic, and one mechanic, for the same reasons given above for the supply company of an Infantry regiment.

Each troop in a Cavalry squadron should be increased by three sergeants at maximum strength. The new Cavalry drill regulations now in process of publication provide that a troop of 96 men in rank may be divided into 4 platoons of 24 men each, each platoon into 2 sections, a sergeant on each flank of each platoon and one as file closer of each platoon, and one corporal for each section. This would provide for 12 sergeants and 8 corporals in the formation. The national-defense act provides 9 sergeants, counting first sergeant, mess sergeant, stable sergeant, and supply sergeant, and 8 corporals for a troop in squadron. This is sufficient for a troop at minimum strength. A troop at maximum strength should have 3 more sergeants. The national-defense act does not provide any additional noncommissioned officers in the maximum strength of a troop in a squadron.

The supply company of a Mountain Artillery regiment should be increased by one packer for every five pack mules of the field train and one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the combat train.

As the field train of Mountain Artillery regiments is composed of pack trains, packers instead of wagoners are manifestly necessary for such trains. These were previously overlooked, and the national-defense act does not provide for any packers for field trains or wagoners for the ammunition wagons of such regiments. It provides one wagoner for each additional authorized wagon of the field train.

The supply company of all Field Artillery regiments should be increased by one stable sergeant, one supply sergeant, one chief mechanic, and one mechanic. In the national-defense act the provision of a stable sergeant was omitted. The necessity for supply sergeant, chief mechanic, and mechanic is the same as for an Infantry or Cavalry regiment, discussed above.

An additional horseshoer is needed for each horse battery and for each headquarters company of three-battalion regiments of Field Artillery at minimum and at maximum strength. Each horse battery and each headquarters company of three-battalion regiments have, respectively, at minimum strength, about 151 animals and 92 animals, and at maximum strength about 249 animals and 111 animals. The number now provided—two for horse batteries and one for headquarters company—are insufficient to do the work. It takes one man's time, pretty well occupied, to shoe 35 or 40 animals.

The minimum and maximum strength of the headquarters company of a two-battalion regiment of Field Artillery should be increased by 6 corporals, 3 first-class privates, 7 privates, and the headquarters company of a three-battalion regiment of Field Artillery, minimum and maximum strength, should be increased by 8 corporals, 3 first-class privates, and 9 privates. This increase is due to the fact that the Field Artillery Board recommended certain changes in the equipment of Field Artillery troops January 26, 1916. These recommendations were approved by the General Staff and also by the Secretary of War. Among the changes recommended which require additional enlisted men are the following:

(a) Adding one combined store and battery wagon to all headquarters companies—3 privates, drivers, and 1 private to act as corporal. This provides the same personnel as for the battery store wagons.

(b) Adding one pair of horses to all reel carts to increase mobility of same—1 private, driver, for reel cart required.

Increase for two-battalion regiment, 3 privates.

Increase for three-battalion regiment, 4 privates.

(c) Adding following instruments to each regimental and battalion headquarters: One aiming circle, 1 B. C. telescope, 1 plotting board, 2 prismatic compasses. Required to carry same: One private to lead pack mule or horse on which carried, 1 corporal to operate aiming circle and plotting board, 1 corporal to operate B. C. telescope. Total for two-battalion regiment, 3 privates, 6 corporals; for three-battalion regiment, 4 privates, 8 corporals.

The total additional men required to man and transport the equipment added will, therefore, be as follows:

For two-battalion regiment: To man combined store and battery wagon, 4 privates; to man reel carts, 3 privates; to operate and carry instruments, 6 corporals, 3 privates; total, 6 corporals, 10 privates.

For three-battalion regiment: To man combined store and battery wagon, 4 privates; to man reel carts, 4 privates; to operate and carry instruments, 8 corporals, 4 privates; total, 8 corporals, 12 privates.

If 25 per cent of the privates are made first-class privates, the result will be as given above.

Several reports recently received from commanders of troops show that in order to get suitable men for buglers the monthly pay of these soldiers should be \$18. These men should be well instructed in messenger and signal work and should receive as much as first-class privates—that is, \$18 a month.

In all branches of the service except the Medical Department stable sergeants have been substituted for farriers. Making this substitution in the Medical Department was overlooked, and the change should now be made.

Section 9 of the national-defense act provides for the Quartermaster Corps having 45 per cent privates, first class, and 9 per cent privates. The act making appropriation for the support of the Army, approved August 29, 1916, gives the Signal Corps and the Medical Department the same proportion of privates, first class, to privates. This legislation is detrimental to the best interests of the Government. It causes discontent among the enlisted men of the combatant branches, who are entitled to equality in pay, and makes it more difficult and costly to obtain recruits for the Army. Such men as bakers, chauffeurs, and packers of the Quartermaster Corps should not have the rank of noncommissioned officers. Their designation should be determined by their occupation and their pay should correspond to their work. Chauffeurs and assistant chauffeurs should have the same pay in all arms and branches of the service that may have them. It is believed that the number of privates, first class, should not exceed in any arm, branch, or corps  $33\frac{1}{3}$  of the number of privates.

Section 51 of the national-defense act, relating to the Officers' Reserve Corps, should be changed by substituting "July 1, 1916," for the words "the date of this act," so as not to exclude students who graduated this year from the benefits conferred by that section. The date of the approval of the act, just previous to the date of the graduation of classes in most educational institutions, caused the exclusion of the graduates of this year from the benefits of this section.

The CHAIRMAN. That refers to section 51?

Gen. SCOTT. Section 51; and we ask to substitute July 1, 1916, for the words "the date of this act."

Mr. KAHN. As a matter of fact, the act was approved on June 3, 1916?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. The appropriation bill was approved August 29, but the national-defense act itself was approved on June 3. Do you want the language of the act changed so as to make it July 1?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; the language of section 51.

Mr. KAHN. What difference would that period of three weeks make?

Gen. SCOTT. All the men of the graduating classes last year between June 3 and June 15 are excluded, because the date of approval is June 3.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The graduating class of West Point or of all the schools?

Gen. SCOTT. Of all the schools. West Point is not affected.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Why does the appropriation act have anything to do with the national-defense act when that act specifically refers to those entitled to the benefit at the time of the passage of the act?

Mr. KAHN. It says, "who shall have graduated prior to the date of this act"; and they want to get in the men who graduated between June 3 and July 1.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I understand.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But they did not graduate prior to the passage of the act. They graduated subsequently.

Mr. CRAGO. But they want to have those men get the benefit they would have gotten if they had graduated prior to the passage of the act.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, those who graduated at the school did not get their diplomas until perhaps the 6th day of June, and they would be excluded.

Gen. SCOTT. That is it. Section 54 of the national defense act now authorizes the Secretary of War, among other things, "to furnish at the expense of the United States uniforms, subsistence, and transportation to persons receiving instruction at the training camps provided in that section." The Comptroller of the Treasury has held that the above phraseology requires that uniforms, subsistence, and transportation be furnished in kind. This means that the Quartermaster Corps must send a transportation request to each citizen authorized to attend the camp, and must be prepared to issue a uniform to him upon his arrival at the camp. The sending out of thousands of transportation requests to citizens is undesirable for the following reasons:

(a) Many men may come to the camps purely to secure an outing at Government expense and with no serious purpose in view.

(b) Others may use this method of getting a free railroad ticket to the vicinity of the camp and not report for training at all.

(c) Others will either lose the transportation request or, not understanding its use, will buy a railroad ticket and then demand reimbursement upon arrival at camp.

The issue of uniforms to the men after their arrival at camp is objectionable for the following reasons:

(a) It will consume several days of valuable time which should be devoted to instruction.

(b) It will be very difficult to give each man a properly fitting uniform.

(c) The uniforms remain the property of the United States and must be taken in at the end of the camp, renovated, and held for reissue at the next camp.

(d) If the same man returns for another camp, it will be very difficult to see that he gets the same articles of uniform that he had before.

(e) No man will want to wear articles of uniform that have been used by some one else. This applies particularly to shoes and hats.

(f) The renovating, storage, and transportation of uniforms will be considerable expense to the Government. Many articles of the uniform will be unfit for issue after use during one four-weeks' camp.

Therefore, in order to safeguard the interests of the Government and to secure the maximum amount of instruction with the least inconvenience to all concerned, it appears necessary to so word the law that it will be possible to require each accepted applicant to buy his own transportation and uniform with the understanding that, after satisfactorily completing the four-weeks' camp, he will be reimbursed the authorized cost of his transportation and one-third the cost at Government prices of the prescribed articles of uniform. The Government will thus have reimbursed the citizen the full cost



of his uniform after he has completed three camps of four weeks each, which constitutes the complete course of camp training.

Mr. KAHN. What is the cost of the uniform?

Gen. SCOTT. The total expense per man is about \$55.

Mr. KAHN. That includes transportation and everything?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put into the hearings the cost of the uniform?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The following appears in the draft of the regulations now being prepared for the citizen training camps:

*Clothing.*

Each man will be furnished by the United States with the following clothing:

1 campaign hat .....	\$1. 04
1 hat cord .....	. 05
2 shirts, flannel, O. D., at \$2.38 .....	4. 76
2 breeches, cotton, O. D., at \$1.07 .....	2. 14
1 coat, cotton, O. D. ....	1. 31
1 pair of leggins and laces .....	. 48
1 pair of russet shoes .....	2. 81
1 collar ornament, U. S. T. C. ....	. 04
1 badge, U. S. T. C., left forearm .....	. 04
2 stripes, service, brown braid, for each camp completed .....	. 04
Total .....	12. 75

Mr. TILSON. It would depend upon what you call a complete uniform, whether it included an overcoat, and so forth.

Gen. SCOTT. They just give them a cap and summer suit.

Mr. KAHN. The camps are held in midsummer.

Mr. TILSON. The expense of one suit need not be more than \$10.

Maj. NOLAN. I think they count on about \$12 for the uniform for a man at the camp.

Mr. GREEN. You do not require that a member of one of these instruction camps at inspection shall show up with standard uniform equipment; in other words, if he has enough to get by with in military appearance, you do not require that he shall have all the other military accessories, like underclothing and things of that sort?

Gen. SCOTT. No, sir; we do not care anything about his underclothes.

Excellent work has been done in these training camps in giving the men attending an insight into the fundamentals of military training, thereby giving them a better idea of the necessity for national preparedness. The spirit shown by the participants has been most praiseworthy, and reports of department commanders are enthusiastic over the work being done. The necessity for having practically all our Regular troops on the border during the past summer interfered greatly with the conduct of the camps. The War Department hopes the situation will be such during the coming summer that Regular organizations will be available for the use of department commanders to assist in training all citizens who are willing to report at those camps for instruction.

In that connection some of the department commanders have asked that those who graduate at West Point in June be ordered during the summer for duty at these camps. They are very able in-

structors and have just come fresh from that sort of work; but we are not permitted to order them now because under what we call the Manchu act they must be two years in the service before we are able to order them to any duty of this sort.

The CHAIRMAN. General, it is not thought by the War Department that this matter could be regulated by order of the Secretary of War?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary is given very large discretion under this section. Mr. Kahn, you called attention to that the other day, when the Secretary was here.

Gen. SCOTT. The law says that an officer must be two years with his organization before he can be detached.

Mr. KAHN. What the general refers to is not with reference to the men in the camps. He is now asking that we change existing law so that the graduating class at West Point—which under the law would be compelled to serve two years with the troops before they could be detailed for any specific work—can be utilized as instructors.

The CHAIRMAN. I was not speaking of that particular matter. I was speaking of the question of supplying uniforms and transportation, etc.—the first part of his suggestion.

Mr. FIELDS. These men just out of West Point could probably serve better as instructors than in some other capacity, could they not, General, being right fresh from school?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; a great many of them volunteered last year.

Mr. FIELDS. There is nothing in the law to prohibit their volunteering if they want to?

Gen. SCOTT. There is nothing to prevent their volunteering, for the simple reason that when they graduate at West Point they are given three months' leave; but they have got to give up their leave to do it. They have been confined very closely for the past two years, and it is pretty hard on them to give up their leave. Nevertheless, a great many of them volunteered for this work last year, because they thought they were serving the Government in so doing.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How about the young officer being sent to these camps rather than to actual service? How does it affect the young officer's efficiency, and what is best for him?

Gen. SCOTT. I think it would be a very valuable experience for him.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. To go to these camps rather than into actual service?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; of course, he would have the rest of his life, practically, to serve with the troops; and association with this class of men is very good experience for them.

Mr. TILSON. As a matter of fact, he does not go into service but goes on his leave for three months.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But we have a law now requiring him to be two years with the troops before he can be so detailed.

Mr. TILSON. But this would be only a postponement of his leave for a short time, and then he would go with the troops.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And he would not be on this duty for two years?

Gen. SCOTT. No; just for the summer camps.

Mr. OLNEY. Did not some of the officers use their furlough in this way? I remember I met two or three officers from West Point at these camps last summer.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; a great many gave up their leave last year, but it was a great sacrifice.

Mr. KAHN. He would get experience in intensive training "right off the reel" if he were allowed to go to these camps.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; which would assist him also in any association he might have with the National Guard.

Mr. GREENE. I was going to suggest that the break from the rigidity of the regular service which he has had for four years to a little more liberalized spirit of volunteer association might be a good thing before he goes immediately in the regular, ironclad service of the Government.

Gen. SCOTT. I think it would be a good thing for both parties and we would have quite a number of officers available for this purpose, which we have not now.

Mr. KAHN. Have you recommended in express language the changes desired?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put that in the hearing?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. The Secretary of War took this subject up with me this morning.

Mr. TILSON. Referring to these other recommendations, will you prepare suitable amendments to put them into effect?

Gen. SCOTT. I will be glad to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad if you will do that.

Have you completed your statement?

Gen. SCOTT. No. I have something more to say.

Since my last hearing a law has been enacted by Congress increasing the number of cadetships to 1,332. When that law is in full effect four years from now, it is anticipated that it will place about 1,200 cadets at the Academy. This increase, although spread over a period of four years, makes it imperative that the erection of the necessary buildings to meet the increase should be started at the earliest possible date. It will require two years and perhaps more in some cases to complete the large buildings after they are started. This coming year's increase can be handled with the present plant, but further increases in the number of cadets call for material increase of accommodations. The superintendent of the academy in his annual report submits a construction plan calling for an expenditure of approximately \$3,000,000. A board of officers has been appointed to report upon this important matter by December 1.

The growth in size and importance of this institution makes it important in order to properly maintain the dignity of the position of the superintendent that he should have the temporary rank of a general officer whatever his rank may be when detailed to the position. I therefore recommend that the law which now gives him the temporary rank of colonel be changed to give him the temporary rank of brigadier general. The authorized number of cadets at the United States Military Academy at the time of the passage of the law, June 12, 1858 (sec. 1310, R. S.), giving the superintendent the grade of colonel was 282.

I would invite your attention to the lack of any law in this country authorizing the President to restrict the publication of certain information which may be inconsistent with the defense of the country or the preservation of peace therein. We may reasonably anticipate that if the public peace be jeopardized or our relations with some other power become strained, most editors and most press associations will refrain from publishing information concerning our troops and material of war which would be of advantage to a possible enemy of the country. But the desire of the press to supply the public with news will doubtless lead to the publication at such times of much information which may not seem to those publishing to be prejudicial to our interests but which will interfere with plans for the national defense or the preservation of peace within our country.

In all other countries the publication of such information is effectively controlled, by law in some countries, by executive order in others. In this country the proper legislation authorizing such control of publication should be adopted when, as now, the country is at peace. Much information will reach an enemy at the very critical time when hostilities are pending if the enactment of such legislation be postponed until our relations with some country lead to war.

The proper legislation for this purpose has been made the subject of study by the General Staff Corps, by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and by the joint board of Army and Navy officers, and the draft submitted with the hearing has received the approval of these agencies and of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Public resolution No. 11, providing for an increase of the enlisted men of the Army in emergencies, approved March 17, 1916, recognizes the correct principle that the enlisted men now or hereafter authorized by law for other branches not included in the line of the Army should be provided and maintained without impairment of the enlisted strength prescribed for any arm. Next to the last proviso of section 2 of the national-defense act, while it excludes the Philippine Scouts, the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, of the Medical Corps, Signal Corps, and the unassigned recruits, does not exclude the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department from the total enlisted force of the line of the Army. It is believed the failure to except these men was an oversight, and a proviso should be inserted to correct this.

The high wages now being paid telegraph operators in civil life discourages such men from enlisting in the Signal Corps of the Army for the small wages they would get as privates or privates first class. It is believed that if the enlisted men of the Signal Corps were given an opportunity to qualify for extra pay, as are those of the Infantry and Cavalry for marksmanship, and those in the Artillery for gunnery, there would be an inducement for professional improvement on the part of men enlisting in the Signal Corps which is now lacking, and in addition there would be less difficulty in obtaining trained operators from civil life. The Chief Signal Officer of the Army has recommended, and the General Staff concurred in the recommendation, that additional pay to certain enlisted men of the Signal Corps should be granted as follows:

Expert military telegrapher, \$5 per month; first-class telegrapher, \$3 per month; military telegrapher, \$2 per month.

I wish to discuss here a defect in the national-defense law which impresses me, as Chief of Staff of the Army, as being most important in its relation to the national defense. I refer to the section dealing with the General Staff. The main defect in this section, in my judgment, is the small number of General Staff officers provided for the General Staff Corps and the proviso that of this small number not more than one-half can be utilized for duty on the War Department General Staff. The duties assigned to the General Staff Corps in the organic act creating the General Staff are recognized in all armies of the world as being of the very greatest importance. Failure to have these duties adequately performed in time of peace, due to an insufficient personnel or for any other cause, must inevitably, in case of hostilities, lead to the most lamentable results. The duties of the General Staff are well stated in the organic act, as follows:

That the duties of the General Staff Corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and coordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

That the Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President, or of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of The Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps, and shall perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President. Duties now prescribed by statute for the Commanding General of the Army, as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, shall be performed by the Chief of Staff or other officers designated by the President. \* \* \*

These duties may be summarized in a general way as follows:

- (a) To study and report upon matters of military policy.
- (b) The accumulation, classification, and distribution of military information.
- (c) The preparation of war plans and the study of possible theaters of war.
- (d) The preparation of plans for the joint action of the Army and Navy under all possible contingencies.
- (e) The examination of local defense projects and their coordination with general war plans.
- (f) The development of mobilization plans applicable to the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the volunteer forces.
- (g) The development of strategic and tactical doctrine, which at present demands a thorough and systematic study of the war now in progress, as well as an investigation of our own military history.
- (h) The perfection and drill and field-service regulations.
- (i) The preparation of plans for the training of the Army, including the preparation of training orders and maneuver schemes.

(k) Supervision of the tactical and strategic education of officers.  
(l) Perfection of arrangements for the proper organization and equipment of the land forces.

(m) Rendering professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior officers and other superior commanders and acting as their agents in informing and coordinating the action of all the officers who are subject under the terms of the organic act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff.

Actual experience extending over a period of 13 years has shown conclusively that the personnel originally provided in the organic act was not, and the increased personnel provided in the national defense act will not be, able to properly perform the comprehensive duties assigned by law to the General Staff and enumerated above.

The original General Staff consisted of 45 officers, including the general officers. This original personnel was reduced by act of Congress on August 24, 1912, by one general officer and eight captains, or reduced from a total of 45 to a total of 36. This reduction greatly impeded the work of the already meager personnel provided by the organic act. The national defense act increased the total number on the General Staff from 36 to 55, an increase of 10 only over the original number provided by the organic act. The proviso that only one-half of this number can be stationed in Washington means that exclusive of the three general officers, one of which is Chief of Staff, one his assistant, and one Chief of the War College Division, and all of which must be stationed in Washington, only 17 of the remaining number can now be employed on the War Department General Staff.

When the national defense act was in course of preparation I caused the question of the proper number for our General Staff, in the light of our past experience and the progress of the war in Europe, to be studied at the War College. The conclusion arrived at by the War College Division, and concurred in by the entire General Staff, was that for the Army proposed under the national defense act the General Staff should consist of 121 officers if it were to take over the duties of the Inspector General's Department, 93 for duty on the War Department General Staff and 28 for duty with troops. The national defense act as passed by Congress did not merge the Inspector General's Department with the General Staff and gave to the Inspector General's Department 29 officers. The act as it passed the Senate fixed the number of General Staff officers at 92, subtracting from 121 the 29 officers of the Inspector General's Department.

To show that the General Staff recommended absolutely the minimum number that we should have, if it is to perform the fundamental General Staff duties assigned to it by law, I desire to call attention to the number of General Staff officers employed by some of the foreign armies at the outbreak of the war in Europe.

Austria-Hungary had a total of 508 General Staff officers, and this number was supplemented by 249 officers assigned to duty with the General Staff, 71 attached for duty, and 101 line officers detailed on General Staff work, a grand total of 929 officers performing General Staff duty.

Mr. KAHN. How many men were in the Army when the increase was made?

Gen. SCOTT. Three hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, peace strength.

France had 132 general staff officers on its war department general staff and 480 on its general staff on duty with troops. There are attached to the war department general staff 47 officers, and for duty with troops 216, giving a total of 179 general staff officers doing general staff work in the war department and 696 on duty with troops.

Germany has 113 regular general staff officers on its war department general staff and 196 on duty with troops. This number was assisted by the addition of 228 staff officers performing general staff duty, giving a total of 537.

With only 20 General Staff officers, including 3 general officers, on duty on the War Department General Staff, it is manifest that unless we conclude that the general staff of foreign armies as they existed at the outbreak of the war in Europe were unduly excessive in strength, that our General Staff is much too small for the duties it is called upon to perform.

Because of insufficient personnel the General Staff has been unable to undertake some of its most important functions. For example, no historical section can be established, and until this is done the scientific military history of our various wars can not be written. Our lack of a definite military policy was largely due to the fact that we are without such histories, and the country has consequently not learned the lessons to be derived from our experience in war.

The study of the important strategical areas of our own country, including the relation of our railway systems thereto and the military resources of the country, has not been satisfactorily accomplished, due to the insufficient personnel.

For the same reasons we can not properly attend to the work of preparing monographs and maps pertaining to foreign countries, matters which should always be kept up to date. Information which can be obtained in time of peace regarding foreign countries without difficulty can be obtained in time of war with the greatest difficulty, and should we be a participant in the war can frequently be obtained only by success in battle.

We can not utilize to its fullest extent the important information gathered by our military attachés and observers abroad regarding the present war, because we can not assign officers to the exclusive duty of reading and digesting these reports, due to the requirements of the daily routine General Staff work pertaining to the Army, which must be first attended to. This is obviously a very serious matter, as we should be in a position to profit by the experience of the nations now at war while the war is in progress and not put off to future years the study and application of its many valuable lessons to our own Army and country.

While Congress is in session bills affecting the whole military establishment are referred to the Secretary of War and the views of the War Department requested thereon. As these bills as a rule affect the whole Army rather than a single bureau of the War Department, they must be referred to the General Staff for the preparation of report, as this body, being composed of officers of all branches of the service, is the proper agency in the War Department to con-

sider such matters. It will be readily understood by your committees from the nature of the reports received that this very important work requires practically the entire time of two General Staff officers while Congress is in session for the preparation of the reports for consideration by the remainder of the General Staff.

While the main defect, as I have pointed out above, is the lack of sufficient personnel to do the work, there are certain restrictions in the section dealing with the General Staff which are inadvisable, in my opinion, the most important restriction being that which provides that not more than one-half of all the officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall at any time be stationed or assigned or employed upon any duty in or near the District of Columbia. It will be readily understood from what I have said regarding deficiencies of personnel that this restriction should be removed and discretion left to the President as to the number of General Staff officers that will be detailed for duty with troops as well as the number to be continued on duty on the War Department General Staff.

The provision excluding the Chief of Staff from being a member of the board for the selection of General Staff officers, and prohibiting any officer not a member of the General Staff Corps from being detailed on the selection board who shall have been stationed or employed upon any duty in or near the District of Columbia within a year prior to the date of convening of any such board, are also inadvisable restrictions and should be repealed.

The restriction that no officer not a member of the General Staff shall for more than 30 days in any calendar year be attached or employed in the office of the Chief of Staff interferes with such necessary work as translating for the Information Section of the General Staff, the instruction of military attachés and observers in their duties before going abroad, and in the preparation of their reports after they return. It would be in the interests of efficiency if this restriction were also removed.

The abolition of the Mobile Army Division of the General Staff was clearly based on a misconception of the duties performed in that division of the General Staff, as these duties came clearly within the general powers specified in and conferred upon members of the General Staff Corps by the organic act of Congress approved February 14, 1903. The Chief of Staff, in the exercise of the supervising, coordinating, and informing powers conferred upon members of the General Staff Corps by the organic act, and particularly made the duty of the Chief of Staff, must have assistants in the performance of these duties. These assistants were grouped in what was called, when the General Staff was first organized, the First Division, General Staff, and more recently the Mobile Army Division of the General Staff. The chief of this division was the assistant to the Chief of Staff. The duties of the officers in this division consisted largely in the consideration of matters requiring joint action by bureaus of the War Department, which required coordination by the Chief of Staff, or questions relating to the various branches of the service in which policies had to be determined by the Chief of Staff. In all cases the decisions based upon the facts were made by the Assistant Chief of Staff, the Chief of Staff, or the Secretary of War,



depending in whose jurisdiction decision of the subject matter lay. Many of these papers involved in such matters are voluminous, and it would be impossible for the Chief of Staff personally to read through all the papers and determine the merits of cases without assistants to analyze them and present the points for his consideration.

In addition to the above class of cases, the Chief of Staff being charged with the duty of advising the Secretary of War in regard to questions regarding the personnel of the Army, I formerly required one of the officers on duty in the Mobile Army Division to present to me questions affecting the personnel. Details and assignments are executive acts of the Secretary of War of the highest importance, as they pertain to the command of the Army; and the Chief of Staff is especially charged with the duty of informing the Secretary of War as to the qualification of officers, as determined by their efficiency records, with a view to proper selection for such details and assignments. If the offices of Chief of Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery were created in the War Department, as I am recommending later in this hearing, it would be of great assistance to the Chief of Staff in the performance of this important duty, as the question of personnel for these branches would receive the continuous consideration of these offices, as is now the case with the Coast Artillery.

I most earnestly urge that you increase the present total number as recommended by the General Staff last year to 92 and remove the restrictions in section 5, discussed above, especially the restriction requiring that only 50 per cent be permitted for duty on the War Department General Staff, leaving to the discretion of the President the number that will be detailed for duty with troops as well as the number to be continued on duty at the War Department.

In connection with its recommendation regarding the increase in the number of General Staff officers, the War College Division recommended and the remainder of the General Staff concurred in the recommendations that the Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery be provided with a chief for each of these arms, as is now the case with the Coast Artillery.

It is a fundamental military principle that the entire Military Establishment and each of its various components should have a military head (chief) superior in rank to all under his control, who directly supervises and may be held responsible for its training, efficiency of personnel, and other correlated matters. All staff corps and departments as well as the Coast Artillery now have such a chief. The Cavalry, Infantry, and the Field Artillery have not. Correct military principles and consequently military efficiency require that each of these arms should have such a chief, and this chief, while so serving, should have one grade higher rank than any other officer of his arm. This chief should be charged with questions of personnel and with the inspection of his arm and should supervise its training and equipment, and all such chiefs should have the same status. If any arm be given an advantage over another, either in the matter of having a chief or in the matter of the official standing of such chief, unequal consideration and treatment, and unbalanced military development of these arms will naturally result. For the reasons stated, chiefs of Cavalry, Infantry, and Field Artillery

should be provided for those arms as now authorized by law for the Coast Artillery. The increase in these branches of the mobile army given in the national defense act and the developments of modern war emphasize the necessity for this step. There are many questions incident to personnel, organization training, equipment, arms, etc., which demand the direct and constant attention of a single head or chief, assisted by a small group of competent assistants, if we are to maintain these arms on the highest plane of efficiency. These chiefs should not be members of the General Staff Corps, as their duties would be largely administrative, but should be directly responsible to the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War. The creation by Congress of these three offices would relieve the Chief of Staff and his assistant in the War Department from the consideration of many administrative details in connection with these arms which now take up considerable time that should be devoted by them to questions of policy.

The CHAIRMAN. How many military attachés have you now?

Gen. SCOTT. Abroad?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Gen. SCOTT. We have none in Spain just now. I can not tell you the exact number, but we have them in nearly every country.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put the number in the hearings?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. There are now 19 military attachés on duty at foreign capitals and 15 observers with armies of nations at war.

Mr. KAHN. What is the custom or the law in European armies regarding the chief of infantry, chief of cavalry, and chief of field artillery?

Gen. SCOTT. He is usually the inspector of that arm.

Mr. KAHN. They do have a chief of each particular arm of the service?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. And we are entirely lacking in that respect?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; except for the Coast Artillery.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What rank would he hold?

Gen. SCOTT. That of brigadier general, unless that grade is abolished, as I am recommending later in the hearing.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You would have a brigadier general as chief of each one of those arms of the service?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Have you not major generals now who are in command of Infantry and Cavalry?

Gen. SCOTT. No; they are in command of departments or divisions.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You do not want him to actually command troops, but you want him as an inspector?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; that is what his duties would be.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The Chief of Coast Artillery is a major general, is he not?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; he is made especially so by an act of the last Congress.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I understood you to say that all of them should rank the same. If that is true, should they not be made major generals, if the Chief of Coast Artillery is a major general?

Gen. SCOTT. The Chief of Coast Artillery is made so, an especial case, a personal case.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I understood that the main reason for this was that they should all have the same rank.

Gen. SCOTT. They should.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then, why should they not rank as major generals, if the Chief of Coast Artillery has the rank of major general?

Gen. SCOTT. As to the Chief of Coast Artillery, that is, I think, a special case for the present incumbent. I will not be positive about that, but I think that is the case.

I would like now to discuss the detached-service law.

The detached-service law has been in effect now for four years, which has given time to consider its results. In so far as it requires service with troops, the effect has been good, although it has increased the expense of administration with the frequent changes of officers to meet its stringent requirements. It likewise occasions undue expense to the individual, especially so if the officer has a family to take with him, and the majority of our young officers are married men with the responsibility of growing children. The provisions of the national-defense act, constituting the detached officers list of 1,022 officers, will further increase this expense to the Government and to the individual on account of the greater number of officers affected, for the time available for detached service will be materially shortened. The average length of service for detached officers in the Quartermaster Corps is now only two and one-half years when it should be four years. The reason for this comparatively short period of service is that any absence from duty with a company, battery, or troop due to a leave of absence, sickness, court-martial duty away from an officer's station, topographic work, or numerous other short periods of duty to which department and regimental commanders have to detail eligible officers temporarily away from troops, renders an officer ineligible for detached service for any considerable period of time. An officer may be eligible for four years detached duty except for these short periods of absence from actual duty with a company, troop, or battery. When, while on detached service, however, he reaches a period when, due to a single short absence, if it is only for a week, he has not been on duty two years out of the preceding six years he must, under the law, be returned to duty with a troop, battery, or company, either for the period of his former absence or relieved entirely from detached service and another officer detailed in his place. In normal times it is difficult to find officers who are eligible for a full four-year detail and it will be especially difficult during the present reorganization of the Army to do so.

All the legislation on the subject has for its object the prevention of absenteeism in the regular military organizations and of continuing favoritism in the matter of desirable details. While the primary object was a good one, the drastic character of the restrictions makes army administration almost impossible under present conditions. As the whole object is accomplished when officers are held to service for two years out of every six years with the combatant forces of which they legitimately form a part, it would seem that considerable latitude that could be permitted with reference to the kinds of duty that constitute such service without defeating the object sought.

The detached service laws should be simplified in such manner as will do away with a vast amount of doubt, such as now exists, in de-

termining whether an officer should receive credit, or be charged with detached service; therefore, it is recommended that all present detached service laws be amended, and that an act be passed covering the subject such as will permit an officer who has had two years service with the branch of the Regular Army in which he holds permanent commission to remain on detached service for a period of four years unless sooner relieved.

To show you how binding the law is, I will give you two examples: When I was in command on the Texas border there was a filibustering expedition gathering at Las Cruces, N. Mex. I sent an officer up there with instructions to find out what the circumstances were, but the Mexican officers there—the sheriff and other officers are all Mexican people, although they were, I suppose, American citizens, yet they were of Mexican blood—those officers told him that there was nothing of the kind going on there, and he came back and so reported. I knew that there was something going on there, and if I could have had the authority to do it, I would have sent a young officer who lived in that town to visit his mother, and he could then have very easily, without any suspicion to himself, found out the facts. But under the law I would have been obliged to send a troop of Cavalry with him, and if I had sent a troop of Cavalry with him, I would have defeated my object. So I was obliged to let the occasion pass and could not find out about the circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. What became of the expedition?

Gen. SCOTT. It went on. On another occasion at Fort Sam Antonio, there were three young officers who had to be examined for promotion by a board, and the board requested that they be sent out to a terrain about 25 miles away, so that they could go through the exercises and solve military problems before the board, but it would have been necessary to require three troops of Cavalry to go out with the officers to be examined and members of the board, because the law would have required me to send those troops with the officers, as the officers could not be detached from them under the law. Those are only two examples among a great many that are continually coming up which prevent officers from being used for the purposes that you expect them to be used for.

Mr. TILSON. As I understand it, you do not oppose the general principle of the law, but, as a matter of fact, you approve the general principle—

Gen. SCOTT (interposing). If you would change the wording in this way.

Mr. TILSON. It is the restriction upon it that you object to. It is those unnecessary restrictions that you object to?

Gen. SCOTT. I object to having the Army restricted so that we can not use it.

Our experience in the War with Spain brought the War Department face to face with the fact that few officers of the Regular Service had knowledge of the staff problems of subsistence, clothing, equipment, transportation, sanitation, the vast and complicated business of supplying and transporting an army, caring for the health and strength of the men—matters which require previous training and experience. The policy had been followed that the country relied for its main strength upon volunteers who, when called into the service, brought but little of the knowledge and expe-

rience necessary to these important functions. We have 250 officers now with the National Guard. So, having in view the special duties to be performed by Regular officers, not only in connection with their own affairs but with the militia and volunteers, the then Secretary of War (Mr. Root) urgently recommended the substitution of a system of details from the line in place of the, at that time, permanent staff and supply departments so as to provide for the training of as many officers as possible in the variety of experience which would fit them for the duties of the staff and the combined service of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers.

In accordance with these recommendations, the act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States, approved February 2, 1901, provided for the details from the line of the Army to be made in the staff departments and corps of the War Department and no more permanent appointments to be made in those departments. Some changes have since been made so as to provide examinations and give officers advanced rank for detail in the Ordnance Department, but details continue to be made as provided by the original law in The Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, and Quartermaster General's Departments and the Signal Corps except for the Aviation section. The workings of the law have proved satisfactory in every respect, and as the recent mobilization of the militia has shown is a very great improvement over the permanent staff system as it existed during the War with Spain.

I am of the opinion that all the permanent personnel of the Staff Corps, excepting engineers, medical officers, and chaplains, should be transferred to the line. A number of officers equal to those transferred would have to be detailed to perform staff duties. But the total number of officers of the Army would not be increased, and all officers would belong to a common body, and the struggle between the line and staff brought to an end. Thereafter an officer detailed as chief of a bureau or corps of the War Department should be detailed for four years, unless sooner relieved, and upon being relieved would return to that grade and branch in which commissioned, and be not eligible to redetail except in time of war or other national emergency until he shall have served therewith for two years. The law that applies to the Chief of Staff should apply to the chief of every bureau and corps of the War Department.

The sections of the national-defense act which provide for the composition of the various units of the several arms followed the recommendations of the General Staff, except in so far as these sections provide a minimum strength for these units. The enlisted strength of the Army under this act is limited to 175,000 combatant troops after all increments are added. In fixing the authorized enlisted strength of the Army to include the first increment, it was decided until all organizations have minimum peace strength there would be no increase for any unit in excess of the minimum prescribed in the national-defense act and no unit of any branch of the Army would be increased above this minimum at the expense of any other branch.

At the present time, however, we find on account of the necessities of the Ordnance Department, in order to carry out the work required of it, we are going to be obliged to give it its full increment.

Mr. KAHN. Will you be able to do that, under the law?

Gen. SCOTT. We can do it; yes.

Mr. KAHN. You feel confident that that will require no special legislation?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; but we have taken the plan of not increasing the Cavalry or the Infantry over any other branch. The enlisted strength of the Cavalry units and especially the Cavalry troop in the squadron is now less than that needed for efficiency. This can only be properly remedied by legislation which is recommended to provide but on enlisted strength, the maximum, at all times for all Cavalry units. The overhead charges for a Cavalry troop of 70 enlisted men are practically the same as for a troop of 105, both requiring the same number of officers and practically the same non-commissioned officers and barrack accommodations. Some provision should also be made for a training and remount troop in time of active service. This can be done by adding a training detachment to the headquarters troop as now authorized and organizing the training and remount troop in time of actual field service by assigning thereto the training detachment from the headquarters troop and such officers and enlisted men from other troops as necessary to conduct the work. In maintaining Cavalry organizations on the border, it has recently been necessary to send such untrained men and untrained horses directly to regiments neither at all fit for the hard work required. This has been necessary on account of the reduced strength of these organizations at the front. No trained material being available, it was necessary to fill up the organizations with the best obtainable. Such a policy is, however, a makeshift, both expensive and extremely unsatisfactory in its results.

I will say that when I left West Point to join the regiment in which Gen. Custer and his officers had been killed, there were some 30 green officers and 500 green men and 500 green horses, and we were obliged to take the field in the Sioux campaign in a little over one month. They should have been trained before they started out.

I wish to invite the attention of the committee to the inequalities of rank existing in the military and naval services which have been accentuated by recent legislation.

Relative rank between the officers of the Army and Navy is as follows:

General with admiral; lieutenant general with vice admiral; major general with rear admiral; brigadier general with no corresponding grade; colonel with captain; lieutenant colonel with commander; major with lieutenant commander; captain with lieutenant; first lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade); second lieutenant with ensign.

The nine junior rear admirals are authorized to receive the pay and allowances of brigadier generals in the Army.

There is every reason that in the military and naval service of the United States there should be such coordination of rank for duty as will not induce invidious comparisons. In both services, where similar interests are involved, they should be considered alike in the enactment of laws. If a superior grade is created for one service, a similar grade should be created for the other, so that all the officers of one service will be on a footing of official equality with officers holding similar commands in the other service and in the services

of the world. Otherwise embarrassment results when the two branches are brought in contact with each other and with officers of foreign services. If in all those joint matters in which the Army and Navy are concerned, the Navy, by reason of the possession of superior grades is entitled to outrank the Army, it is easy to see that the Army will, perforce, be looked upon as a subordinate branch.

Mr. TILSON. Would you suggest, General, paying the junior half of the major generals the salary of brigadier general and wiping out the grade of brigadier general entirely?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. Under the Navy laws we have four admirals whose rank is the equivalent of that of general, and three vice admirals whose rank is the equivalent of lieutenant general. The total present strength of the Navy is approximately 55,000 men. The strength authorized under the last personnel bill is 77,000 men. The present authorized strength of the Army is 137,214 men, practically double the authorized strength of the Navy. The rank and pay of those performing like duties should be alike in the two services.

Mr. ANTHONY. What pay does an admiral receive—the same as a lieutenant general?

Maj. NOLAN. \$10,000.

Gen. SCOTT. In 1920, when the increments are completed, the total strength will be approximately 208,000 in the Army. A consideration of these figures when it is realized that the highest grade now authorized for the Army is the grade of major general, which corresponds to the grade of rear admiral only, shows that the Army is seriously discriminated against. Congress has wisely given the chief of naval operations and the commanders of the Asiatic, Pacific, and Atlantic Fleets the rank commensurate with their duties and responsibilities, and it is considered by the Secretary of War that Congress should likewise provide rank for the superior officers of the Army commensurate with their duties and responsibilities, as it has done for the Navy.

Mr. KAHN. General, was not the reason for that the fact that the high officers in command of the Navy at the foreign stations frequently are thrown in contact with officers of foreign navies, and of course unless they have such high rank, the officers of the foreign navies would outrank our officers?

Gen. SCOTT. That is true.

Mr. KAHN. Would that condition arise with regard to our Army officers?

Gen. SCOTT. It has arisen in China.

Mr. KAHN. That is about the only place, however.

Gen. SCOTT. Wherever our officers met any foreign officers the same thing would be true.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is the comparative rank of Army and Navy officers fixed by law or is it a matter of custom?

Gen. SCOTT. It is a world custom.

Mr. ANTHONY. Why should we, in this country, follow the custom of some other country in reference to relative rank between the Army and Navy where it only concerns our own Army and Navy?

Gen. SCOTT. The duties which they perform are practically the things that regulate it.

Mr. ANTHONY. What I want to get at is whether this is the result of a law which is now on the statute books.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. The question of relative rank between Army and Navy officers is regulated by law—section 1466, Revised Statutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a law or regulation?

Gen. SCOTT. It is a law. It reads as follows:

Sec. 1466. The relative rank between officers of the Navy, whether on the active or retired list, and officers of the Army, shall be as follows, lineal rank only being considered:

The vice admiral shall rank with the lieutenant general; rear admirals with major generals; commodores with brigadier generals; captains with colonels; commanders with lieutenant colonels; lieutenant colonels with majors; lieutenants with captains; masters with first lieutenants; ensigns with second lieutenants.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has that law been on the statute books?

Gen. SCOTT. Since July 16, 1862.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Do you think your recommendation would add anything to the efficiency of the Army or simply be a matter of satisfaction to the officers of the Army to have this rank?

Gen. SCOTT. I think both.

Mr. QUIN. General, how would it add to the efficiency of the Army?

Gen. SCOTT. When the officers come in contact, say at Vera Cruz or other parts of the world, with the Navy, a great deal of dissatisfaction occurs when a man of recent service is put over the head of a much older officer, and the Army is always below the Navy under all circumstances under existing law.

Mr. KAHN. I believe prior to the enactment of the last naval appropriation bill, the officers in the Navy were given temporary rank in these high grades when they were thrown in contact with officers of foreign Governments. That was the law prior to the last enactment, was it not?

Maj. NOLAN. While in command of the Asiatic, Pacific, and Atlantic Fleets they have that rank.

Mr. KAHN. They had that before.

Maj. NOLAN. Yes; since the act of March 4, 1915.

Mr. KAHN. And now they are given the full rank?

Maj. NOLAN. No; it is still temporary; the Chief of Naval Operations, while holding that position, has the rank of admiral. That is the addition to the number of admirals and is provided in the appropriation bill approved August 29, 1916.

Mr. KAHN. Then it is only temporary rank that they have?

Gen. SCOTT. While they are holding those positions.

Mr. KAHN. Could we in the Army bill provide for similar temporary rank; and that would then place you on an equality?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. FIELDS. That is all you are recommending, General—that it be made a matter of temporary rank?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. There has been no seniority given the War Department, I suppose, by reason of its earlier origin?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. GREENE. There is nothing in the statute which affects that?

Gen. SCOTT. No. Chiefs of all the departments of the Government sit in the Cabinet according to the time the departments were inaugurated.



Mr. GREENE. The reason I refer to that is to ask if that is carried in any sense into any joint meeting between representatives of the Army and Navy Departments.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; invariably.

Mr. GREENE. Seniority being given to the Army?

Gen. SCOTT. Oh, no. I thought you referred to the naval law. The only time which I can think of when the Army goes ahead of the Navy is at the receptions at the White House.

Mr. GREENE. What I am getting at is the point whether the statute can affect the seniority which history has given to the War Department over the Navy Department and whether it is only manifested on ceremonial occasions or whether it is manifested on occasions that may seriously affect the efficiency of both branches of the service.

Gen. SCOTT. The only time that the Army has any primacy over the Navy is on ceremonial occasions.

Mr. WISE. Would it not do just as well to repeal the law, so far as the Navy is concerned?

Gen. SCOTT. I think not.

Mr. KAHN. That would place our country at a disadvantage.

Mr. FIELDS. Yes; in meeting other navies of the world.

Mr. TILSON. Would it not be possible to increase the rank without increasing the pay; increase everybody one grade and yet give them the same pay that they are now receiving; would that be satisfactory?

Gen. SCOTT. No; I think if we do corresponding work and of the same rank as the Navy we should be paid the same as the Navy is paid. I do not see any reason for a discrimination between the two services.

Mr. TILSON. I understand that; but suppose it were impossible to raise the pay and the rank at the same time, and suppose you could raise the rank without raising the pay, then if it were thought best at a later time could not the pay be raised in accordance with the rank?

Gen. SCOTT. I think it would be an improvement.

Mr. KAHN. General, do you know whether in the naval bill they get increased pay for the temporary increase of rank?

Maj. NOLAN. Yes; that is provided.

Mr. TILSON. In the association of a major general and rear admiral, which takes precedence?

Gen. SCOTT. A major general and rear admiral take precedence according to their length of service.

Mr. TILSON. They are equal in rank absolutely under the law, and it would depend upon their length of service?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. It would be the same as in the case of two major generals or two rear admirals?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You mean length of service in that grade?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Is it true that we did not have the rank of admiral until recently?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. MCKENZIE. And that being true, the Army and Navy were on an equality, socially speaking?

Gen. SCOTT. I think the idea of Congress has always been to keep them on an equality in every way.

Mr. McKENZIE. And it was the act of 1916 that created the rank of admiral?

Gen. SCOTT. Acts of March 4, 1915, and August 29, 1916, except the special case of Admiral Dewey.

Mr. KAHN. That legislation was brought about on account of our fleet being thrown in contact with the fleets of foreign countries in Central American waters and also in the waters on the other side.

Mr. McKENZIE. Yes; I remember that was the argument that was made in favor of it; but, frankly, I must confess, General, considering it from the standpoint of the efficiency of the Army, if you were to meet a foreign army with American soldiers I do not think that your rank and the rank of the commander of the enemy army would make very much difference.

Gen. SCOTT. Not on the battle field in that way. What I am talking about is associating together in a common enterprise.

Mr. KAHN. I think there is a very interesting historical incident involving the question of rank in which our own country figured. As I recall, at the surrender of the British at Yorktown Cornwallis sent a major, who undertook to communicate with Gen. Washington about the terms of surrender, but Washington sent back a major to represent the American forces, and was not personally present at the surrender. That is my recollection of the incident.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. General, referring to these recommendations and suggestions you have read to the committee this morning, are they the result of your study and experience?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. The majority of them are also recommendations of the General Staff, approved by the Secretary of War.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Have you any information that you can give the committee, in case your suggestions should be adopted, as to the approximate cost to the Government, in addition to the cost we are already incurring, as provided for in the bill of last year?

Gen. SCOTT. I can get it for you, and put it in the hearings.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Why is it that these suggestions were not studied out and made to the committee last year? Is that because of the experience you have had since that time?

Gen. SCOTT. This last one was made last year in part—that is, the Secretary of War wrote to the chairman of the House and Senate committees asking that the grade of brigadier general be abolished.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Did you say that the major portion of these suggestions were made to the committee last year?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; a portion of them were.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. And that they went into the hearings?

Gen. SCOTT. No; I do not know that they were in the hearings. They were sent by letters from the Secretary of War.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. One of the recommendations, which you say has had a considerable effect upon the efficiency of the General Staff, was the provision in the national-defense act specifically providing that only one-half of the General Staff shall be stationed at Washington, and you referred to these other general limitations. Now, where did those suggestions embodied in the act come from or how did they come to be in there?

Gen. SCOTT. So far as I know they appeared in conference only. They were not discussed by Congress.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. They were not incorporated at the suggestion of the War Department?

Gen. SCOTT. No; they first appeared in conference.

Mr. KAHN. They first appeared in conference.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are you at liberty to tell us what was the argument for those limitations?

Gen. SCOTT. I can not conceive of any.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. They did not have any origin in your department at all?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. GREENE. General, some time ago, as I understand it, that part of the national-defense act relating to the General Staff was construed by the Judge Advocate General to redistribute some of the powers of administration of the Army through different bureaus, instead of tending to concentrate them, as it was thought at one time to be desirable.

Gen. SCOTT. The Judge Advocate General made a construction of it.

Mr. GREENE. And I understand that following that the Secretary of War issued an order in which he undertook to reassemble those administrative powers in the War Department—

Gen. SCOTT (interposing). No; the Judge Advocate General made an interpretation of that bill, as he does upon other bills. After he makes such an interpretation, it is either approved or disapproved by the Secretary of War.

Mr. GREENE. Yes.

Gen. SCOTT. And the Secretary of War considered the brief—which I gave him myself—and he considered that of the Judge Advocate General, and—being a lawyer himself—he took his own interpretation, which was adverse to that of the Judge Advocate General.

Mr. GREENE. So he never approved of it?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. GREENE. And the administration of the department, therefore, now proceeds along lines practically identical with those followed before the national-defense act undertook to change it or before we considered making any change?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes—that is, with reference to the duties of the Chief of Staff. The personnel officer was taken out of the General Staff. That was the only change made.

Mr. GREENE. I thought there was, in a general sense, some effect upon the distribution of the powers of administration. In other words, to use an old phrase, it was made more bureaucratic than it was thought desirable.

Gen. SCOTT. The law as now construed took the duties of that officer out of the Office of the Chief of Staff and put them in the Adjutant General's Department.

Mr. GREENE. It was a reversion to the old bureaucracy?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. Not the law itself, but the interpretation of it by the Judge Advocate General.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you completed your statement?

Gen. SCOTT. No; I have something more here.

The act of March 4, 1915, provided the grade of admiral for the commander in chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, the commander in chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and the commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet. The second in command of these fleets was given the rank of vice admiral. These grades correspond to the grades of general and lieutenant general in our service. The duties of a fleet commander may properly be compared to those of the commander of a tactical division, of a department, of the commander of the land forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone. These officers of the Navy are given this rank only during the performance of duty and then return to the lower grade of rear admiral, of which there are 24 on the active list of the Navy. The Navy has no grade corresponding to that of brigadier general in our service, which grade has also disappeared from nearly all the armies of the world. The chiefs of bureau of the Navy Department are thus superior to all bureau chiefs of the War Department, except the three who received the favor of special laws giving them increased rank. The result is that most bureau chiefs of the War Department and all brigadier generals of the line are junior in grade to officers of the Navy performing corresponding duty. An adjustment by Congress of these differences and distinctions and doing away with the grade of brigadier general would materially benefit the efficiency of the military service.

The naval appropriation act for the current fiscal year, approved August 29, 1916, wisely provides for a Chief of Naval Operations, who, under the terms of the act, shall have the rank and title of admiral, to take rank next after the Admiral of the Navy (Admiral Dewey). The Chief of Naval Operations, under the new naval law, has duties corresponding to those of the Chief of Staff of the Army, and he is given two grades of rank above the Chief of Staff of the Army.

In this connection attention is invited to the following provision in the same act:

That officers of the Marine Corps with the rank of colonel who shall have served faithfully for 45 years on the active list shall, when retired, have the rank of brigadier general; and such officers who shall hereafter be retired at the age of 64 years, before having served 45 years but who shall have served faithfully on the active list until retired, shall, on the completion of 40 years from their entry in the Naval Service, have the rank of brigadier general.

A similar provision for officers of the Regular Army would be very appropriate, otherwise the Army becomes the object of comparison with what may seem to be the more favored branch by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Who would command a brigade if you abolished the grade of brigadier general?

Gen. SCOTT. A major general.

Mr. GREENE. Why is that to be—the substitution of a man of higher grade?

Gen. SCOTT. Simply because when they come in contact with naval officers or with officers of the foreign service they must always take an inferior place.

Mr. GREENE. But what particular effect would that have upon the character of his control of his unit?

Gen. SCOTT. All that we do is to change his name.

Mr. GREENE. And, of course, in this case, following the true American policy, it will also change the pay.

Gen. SCOTT. You take a man, for instance, in a foreign army, and he is promoted from colonel to major general instead of being promoted from colonel to brigadier general. That grade is wiped out here, very much as the grade of commodore in the Navy was wiped out.

Mr. GREENE. But that similarity in name does not mean a similarity of pay. If you take the name of our officer and put it alongside the name of the officer in the foreign service, it does not by any means imply that there is a similarity in the pay.

Gen. SCOTT. No; not in the least.

Based on the experience gained in the recent mobilization of the National Guard and its concentration on our southern frontier, together with its service there to date, I desire to discuss briefly two phases of the law—that involved in section 92 prescribing the period of training for that force, and that involved in section 79 creating reserve battalions for recruit training and embodying the principle of compulsory service in time of war.

Section 92 reads as follows:

*SEC. 92. Training of the National Guard.*—Each company, troop, battery, and detachment in the National Guard shall assemble for drill and instruction, including indoor target practice, not less than 48 times each year, and shall, in addition thereto, participate in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, at least 15 days in training each year, including target practice, unless such company, troop, battery, or detachment shall have been excused from participation in any part thereof by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That credit for an assembly for drill or for indoor target practice shall not be given unless the number of officers and enlisted men present for duty at such assembly shall equal or exceed a minimum to be prescribed by the President, nor unless the period of actual military duty and instruction participated in by each officer and enlisted man at each such assembly at which he shall be credited as having been present shall be of at least one and one-half hours' duration and the character of training such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

An analysis of the section above quoted shows that the armory training required by it amounts to 72 hours annually. Assuming that the total 15 days for field training are employed in training at the rate of 8 hours per day, the field training will amount to 120 hours, or a total training under the law of 192 hours, or approximately a month's training of 8 hours a day annually. Under the law relating to the militia which preceded the present act—the Dick bill—the total training obtainable in hours was 132. The difference between the two laws in regard to the training obtainable is the difference between 132 and 192 hours, or 60 hours; that is, the amount of training that can be given in 8 days' training of 8 hours per day.

In view of the numerous and thorough hearings that were held by your committee last year on the subject of a citizens' force to supplement the Regular Army, I assume it to be the final judgment of Congress that the time given to the National Guard for training in the bill probably approximates the greatest amount that can be exacted for such a force under a system of voluntary enlistment, rather than that it expresses the belief on the part of your committee or Congress that the amount given is in any respect adequate as a preparation for war.

When the question of the amount and value of the training given to the National Guard is discussed, any criticism of the amount of training that can be given under the law is frequently construed as a criticism of the personnel of that force.

It is very difficult, in discussing this subject, to make clear the distinction between the individuals which composed the force and the militia system as a national policy. In the excellent spirit that imbues the majority of the members of this force as individuals the willingness and desire to learn the duties of the soldier and the personal sacrifices made by many in order to do so are displayed—the very best qualities existing in our American citizenship—and mark the members of the force as citizens who are willing to make some sacrifice in an endeavor to fit themselves for service in case of war. Because of the difficulty of differentiating men from the system, many fall into the error of praising the system when they mean the individuals that compose the force, and others condemn the men when they really mean the system. While it would be difficult, perhaps, to praise the spirit of the officers and men too highly, the experience of a century demonstrates that it is difficult to criticize too severely the system which commits the Nation to reliance, in war, on untrained, undisciplined troops.

The Inspector General's Department has recently completed a field inspection of the Organized Militia on the border, the aggregate enlisted strength of the organizations inspected totaling 128,517, the force inspected consisting of 98 regiments and 5 separate battalions of Infantry; 3 regiments, 12 squadrons, and 24 troops of Cavalry; 6 regiments, 9 battalions, and 15 batteries of Field Artillery; 3 battalions and 10 companies of Engineers; 4 battalions and 16 companies of Signal Corps troops; 24 ambulance companies; and 36 field hospitals.

The following statistical data has been compiled from the reports of the various inspectors:

Effective strength present.....	119, 874
Noneffective strength present.....	3, 210
Number carried on rolls not present.....	5, 424
Number present who have a marksmanship rating of first-class or better, secured before the call.....	19, 202
Number present who have fired and secured a rating of less than first class before the call.....	14, 802
Number present who have not fired before the call.....	56, 813
Number with less than 3 months' service.....	20, 964
Number with 3 or more months' and less than 1 year's service.....	21, 610
Number with 1 or more years and less than 3 years' service.....	34, 976
Number with 3 or more years' service.....	19, 601
Number of men on rolls at call who did not respond.....	7, 258
Number of men enlisted under the call with prior service.....	13, 440
Number of men enlisted under the call without prior service.....	60, 299
Number serving as Organized Militia who have not taken the oath required by the act of June 3, 1916.....	21, 884
Number that have subscribed to oath under the act of June 3, 1916....	107, 706
Enlisted men transferred to organizations from other organizations after receipt of call.....	7, 435
Number found physically disqualified on muster in.....	23, 721
Number of enlisted men apparently under 18 years of age.....	678
Number who have not attended a previous encampment or period of field service.....	71, 505
Number at date of inspection who were present sick in hospital.....	1, 816
Number at date of inspection who were present sick in quarters.....	1, 887
Aggregate number of different enlisted men present.....	133, 505

From a careful analysis of the above figures the following deductions are made

1. The extent to which the National Guard and the Organized Militia responded to the call and passed into the Federal service may be arrived at in an indirect way through a consideration of the number of men on the rolls of the organizations at the date of call in connection with the number of men reported as having been transferred to or enlisted in the organizations included in the call after the call was issued.

Seven thousand four hundred and thirty-five men were thus transferred from other organizations, 60,299 men without former service, and 13,440 men with former service were enlisted after the call.

The aggregate of these three classes is 81,174 enlisted men, or 63 per cent of the total number reported upon—128,517—the remaining 47,343, or 37 per cent, representing the National or Organized Militia element on the rolls of the organizations in question at the date of the call.

Mr. CRAGO. General, why should you not add to that 47,000 those that went from other organizations—that is, those who went from one organization to another—and include them in the figures representing the members of the National Guard who did respond?

Gen. SCOTT. We do.

Mr. CRAGO. You do not in those totals.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, I do.

Mr. CRAGO. But you do not put them in the class you have there showing how many members of the National Guard responded to this call making up 37 per cent.

Gen. SCOTT. I did not make these figures up.

Maj. NOLAN. These are the numbers on the rolls of those particular organizations.

Mr. CRAGO. For instance, if a man living in New York State was a member of an organization in Pennsylvania, and, instead of going into a Pennsylvania regiment, he went into a New York regiment, his enlistment should be added also to the number of men who responded to the call.

The CHAIRMAN. He ought to be put in the 37 per cent class.

Gen. SCOTT. I do not know about that. He would be included in the 13,440 who had prior service in the guard.

Mr. TILSON. Is it not a fact that the percentage was low simply because you asked that the peace strength of the organizations should be immediately recruited up to war strength? They threw open the doors and in-rushed the recruits at the invitation of the War Department, and that made the percentage of recruits very high. Because recruiting was easy, they immediately recruited up approximately to war strength.

Mr. CRAGO. The 23,000 men rejected as unfit were men who went to the mobilization camps, but they had never been in the Organized Militia.

Maj. NOLAN. They are men who were in the Organized Militia, as explained in the next paragraph of the hearing, and are part of the 95,000 enlisted men who were on the rolls of these organizations at date of call.

Mr. CRAGO. They were taken to the camps and were hurriedly taken into the companies. They were recruits taken at the mobiliza-

tion camps, and were rejected, but they were not men who had really been doing service in the National Guard.

Mr. KAHN. I understand that these were men who had been in the National Guard, but who were rejected on account of physical disability.

Mr. CRAGO. They counted every man as having been in the National Guard who went to the mobilization camps with the organizations.

Gen. SCOTT. This is not differentiated.

Mr. CRAGO. You have to count them as members of the National Guard because they were members of the organization, but they were merely recruits with two or three days' service.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you think it is quite fair to add the percentage of men in the National Guard who have not had target practice because they were in a body which was newly organized and had not had time to organize under the national defense act and perfect themselves?

Gen. SCOTT. It was organized under the Dick bill, though.

Mr. ANTHONY. We are speaking about the National Guard as contemplated by this committee.

Gen. SCOTT. They were practically organized under the Dick bill.

Mr. ANTHONY. Would it not be much more nearly fair to criticize the effectiveness of the National Guard after it has had a period of a year or two to perfect itself under the new law before you decide upon the success or failure of the new law?

Gen. SCOTT. We are just giving you what our figures show and it is for you to judge of that matter yourselves.

Mr. ANTHONY. But the percentages you deduct ought to be explained, because they are of a newly organized body that has had no opportunity to take advantage of the bill.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes: we have tried for 10 years to build them up under the Dick bill.

Mr. ANTHONY. I am speaking of the reorganization bill.

Mr. CRAGO. A year before this call was issued the States of New York and Pennsylvania alone would have furnished more than 19,000 men qualified as marksmen.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I would like to ask you a question in regard to the statement about the number of men reported as not having fired a shot. I presume to be entirely fair about that, that means never fired a shot from a service rifle.

Gen. SCOTT. Of course. Nobody knows what they have done at any other time.

Mr. MCKENZIE. It seems wholly incredible to me that you can find 56,000 Americans who had never fired a shot.

Gen. SCOTT. That is not the meaning. The meaning is that they have had no target practice in the service.

Mr. TILSON. May I ask you this practical question? If you had been intending to use the National Guard regiments for actual service, would it not have been better to have taken them just as they were rather than to fill up their ranks with recruits at a moment's notice? If there had been any intention of using these regiments as a fighting force within a few months, would it not have been far better to have taken the regiments just as they were at peace strength rather than to fill them up with raw recruits?



Gen. SCOTT. Some of the regiments were not filled even to their minimum strength.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; but even a company below its minimum strength would be more effective if you were going immediately into a fight than to have a war strength company that knew nothing.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. CRAGO. If they were not at their minimum they should have been disbanded by the War Department because they were inspected each year by an officer of the Army.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. Manifestly the body of guardsmen contemplated by the national-defense act of June 3, was not in existence when the call came, was it?

Gen. SCOTT. There were a certain number of men reported—

Mr. GREENE (interposing). I am asking whether the body of troops contemplated by the plan of organization laid down in the act of June 3 was in existence when the call came for the National Guard?

Gen. SCOTT. Not the full number of troops; no.

Mr. GREENE. Was the organization in existence?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; there was an organization in existence.

Mr. GREENE. Was the organization contemplated by the terms of the national-defense act in existence?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. GREENE. Was the organization of the Regular Army contemplated by the terms of the act of June 3 completely in existence?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. GREENE. So that neither branch of the service, then, as contemplated by that act, should be held accountable for that part which had to go out and do the best it could under the circumstances?

Gen. SCOTT. They had not been organized and they had not had time.

Mr. GREENE. In other words, what did go out must stand the consequences for its own situation, and not have those consequences charged to something not yet in existence; neither branch of the service, the Regular Army nor the National Guard as contemplated by the act, was in existence when ordered to the border.

Gen. SCOTT. That is true.

Mr. FIELDS. Right in that connection, what advantage has the National Guard under the act of June 3, 1916, over the advantages extended to it under the Dick bill?

Mr. GORDON. According to the judgment of this committee it has a great many advantages.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The statement you make there seems to imply something of a criticism of the result of the operation of this law for the year. The Regular Army had a problem confronting it and the Government endeavored in every way possible to recruit that Army up to the number of men required to meet the situation. You have obtained about 15,000 men after one year's operation. The report of the Secretary shows less than 1,300, but the report of The Adjutant General shows something like 15,000.

Gen. SCOTT. If you will let me continue this statement I think I will answer a good many of your questions in the course of it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. All right.

Gen. SCOTT. The records of the Militia Bureau show that at the date of the call approximately 95,000 enlisted men were on the rolls of the organizations now under consideration. Forty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven, therefore, represents the number of members of the Organized Militia whose names disappeared from the rolls during the transition from State service to the Federal service. This disappearance is explained in part as follows: Twenty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-one enlisted men were found physically disqualified and discharged, and 7,258 enlisted men failed to respond to the call. These two classes combined account for 30,979 enlisted men. Deducting this number from the number stated as having disappeared from the rolls during the transition period, there still remain 16,678 men to be accounted for—a number nearly equal to the strength of an Infantry division. The absence of these men may be accounted for in several ways. The numbers reported as having failed to respond to the call or as having been discharged for physical disability on muster in may have been inadvertently understated. It is known that many discharges from the National Guard were issued by governors of States or State officials in the interval between the date of the call and the actual date of muster in, but the number so discharged can not now be ascertained with any certainty. Undoubtedly some members of the National Guard or Organized Militia on the rolls at the date of call were discharged by the Federal authorities after muster in and before the date of inspection on account of dependency or for some other reason. The reasons for such separations from the service, and whether the discharges issued by State officials were valid or not, need not be dwelt upon, as these matters are of little concern now compared to the importance of the evidence which the figures afford as to the dependability of the National Guard in a national emergency requiring its employment as a Federal force.

The number of enlisted men under the call without prior service gives an idea of the state of training of the commands inspected, but a more correct conception will be gained if to this number there be added the number of men with less than three months' Organized Militia service at the date of call. The sum of these two is 81,263 enlisted men, which is 63 per cent of the total number, the other 37 per cent representing a partially trained Organized Militia element. Some values must attach to the partial training obtained in the National Guard, but the disposition is to overrate its value.

The state of training in marksmanship for troops armed with the rifle is shown by the numbers giving classifications above or below a rating of first class, and the number which are reported as never having fired. Of a total of 90,817 included in the report, only 21 per cent are rated as first class or better, first class being a standard which is barely tolerable. Sixteen per cent can be rated as indifferent shots, and 63 per cent are rated as being entirely untrained. Combining the latter two classes, the untrained and partially trained element in marksmanship will be represented by 79 per cent and the trained element by 21 per cent. It is thus seen that as far as the inspection has proceeded, including as it does organizations having a total strength of 128,517 enlisted men, 63 per cent of this strength is a raw, untrained element, and 37 per cent represents the partially trained Organized Militia or National Guard element, the

untrained element predominating in the ratio indicated by the two percentages stated. Probably these percentages may be taken as establishing rules which might be safely applied to the entire National Guard in the Federal service, about 150,000 men.

The sick report of the National Guard in the Federal service, 2.8 per cent, as shown by the inspection reports, is the most favorable showing made by these troops and is a great advance over conditions existing in this respect in the mobilization camps in 1898. The health conditions speak well for the work of the sanitary inspectors of the Army, who supervised the sanitary arrangements for the various camps, and for the medical officers and battalion commanders of the Militia, who on the whole efficiently cooperated in seeing that instructions in this important matter were carried out.

The great loss in effective strength at a critical time, amounting to about 50 per cent of the original strength, although compensated for in part by the transfer and enlistment of men credited with militia service, seems enough to condemn the system created by the old militia law as an effective means of making the Organized Militia a dependable force for war service.

The operation of the law of June 3, 1916, with the somewhat more rigid exactions and requirements which, under its terms, the Federal Government may now impose, might be expected in time to produce some improvement. But the very exactions and requirements which are necessary for the attainment of efficiency will undoubtedly tend to produce a distaste for service in the National Guard among the classes of young men who have hitherto joined it for social reasons or for the sake of the recreation which the service afforded them. Already evidence of pronounced reluctance to serve is seen in the report that 21,884 members of the Organized Militia now in Federal service have failed to take the oath called for under the new defense act, these men being held to service under the Dick law.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. How many have refused to take the oath?

Gen. SCOTT. Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Mr. KAHN. What was the last day they had to take the oath?

Gen. SCOTT. I think it was the 18th of November.

Mr. KAHN. Will you please put the date in the hearings?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. Those not in Federal service until November 30; those in Federal service one month from time of muster out; where States have applied this has been extended until December 31.

Mr. KAHN. Will you also please put in the hearings the date when those figures were compiled?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. The inspections commenced July 27, and the last report received and included is dated October 19.

Mr. ANTHONY. General, I would like to ask your opinion about this matter. Would not the kind of service to which the National Guard has been subjected, continuous service on the border without active duty in war, tend to destroy any body of citizen soldiery; that is, men who have civilian occupations?

Gen. SCOTT. Undoubtedly, those men consider—I have heard a number of them say so—that they are making sacrifices for the country that men of their surroundings should not be required to make.

Mr. ANTHONY. And being held in continuous service as they have been would undoubtedly tend to disintegrate the service where they have civilian connections?

Gen. SCOTT. It is doing so.

Mr. OLNEY. Would you substitute any other system as a second line of defense instead of the National Guard?

Gen. SCOTT. I am making some recommendations here about that.

Many complaints, unfounded, I believe, have been made that members of the Organized Militia have been induced to take the new oath through deception or coercion. Further evidence of reluctance to serve in the National Guard is afforded by the large number of applications for discharge from the Federal service, the considerable number of resignations of officers—about 450—and the great difficulty in obtaining recruits for the National Guard in the Federal service. An active recruiting campaign carried on all over the United States during a period of four months, from July 1 to October 31, produced about 15,000 recruits—a number insufficient to fill vacancies caused by discharge and casualties occurring during the same period.

It is, in my judgment, a cause for very sober consideration on the part of every citizen when the fact is fully understood that the units of the National Guard in the Federal service and the Regular Army have not been recruited to war strength in the crisis which we have just passed through.

Mr. KAHN. Could you put in the hearings what percentage of National Guardsmen applied for discharge after they got into the Federal service?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. KAHN. Why not?

Gen. SCOTT. A great many such applications have been disapproved by their colonels and other commanders.

Mr. KAHN. And never reached the War Department?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. We have no means of finding that out.

Mr. TILSON. General, do you not think that was a rather demoralizing order; permitting men to be discharged on account of dependent relatives? Would not that demoralize any military force, to throw open a door like that?

Gen. SCOTT. That was an order from the Secretary of War, which I would not feel competent to discuss.

Mr. TILSON. I was asking your opinion as a military man. The Secretary of War is a civilian.

Mr. CRAGO. The Secretary of War stated yesterday that the officers of the Army were at perfect liberty to give us any information and give their own opinions on anything, General.

Gen. SCOTT. I would not feel qualified to criticize his orders. It is a little different from a military policy.

Mr. TILSON. You were criticizing the number of discharges from the Army, whereas this order authorizing discharges for dependent relatives was a breeder of such applications, and practically a request for them to make requests for discharge; that is, any man who happened to be slightly dissatisfied.

Gen. SCOTT. The pressure was very strong from Members of Congress to bring it about.

Mr. TILSON. They stopped it after they gave a certain sum for distribution among such families.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. Then they withdrew the order?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. When the Secretary of War issues an order, does he issue it without consulting the military officials?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. KAHN. So that any order that he made regarding the discharge from the service on account of dependent relatives was made after consultation and upon the advice of his military officers?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. I would like to ask one question to be sure I have the matter clear in my own mind. The table you have given us here, stating the number of men discharged from the National Guard, includes all of the members of the National Guard discharged under that order of the Secretary of War, and for every other purpose, up to the date of that inspection, does it not?

Gen. SCOTT. No; the only number given in the table includes those discharged as physically disqualified alone—23,721.

Mr. GREENE. General, you have just stated, as I recall, that in the period from July 1 to October 31—

Gen. SCOTT. This was during the summer. I do not remember the date upon which this inspection was completed.

Mr. GREENE. I am speaking of the attempt to get recruits. In that period of time you succeeded in getting 15,000 recruits?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; in four months, from July 1 to October 31.

Mr. GREENE. You succeeded only in getting 15,000 recruits and you cite that now as evidence that National Guard service is not attractive, to put it mildly.

Gen. SCOTT. Recruiting for the National Guard almost stopped, and the expense was very great. I think it amounted to about \$40 per man just to get him on the rolls.

Mr. GREENE. This is the National Guard recruiting we are now talking about.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; \$40 per man to get hold of him, and not including the expense of transporting or clothing him, or anything of that kind.

Mr. GREENE. Your statement does not show, however, or bring to attention the fact that this period in which recruiting was so slack was after the young volunteer knew that his service was to be simply monotonous police duty on the border and not to have any of the inspiration of a hostile invasion of a country, or anything of that sort.

Gen. SCOTT. It was his duty to take the President's order that it was considered necessary to protect the border.

Mr. GREENE. Yes; I understand that, and that is the way it reads in print; but I am talking about the real situation.

Gen. SCOTT. A soldier must take the President's orders literally.

Mr. TILSON. As a matter of fact, was not recruiting very good at first? During the time they thought there was to be active service was not recruiting very rapid in the National Guard regiments?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; they were green recruits.

Mr. TILSON. And as soon as they discovered it was to be inactive duty or police duty, then recruiting dropped off to practically nothing?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; still the situation remains there and we have got to protect that border.

Mr. TILSON. Oh, yes; that is the way the men who are at the head and who are responsible for things look at it.

Gen. SCOTT. It is a national necessity.

Mr. TILSON. I understand that; but the men who do the volunteering do not look at it in just that way, or their friends at the border did not look at it in just that way.

Gen. SCOTT. We can not rely for national defense on what different men think. That is the weakness of the volunteer system, and applies both to the Regular Army and National Guard.

Mr. TILSON. Of course, that would be unsafe reliance, but nevertheless it affected volunteering.

Mr. McKENZIE. General, in your judgment, if the troops had crossed the Rio Grande and gone on down into Mexico, do you think that recruiting would have increased rather than decreased? What is your judgment about that?

Gen. SCOTT. It would probably have increased.

Mr. McKENZIE. Then do you think it is a fair criticism of recruiting in the National Guard when you take into consideration the circumstances that every American boy realized that he was to stop at the north bank of the Rio Grande River and simply stand around there and do picket duty or something of that sort in time of peace? Is it any criticism of the National Guard that recruiting did fall off under such circumstances?

Gen. SCOTT. Not of the personnel; no. I especially asked you to consider the fact that we fully admire the sacrifices these men have been willing to make. We are talking now entirely about the system upon which reliance for our safety must depend.

Mr. GREENE. General, just one more question which the chairman has permitted me to ask: A little further back in your statistical comparison with reference to the great percentage of enrolled or enlisted National Guards men at the time of the call who declined to respond to the call you cited that as one of the arguments showing the weakness of the National Guard system. Now, is it fair to cite figures of an imperfect organization existing before the call and charge that as the probable effect of the system contemplated by the national-defense act when, as a matter of fact, the very first essential of the National Guard system under the national-defense act is that no man shall be a member of it until he has sworn to obey the Federal command, so that the number of men who declined to respond to the call under those circumstances under the new law would be practically nil, because they would not be members in the first place.

Gen. SCOTT. I said nothing to indicate that the circumstances will be better under this law than under the old one. The national-defense act adds only 60 hours' annual training over what the guard had under the Dick bill, an amount utterly inadequate to make a dependable force for war purposes.

Mr. GREENE. Then you say that we would have a percentage of desertions under the new national-defense act that would be equivalent to what there was under the Dick law or, rather, the equivalent of the declinations to serve under that law? That is what your answer translates itself into.

Gen. SCOTT. You will have to put your own interpretation upon that.

Mr. HULL. Did not this committee itself criticize this system that you are criticizing by redrafting a new law?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. HULL. We knew the system was weak, so why criticize it? Why try to convince us or the public that it is weak?

Gen. SCOTT. Because I believe it is weak.

Mr. HULL. The system has never been tried.

Gen. SCOTT. There is no reason in the mind of any military person to think that it will become appreciably better, as you have added only 60 hours' training over what could be given under the old law.

Mr. KAHN. General, while you were on the border—or have you been down on the border?

Gen. SCOTT. No; I have not since the mobilization.

Now, to complete my answer to Mr. Hull's question, assuming that the total 15 days for field training are employed in training at the rate of 8 hours per day, the field training will amount to 120 hours, or a total training under the law of 192 hours, or approximately a month's training of 8 hours a day annually. Now, there is no soldier that I know of who considers that a month's training in a year will make an efficient soldier. But, in view of the numerous and thorough hearings that were held by your committee last year on the subject of a citizen's force to supplement the Regular Army, I assume it to be the final judgment of Congress that the time given to the National Guard for training in the bill probably approximates the greatest amount that can be exacted from the National Guard.

Mr. TILSON. Do you believe that a citizen soldiery will take any more than that?

Gen. SCOTT. I think they should have more. I will answer all of those questions if you will allow me to proceed. A good many of those questions will be answered in this statement, I think.

Mr. TILSON. I do not wish it to be taken for granted that I believe that the present National Guard system is the correct military system for this country. I was only calling attention to the unfair percentages, as it seems to me, that have been presented by the inspectors of the National Guard organizations.

(Thereupon, at 1 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock a. m.)

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
*December 21, 1916.*

The committee this day met, Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman). presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HUGH M. SCOTT, CHIEF GENERAL STAFF  
CORPS—Continued.**

The CHAIRMAN. General, when we adjourned yesterday I believe you had not finished reading your statement, and you may now proceed with it.

Gen. SCOTT. Very well.

The number of units in both organizations are relatively small and the total number of men needed to recruit them to war strength certainly not great—almost negligible in fact, when considered in relation to the total male population in the United States of military age—that is, men between 18 and 45 years. Many of the elements which favor recruiting under a volunteer system in this country existed at the time of the call for mobilization of the militia. Among others may be enumerated:

(a) The wave of agitation for preparedness that has swept over the country, due largely to the lessons of the European war.

(b) The public press of the country generally, regardless of party, had given liberal space in the news and editorial columns in favor of military preparation for months previous to the call.

(c) Preparedness parades in which thousands had participated had recently been held in many of the principal cities in the country.

(d) Congress had but recently, in response to public sentiment, passed a new national-defense act which will ultimately almost double the size of our small Regular Army and almost quadruple the size of the Organized Militia.

These facts are mentioned to show that public interest in the Army and Navy, and the national defense generally, had been aroused to a comparatively high degree; yet, in what is considered by the Government a grave emergency, the National Guard is mobilized for service on the southern frontier to protect the lives of American men, women, and children, recruiting is found so difficult that some of its organizations have been raised with great difficulty to even minimum peace strength; likewise the units of the Regular Army have not been recruited to the minimum peace strength authorized in the new national-defense act. Anyone at all familiar with the effort made to recruit the units of both the Regular Army and the Organized Militia will understand the failure to obtain recruits is not due to defective methods of recruiting. It can be stated, I think, without fear of contradiction, that there are very few young men in the country to-day who do not know that there is a demand for their services both in the Organized Militia now on the border or in the units of the Regular Army now on the border or in Mexico.

In view of the above facts it would be, indeed, an exceedingly shallow thinker who would attach much blame to the personnel of either the Regular Army or the Organized Militia for failure to recruit to war strength. The failure should make the whole people realize that the volunteer system does not and probably will not give us either the men we need for training in peace or for service in war.

I wish here to refer to the question of the very widespread, almost universal misconception in this country of the time it takes to discipline and train the individual soldier and the organization of which he is an element, as I believe this misconception is the foundation of all our trouble. I realize that until this misconception is replaced by a correct conception of the question on the part of the people that the executive and legislative branches of the Government can do but little toward effecting a real solution of our military problem.

To men trained in the military service, this misconception is very difficult to understand as they well know, especially if they have had any experience in war or have any knowledge of military history,



that only disciplined soldiers, other things being equal, can win battles when opposed to disciplined soldiers.

In the belief that soldiers can be quickly disciplined and trained and armies improvised, we not only run counter to the consensus of military opinion and practice of all the other great nations of the world, but we run counter to our own experience as a Nation in war as well. The time required for the training of armies depends largely on the presence or absence of trained officers and noncommissioned officers. If there be a corps of trained officers and noncommissioned officers and a tested organization of higher units with trained leaders and staff officers, the problem of training is largely limited to the training of the private soldier. This has been satisfactorily accomplished in Europe as is being demonstrated in the present war by giving the soldiers in time of peace two years of intensive training with the colors and additional training of approximately two months in the reserve.

If we are to defeat the highly trained and splendidly disciplined armies of our possible enemies, our forces when called upon for battle should have training and discipline at least equal to that of our opponent. While we have splendid material for soldiers, for us to claim that the average American youth can be trained and disciplined in less time than the average English, French, German, or Japanese youth, argues a decided lack of understanding on the part of our people of the progress and character of the English, French, German, or Japanese people. All that we can hope for and confidently claim is that, given equal intensive training as to time, under equally favorable conditions as to officers and noncommissioned officers for instructors and leaders, our soldiers will be prepared to assure in war the success of our armies.

Under their systems of intensive training other nations require of each soldier approximately eight to nine hours daily work in theoretical and practical instruction, this instruction of the European nations continued for two years in the case of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, Montenegro and Serbia, and for three years in the case of France, Russia, and Turkey. The question can be better understood when it is stated in the total number of hours training given in the active army of the two leading military nations—France and Germany. France under her new law of 1913 requires three instead of two years service with the colors, which gives a total of 7,650 hours training to the troops of all arms in the active army plus seven weeks training in the reserve, or a total of 8,014 hours for all arms.

Mr. KAHN. General, was not that law changed in France because under a two-year system she would have inferior numbers?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. That was one of the reasons; the other one was that the French military authorities, after thoroughly trying out the two years' service law, became convinced that it did not give them the necessary training.

Mr. KAHN. And therefore it was found advisable to continue the training for three years, so that her numbers would approximate those of Germany?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; her population was smaller than that of Germany.

Germany trains the cavalry and horse artillery for three years, giving 8,100 hours' training in the active army plus 8 weeks' reserve training, or 8,532 hours for those two branches of the service. Germany gives 5,400 hours' training in the active army to her field artillery, infantry, and engineers plus 8 weeks' training in the reserve, or 5,832 hours' total training to these branches of the service.

In our regular service, due to the necessity of depending on volunteer enlistments, we barely require in three years' service with the colors the same number of hours of theoretical and practical instruction that an army in which universal and compulsory service exists obtains in two years.

If we accept as our standard of training and discipline the high standard accepted by France for all branches of the service, or the somewhat lower standard accepted by Germany, we will meet any opponent on practically equal terms, providing that the quality of our instructors and leaders is up to the standard of our opponents. If we adopt a lower standard of training, we must, of course, lessen directly the fighting efficiency of our troops.

It should be obvious that troops trained for only one year in time of peace will have to be given additional training in time of war before they can, in equal numbers, oppose troops with the high standing of training and discipline that is given in two years in time of peace, and that if we adopt such a standard we will have to make up for our deficiency in training and discipline by decided superiority in numbers.

The General Staff, in its statement of a proper military policy, placed itself in accord with the consensus of the military opinion of the world when it took the position that two years' training with the colors is the time required to discipline and train the individual soldier and the organization of which he is an element. It was entirely in accord with the experience of the present European war when it held that 12 months' training of 150 hours per month is the minimum length of time of actual training considered necessary to prepare troops for war service. Twelve months, in my judgment, is the minimum time in which you can expect under a system of intensive training to make a reasonably useful soldier for the battlefield out of the average young American who is physically fitted to perform military service. No experienced military man will, of course, claim that soldiers trained for this period are as well disciplined and hence as good soldiers as those who have had an additional year of intensive training and discipline. Soldiers who have received six months' training in foreign armies are, as a rule, permitted on the outbreak of war to go with their organizations, forming, as they do, only a small percentage, approximately 20 per cent, of the total number in those organizations when they are raised from the reserve to war strength. The latest information is to the effect that in the English Army they are now giving 11 months' training to all soldiers before they are allowed to go in the advanced trenches; that is, 11 months' training in time of war, which is, of course, more valuable than the same number of months in time of peace, as men who know they are going into battle are more readily disciplined than men who feel they may never come into action, as in the case with soldiers trained in time of peace.

It is believed that the necessity for training and discipline can be readily understood by any nonmilitary man in view of what is occurring now in Europe, when it is understood to what destructive agencies the soldiers are subjected in modern battle, even those soldiers who have the protection of carefully constructed trenches.

In the battles of the present war, as a prelude to an assault, the soldiers on the defensive are subjected to a continued and extraordinarily heavy artillery fire for from 48 to 72 hours, as a rule, before the assault is attempted. Shells varying in diameter from 3 to 12 inches burst continuously in and around the occupied trenches. In addition to these shells from the artillery which level parapets, destroy head cover and deep shelter, and the wire entanglements in front of the trenches, trench mortars fired from the enemy's trench at short range drop with great accuracy in the occupied trenches aerial torpedoes containing heavy bursting charges of high explosives. Combined with this form of attack, when the wind is favorable, may be launched a gas attack to further demoralize the defense, and occasionally, where the opposing trenches are close together, the use of liquid flame is also employed. When all this has failed—and every day in the present war it fails to drive out the disciplined soldiers on either side defending the trenches—the main infantry assault is launched, during which the defenders of the trench are further subjected to rifle and machine-gun fire, the hand grenade, and the bayonet, while the artillery supporting the attack, by slightly changing its elevation, cuts off by its curtain of fire the arrival of needed reinforcements from the rear.

I mention these conditions under which troops acting on the defensive and sheltered to the greatest possible extent by carefully constructed trenches from the fire of the enemy to show that a higher standard of training and discipline is required for troops assigned to a prepared defensive position than was popularly considered necessary previous to the present war. It will be easily understood that it takes an even higher order of discipline and training to develop troops that are capable of delivering a sustained assault on an entrenched position, as these troops, in addition to being subjected to the disintegrating influences mentioned above from the fire of the defenders, have to leave the shelter of their trenches and cross the open space separating them from the enemy's trenches in order to deliver a successful assault. Such attacking troops must be prepared to withstand heavy losses while engaged in this operation, as the assault is extremely murderous, due to the fire of rifles and machine guns and artillery in the hands of the defending troops which make terrible havoc in the ranks of the unprotected assaulting troops.

It is for the purpose of developing troops that have the discipline and training necessary to successfully deliver such continuous assaults that most of the European nations require a minimum of two years intensive training in peace, with additional training in the reserve for soldiers who are to compose their armies.

If France and Germany, with the excellent material these countries have for soldiers, and with the splendid corps of officers and noncommissioned officers they possess for the training and discipline of this material can not develop troops needed for the varied operations of war in less than two years with the colors, in time of peace,

it should be obvious that it can not be done in less time. It should also be obvious that the period of training prescribed for the units of the National Guard in section 92—192 hours annually— is utterly inadequate to prepare this force for war service.

It should also be plain from what I have said above that the conditions of modern war do not afford time to train an army after war becomes imminent. Not only must material be secured but personnel must be trained and disciplined before military operations can be undertaken with any hope of success.

Another misconception which exists very generally throughout the Nation is in regard to the number of troops the United States will need in case of war with a first-class power. In my hearing last year before your committee I stated that in my judgment the country needed from one to two million fully trained men and that in my opinion the only way to obtain them was through a law requiring universal military training and service.

The General Staff, in its statement of a proper military policy, based on the conditions existing at the outbreak of the war in Europe, gave as its opinion that our system should be able to furnish 500,000 fully trained and organized mobile troops at the outbreak of war and to have at least 500,000 more available within 90 days thereafter. The former force was to be composed of the Regular Army and its reserve, in which the soldiers would receive two years of thorough training; the second 500,000 was to be composed of the citizen forces, which were to be given nine months' training in peace and three months additional training on the outbreak of war. In its report the General Staff pointed out that two hostile expeditions alone would provide a force large enough to cope with our 1,000,000 mobile troops, and consequently that we must, at the outbreak of hostilities, provide a system to raise and train, in addition, at least 500,000 troops to replace the losses and wastage in personnel incident to the war. These numbers given above were based on the strength of the nations involved in the European war at the outbreak of hostilities, August 1, 1914. In view of the changes that have taken place since the outbreak of the war, in the increase in the belligerent forces, I have caused the question to be restudied by the War College Division of the General Staff. The conclusion of the War College Division, which is concurred in by the remainder of the War Department General Staff, is that our system should be able now to furnish in round numbers 1,500,000 trained and organized troops at the outbreak of war and 1,500,000 additional in 90 days thereafter. This is due to the fact that one of the powers involved in the war, and whose territory extends the whole length of our northern frontier, has increased its army from a relatively small force to a strength approximately that of the other great European powers. The navy of this power absolutely controls the sea and its merchant marine is sufficient in extent to transport without delay over 1,000,000 soldiers with the necessary equipment for such an army. Due to the fact that our northern neighbor is largely an island empire, a great portion of any trained force it may possess can be spared for use in a distant theater of operations because, being an island empire, the control of the sea gives it practical immunity from invasion where troops would have to be transported across the sea. It should be pointed out, also, that our

northern neighbor is in alliance with a powerful Oriental nation—another island empire—and for the same reason, when acting in alliance with a power which has control of the sea, has ability to send its army of two and a quarter million to any part of the world without danger of invasion. I think a mere statement of these facts makes it clear that at present we are practically defenseless before the veteran armies of our northern neighbor and could easily be crushed by the existing coalition of these island empires.

Mr. GORDON. General, if England, being an island Empire, is immune from attack, would not that same argument apply with much greater force to the United States, which is isolated from all the great nations other than England?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. GORDON. It is separated from all the other nations except England.

Gen. SCOTT. No; we have a larger extent of coast line to defend. We have got over 6,000 miles of coast line to defend.

Mr. KAHN. And England has the largest navy in the world, too.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; she has the largest navy; and at this moment is in control of the seas.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But in one case she has to transport her military force only 100 miles across, while in the other case it is 3,000 miles across.

Gen. SCOTT. But they do not hesitate to transport their troops wherever they feel inclined. They bring them from Australia, and they carry them from England to Turkey.

Mr. MCKENZIE. How did they come out in the expedition against the Turks?

Gen. SCOTT. That seemed to be ill-advised.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Don't you think we could do as well as the Turks?

Mr. KAHN. If we had the fortifications that the Turks had, yes. As you know, that attack at Gallipoli—which is, I suppose, the expedition you refer to—was made in a comparatively small space of territory that was wonderfully fortified.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Would they undertake to scatter their attack along our coast?

Mr. KAHN. They would probably land at some place where we had no fortifications.

Mr. GREENE. General, I understand that you give as, perhaps, the controlling or the first reason why we should have a larger force the fact that our northern neighbor has a tremendous land force now. Do you understand that the naval construction policy of this country contemplates competition in naval armament with Great Britain?

Gen. SCOTT. I do not quite catch that.

Mr. GREENE. In forming our naval policy, do we compete with Great Britain, or is Great Britain generally eliminated as a factor?

Gen. SCOTT. I understand that the idea is to get a Navy which will be second to none.

Mr. GREENE. Second to none? Is it the idea to have a Navy that can compete with Great Britain, or have we not hitherto eliminated Great Britain as a factor in competing with other nations? I am asking you what the policy is.

Gen. SCOTT. If you have not an equal Navy, you are liable to disaster.

Mr. GREENE. I am asking you what our policy is, as formulated by the General Board.

Gen. SCOTT. I do not know what the policy of the Navy is, except what I read in the newspapers; but I understand that we are endeavoring to get a Navy which shall be second to none.

Mr. GREENE. I am not asking you about any newspaper reports, but about the official actions of the two departments which are supposed to cooperate in the matter of the national defense. Now, if the General Board of the Navy, in its construction policy, eliminates Great Britain as a competitive factor, would you still think it necessary to consider Great Britain in your enlargement policy in a land sense?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. The first proposition, of course, is based upon the idea that we are not to have any war with Great Britain.

Mr. MCKENZIE. If we are going to assume that Great Britain will be our probable enemy in the future and that we are liable to become engaged in war with Great Britain, would it not also follow that, in addition to this large Army you are proposing, we should take some steps to fortify or protect in some way the long line of frontier that we have between Canada and the United States?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Would you leave that unprotected? We fortify our cities and endeavor to protect our cities on the coasts. Now, should we leave the cities on our border unprotected if we are going to assume that England is our enemy?

Gen. SCOTT. There is a fallacy in your original statement, in which you stated she was to be assumed as a probable enemy, when it should be possible.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest that Gen. Scott be permitted to finish his statement, and then the committee can ask him such questions as they desire.

Gen. SCOTT. I have said enough, by way of illustration only, to make it clear that if we were menaced by one of these powers alone, having lost control of the sea, we would need more troops for defensive purposes than have entered into the popular conception of our military problem heretofore.

In determining, however, the number we need there are some other factors which must be given brief consideration. A factor which has in the past played a part in protecting us from recent aggression by any of the great nations of Europe, in spite of our comparatively defenseless condition, is the rough equilibrium of forces maintained on the continent of Europe—the so-called balance of power.

In Europe, just prior to August 1, 1914, so close was this equilibrium that no part of the enormous force controlled by each of the two groups of great powers in alliance was available for action outside of Europe. It was this fact—the danger of executive action and the disturbance of the equilibrium which would have resulted from it—which prevented the great powers from stopping the Balkan wars of 1912, in spite of the fact that they were all anxious to do so.

When the European war is over there will still be two groups of powers, two groups of forces acting upon each other. It may be that the losses due to the war will be so equally distributed that the same close balance existing just previous to August 1, 1914, will be maintained. It is, however, possible that of the two groups the combined forces of one will be superior to the combined forces of the other. This will permit the superior group to hold the inferior group in balance with only a portion of its force and will enable it to hold the remainder ready for action outside of Europe.

That a large force of troops can be spared from Europe to fight a campaign in a theater of operations remote from that continent, in spite of the rough equilibrium of force constantly maintained there, is well illustrated by the fact that Russia was able to send approximately 1,000,000 soldiers from European Russia over a single-track railroad to fight the Manchurian campaign of 1903-1905 against her present ally, Japan. Had better transportation facilities been available this force undoubtedly could have been considerably increased.

Another factor entering into the consideration of the determination of the number we should train in time of peace is involved in the losses due to casualties it is possible for us to suffer during the first year of a war with a power able to attempt an invasion of the United States. A statement of the losses sustained by the great powers involved in the present war in Europe during the first 11 months of the war will be sufficient to emphasize the importance of this factor.

Up to June 1, 1915, after 11 months of war, according to the estimates based upon conservative figures, the following are the estimated total losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners of the powers given below:

Russia, a total of 3,485,000 casualties; Germany, 1,567,000; Austria, 1,235,000; France, 1,400,000; Great Britain, 340,000. Great Britain and Germany publish casualty lists, but Russia, Austria-Hungary, and France do not, so their losses are estimated. It is needless to say that the huge losses involved, due to the great number engaged, are unprecedented in any war in the past, but must form a basis for our estimate of probable losses in future wars.

It is manifest from the facts so far discussed that if a coalition of the great powers as they existed on August 1, 1914, were to make war on us we could have been invaded by very large forces within about one month from the declaration of war. It is also obvious that to meet such an attack we would need large armies whose training had been completed before the declaration of war, and it is further evident that the only way we can adequately prepare to win a war of this character—that is, one waged against us by an alliance of great powers, while we fight as a single Nation—is to train intensively for two years with the colors in time of peace, as do all the other great powers, practically all our young men of suitable military physique.

While a war waged against us by an alliance may in the future be a possibility, it is not a probability, and it is believed that if we provide an adequate Army to defend the country against any single nation, however powerful on land and sea, the probability of a war between the United States and a coalition of powers will grow even more remote.

Having briefly discussed a few of the reasons why the General Staff maintains that 12 months intensive training is the minimum that will prepare troops for war purposes and outlined briefly some of the reasons for its views as to the number of trained troops this country will need on the outbreak of war with a first-class power or group of powers able to secure control of the sea shortly after the declaration of such war, I desire here to state briefly why the General Staff recommends that no further reliance be placed on the so-called volunteer system and recommends the adoption of universal liability to military training and service.

The volunteer system can not now, under the most favorable circumstances, produce anything like the number of men required for the national defense. It is undemocratic, unreliable, inefficient, and extravagant. It is undemocratic, because it shifts the burden of national defense from the shoulders of the many, where it rightfully belongs, to the shoulders of the few whose financial condition in life or whose patriotism impels them to offer themselves to accept the risks and hardships of war. Furthermore, instead of unifying our people to the extent where all individuals are willing to undergo sacrifice for the national good, it affords great opportunity for the selfish and nonpatriotic to stay at home in time of war and to fatten on the adversity of the nation and on the necessities of the families of better men who have volunteered for the country's defense.

It is unreliable, as all history teaches us. It has never in times of great national stress in this or any other country been able to provide the number of men needed for the emergency. It has been tried and discarded by all of the other great nations of the world and to-day the United States and China are the only nations of size upon the globe which rely upon volunteers for the defense of national existence. Even Great Britain, from whom we derived most of our fundamental laws and many of our traditions and who, at the beginning of the present great war, still adhered to the voluntary system, has since been forced to resort to compulsory service. Our own history is replete with instances of the failure of the volunteer system. It failed us in the Revolutionary War and it was only by the material aid of France that we gained our independence. It failed us in the war of 1812-14, when it had to be bolstered up with drastic draft laws. It failed the Confederacy early in the Civil War and the first Confederate Congress at its first session ordained the draft. It failed the Federal Government in the Civil War. By the end of 1862 volunteering and consequently recruiting in the North had practically ceased and, in order to continue the war, Congress was obliged to enact a draft law which received the approval of the President on March 3, 1863. This law was amended and made more comprehensive by the act of February 24, 1864. In view of what history teaches and of what is known of world armies and armament to-day, it may be stated without fear of successful contradiction, that considering only man power no prolonged war either offensive or defensive in character can be carried on under the so-called volunteer system.

The system is inefficient, because under it we must wait for war to come before preparing our defense. We must wait for the emergency before beginning to raise, organize, equip, and train the vast armies which war with any first-class power or coalition of powers would



render necessary. Forces so raised lack all the essential attributes of modern armies. The men lack not only the mechanical and technical training necessary for them to function properly in the military machine, but they are entirely lacking in that mental attitude called discipline which can only come from long and continuous military training. The officers hastily appointed are more often than not no better prepared than the men they are supposed to train and lead in battle. They are ignorant of the simplest military matters and have no definite ideas as to their duties generally. They are equally ignorant with respect to these measures necessary for safeguarding the lives and comfort of the men intrusted to their charge. Nonpreparedness with respect to supplies and munitions of war has always existed where the voluntary system is in vogue. This must necessarily be the case, because the volunteer system is so uncertain and unreliable in its results that it furnishes no advance data upon which computation of material can be based. Moreover, a nation that is so shortsighted with respect to its man power can not be expected to look far into the future with respect to munitions and supplies.

The volunteer system makes for national extravagance in that it forces the Government to enter the labor market as a supplicant and to compete with prices there obtaining. Out of this system grow bounties to recruits, a most iniquitous means of stimulating enlistments and one which places a premium upon desertion and repeating, with its necessary concomitant of fraudulent enlistment.

It is, therefore, without apology that the recommendation is made that this system which has ever been a failure from every possible angle, be discarded and a modern system of national defense erected in its stead. The time has come when this country, unless it intends to avoid war at any cost, must resort to universal liability to military training and service.

The term "universal liability to military training and service" is used because the term "compulsory military training and service," so frequently heard in discussions relative to our national defense, seems not to be applicable in a case such as ours. With us the people rule, and if universal liability to military training and service were ordained it would mean only that the people as a whole have, through their representatives, recognized the duty of the individual to prepare himself to defend his country and to defend it in case of need.

The system recommended would, of course, within a few years provide the number of trained men deemed necessary for our reasonable security. Moreover, it would be democratic, reliable, efficient, and economical.

It would be democratic, because under it the burden of national defense would fall equally upon all citizens without regard to class, and none of the young men arriving at military age could escape training or service by reason of wealth or position. It would make it impossible for any man or group of men to trade upon the Nation's necessities in time of war. This is because practically every family would have a representative in the forces called out for defense and would realize that any action detrimental to the Nation's interest would directly affect them personally. Public opinion would do the rest.

The system would be reliable because it would produce each year the number of men necessary to be trained and would make it certain

that in time of war the requisite number of trained and organized defenders would be forthcoming without delay.

The system proposed would be economical. It would be based upon the recognition by the people of the duty of the individual to render personal service. Therefore in carrying it into effect the Government would not have to compete in the labor market. A soldier would expect but little pay in addition to his housing, subsistence, clothing, and medical attendance. Bounties and subsidies for personal service would be unknown.

It would be efficient because it would enable us to prepare adequately for war before war comes. Moreover, the knowledge as to the number of men that could be relied upon to respond to the call to arms would enable those charged with the duty to plan intelligently for our defense. The uncertainty in respect to the number of men that would volunteer for service in case of need under our present system renders the formulation of plans for defense almost an impossibility. It is believed that if an equitable system, based upon the principle of universal liability to military training and service, is formulated and placed in successful operation, our military strength in a few years would be such as practically to render us immune from attack.

The CHAIRMAN. General, have you completed your statement?

Gen. SCOTT. In this connection I would like to enter in the record this publication of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, which is compiled from the reports of some 70 officers who made inspections of the National Guard on the border during the summer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it published by the Militia Bureau?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. As this publication is an official document, I see no reason why it should be reprinted in the record.

Mr. CRAGO. General, do you have the report made of the inspection of the Regular Army on the border?

Gen. SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. CRAGO. Could not that report be put in the hearings following the report on the militia?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

(The report referred to is as follows:)

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,  
December 23, 1916.

Memorandum for the Inspector General:

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives has requested that a report of inspections made of the Regular Army on the border after the national-defense act went into effect be inserted in the hearings of the Chief of Staff following "Report on the mobilization of the Organized Militia and National Guard of the United States." The Secretary of War directs that a compilation of inspection reports of the Regular Army on the border in Mexico similar to report mentioned above be prepared for insertion in the hearing of the Chief of Staff.

H. L. SCOTT,  
Major General, Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL,  
Washington, December 23, 1916.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

1. In reply to your memorandum of the 23d instant, I report that all inspectors general on duty in the Southern Department have, with the exceptions

noted below, been engaged entirely since July 1, 1916, upon the inspection of the National Guard of the several States ordered to the Southern Department for border duty.

2. The annual inspection of the Regular Army will be made as soon as the inspection of the National Guard has been completed.

3. The only reports of inspections received of the Regular troops since July 1, 1916, are as follows:

(a) Report of inspection of Fort Clark, garrisoned by Company \* \* \*, Infantry, made November 17-19, 1916, by Lieut. Col. John S. Winn, inspector general. The conditions reported in connection with this inspection are as follows:

*Commanding officer.*—Inspector (p. 1): "1. \* \* \*, Infantry, wore an ununiform hat at inspection."

Post commander (Nov. 21, 1916) stated: "1. This is corrected."

Company \* \* \*, Infantry: Inspector (p. 2): "2. In three transfers of company fund there were no certificates as to outstanding obligations. (A. R., 324.)"

Post commander (Nov. 21, 1916) stated: "2. This will not occur again."

Detachment \* \* \*, Corps: Inspector (p. 2): "3. No statements of clothing charged filed with abstracts or requisitions. (A. R., 1157.)"

Post commander (Nov. 21, 1916) stated: "3. This is being corrected."

Department commander (Dec. 2, 1916) stated: "It appears from the \* \* \* report of the commanding officer, Fort Clark, Tex., that action has been taken to correct the irregularities and deficiencies reported above."

*Field officers.*—"No field officers with the command."

*Mounted officers.*—"The only mounted officer with the command is a captain of the \* \* \* Corps, and he had no mount."

*Prisoners.*—"Number of garrison prisoners working under sentry, 1."

*Training of remounts.*—"No mounted organizations."

*Economics of transportation.*—"No economies recommended."

*Use of bayonet.*—"No deficiencies noted."

*Paper work.*—"Paper work is reduced as far as the commanding officer can reduce it. Results are satisfactory."

*Drills—Exercises.*—"The company was drilled in movements prescribed in the drill regulations of the arm, including the company in close and extended order, and in use of the bayonet. A tactical exercise suitable to the size of the command and to the available terrain was given. The prescribed signal test was held. Hospital Corps men were examined in first aid."

*Obstacle ride.*—"No officers of the mounted service present."

*Attendance at drill.*—"Instructions of the department commander, December 8, 1914 (No. 8946), have been complied with."

*Fuel allowance.*—"Fuel allowance reported sufficient."

*Conclusions.*—"The command is well trained, equipped, and disciplined. Administration is exercised with efficiency and due economy."

(b) Report of an inspection of camp of the United States troops at Del Rio, Tex., garrisoned by headquarters, headquarters troop, machine-gun troop, supply troop, and \* \* \* Squadron, \* \* \* Cavalry, \* \* \* Battalion, \* \* \* Infantry, and motor-truck company No. \* \* \*, made November 9-17, 1916, by Lieut. Col. John S. Winn, inspector general.

The results of this inspection are as follows:

*Commanding officer.*—Inspector (p. 2): "1. Maj. \* \* \* Infantry, and Capt. \* \* \* Cavalry, wore ununiform hats at inspection (Unif. Spec.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "1. Maj. \* \* \* Infantry, and Capt. \* \* \* Cavalry, have taken steps to procure uniform hats."

Inspector (p. 2): "2. Lieut. Col. \* \* \* and Maj. \* \* \* Infantry, do not own mounts."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "2. Lieut. Col. \* \* \* Infantry, was recently transferred from the retired to the active list and will purchase a suitable mount as soon as he can locate one; Maj. \* \* \* Infantry, joined his present station on promotion and assignment November 6, 1916, and will procure a suitable mount as soon as he can locate one."

\* \* \* Cavalry, headquarters troop.—Inspector (p. 2): "3. Fund not inspected during quarter ending June 30, 1916 (A. R. 328)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "3. Fund has been inspected by regimental commander."

Inspector (p. 2): "4. In one transfer of troop fund there was no certificate as to outstanding obligations (A. R. 324)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "4. Steps have been taken to correct this deficiency."

Inspector (p. 2): "5. \* \* \* men not qualified (A. R. 1562)." [Signal instruction.]

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "5. Systematic instruction now being held."

Inspector (p. 2): "6. Correspondence book not properly indexed (note in book)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "6. Corrected."

Inspector (p. 2): "7. Individual clothing slips not initiated by issuing officer and many not extended under column issued (A. R. 1157)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "7. Corrected."

Inspector (p. 2): "8. The band has no mounts (T. of O.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "8. Mounts for band have been turned over to machine gun troop, \* \* \* Cavalry, to fill shortage in that organization."

Department commander (Dec. 5, 1916) stated: "Item 8. Commanding officer, camp United States troops, Del Rio, has been directed to submit requisition for sufficient number of mounts to fill shortage."

Inspector (p. 2): "9. Mules fed only twice a day."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "9. Mules now being fed three times daily."

Inspector (p. 2): "10. In one D/L the record of typhoid immunization was incomplete (G. O. 4, W. D., 1915)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "10. Steps have been taken to correct this deficiency."

Inspector (p. 2): "11. Several men had no identification tags or first-aid packets (G. O. 39, 1915, and C. U. A. E. M.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "11. Corrected."

Inspector (p. 3): "12. Sick report of animals not kept up on descriptive lists (Bull. 19, W. D. 1913)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "12. Sick reports will be entered in the future."

Inspector (p. 3): "13. \* \* \* men not proficient (A. R. 1562)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "Systematic instruction now being held."

Inspector (p. 3): "14. Troop-fund voucher No. 6 for October, 1916, shows an expenditure of \$18.00 for beer (A. G. O. Feb. 21, 1916, 2350223)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "14. Corrected. Troop fund reimbursed."

Inspector (p. 3): "15. Several men had incomplete oiler and thong cases and two had no first-aid packets at inspection (C. U. A. E. M.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "15. Requisition has been made to cover these shortages."

Inspector (p. 3): "16. \* \* \* men not proficient (A. R. 1562)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "16. Being corrected \* \* \* squad is now under instruction."

Inspector (p. 3): "17. Nineteen men had no identification tags, 11 had no oiler and thong cases or had incomplete ones, 5 had no first-aid packets and only 6 men carried wire cutters at inspection (C. U. A. E. M.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "17. Corrected."

Inspector (p. 3): "18. Several men had no surplus kits, a large number were short toilet articles and a number of organization articles of \* \* \* equipment 'A' were lacking at inspection (G. O. 39, W. D., 1915)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "18. All men now have sufficient clothing for surplus kits, and every member of organization has in his possession a complete set of toilet articles. This troop now has all articles of \* \* \* property prescribed for equipment 'A.'"

Inspector (p. 3): "19. Troop has no serviceable hand litter (A. R. 1430)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "19. A serviceable hand litter has been procured."

Inspector (p. 3): "20. At the clothing settlement of June 30, 1916, one man was charged \$40.23 and another \$23.85 for clothing overdrawn."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "20. Cure will be taken to prevent overdraw of clothing in the future."

Inspector (p. 3): "21. Individual-clothing slips not signed by enlisted men (A. R. 1157)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "21. Individual-clothing slips will be signed in the future."

Inspector (p. 3): "22. \* \* \* men not proficient (A. R. 1562)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "22. Systematic instruction now being held one hour each day."

Inspector (p. 3): "23. A number of men had no identification tags, a number had unserviceable shoes in surplus kits, and a number of articles organization equipment 'A' were lacking at inspection (G. O. 39, 1915)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "23. Requisition for identification tags made; requisition for serviceable shoes for surplus kits will be submitted at once; all articles of equipment 'A' now on hand."

Inspector (p. 3): "24. A number of men had no oiler and thong cases or had incomplete ones at the inspection (C. U. A. E. M.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "24. Requisition for adequate number of oiler and thong cases has been made."

Inspector (p. 3): "25. \* \* \* men not proficient (A. R. 1562)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916) stated: "25. Steps being taken to correct this by organizing several squads to receive instruction in \* \* \* work."

Inspector (p. 3): "26. \* \* \* Corps men not well instructed in first aid."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "Systematic instruction was commenced November 14, 1916, and will be carried out as far as the exigencies of the service will permit."

Inspector (p. 3): "27. In none of the companies were the intrenching tools properly distributed in the squads (I. U. A. E. M.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "27. The companies of this battalion will be instructed in the proper distribution of intrenching tools in the squads."

Inspector (p. 4): "28. In the execution of a tactical exercise—attack—the fire direction and use of cover was poor (A. R. 889, sec 74)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "28. Opportunity for company instruction and then for battalion instruction will remedy this irregularity, and this instruction will be given as rapidly as conditions permit."

Inspector (p. 4): "29. In two transfers of company fund there was no certificate as to outstanding obligations (A. R. 324)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "29. The company commander reports as follows: 'Now have certified statement of outstanding obligations for transfer of funds of November 1, 1916, but will be unable to secure corresponding statement for transfer \* \* \* dated August 31, 1916).'"

Inspector (p. 4): "30. In two descriptive lists the record of typhoid immunization was incomplete (G. O. 4, W. D. 1915)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "30. Steps are being taken to correct this deficiency."

Inspector (p. 4): "31. Two clothing requisitions were not properly completed by signature of company commander (A. R. 1157)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "31. Corrected."

Inspector (p. 4): "32. Several men had incomplete oiler and thong cases at inspection (I. U. A. E. M.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "32. Corrected."

Inspector (p. 4): "33. The company has no hand litter (A. R. 1430)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "33. Steps are being taken to equip this company with a hand litter."

Inspector (p. 4): "34. In several transfers of company fund there was no certificate as to outstanding obligations (A. R. 324)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "34. The company commander reports as follows: 'Impracticable to complete signed certificates of outstanding obligations pertaining to past transfers of funds, owing to officers concerned having been transferred to distant stations.'"

Inspector (p. 4): "35. In one D/L the record of typhoid immunization was not complete (G. O. 4, 1915)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "35. Corrected."

Inspector (p. 4): "36. In issue of clothing September 16, 1916, individual clothing slips were not signed by men or initialed by officer (A. R. 1157)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "36. Defective slips are being completed."

Inspector (p. 4): "37. Several men had no oiler or thong cases or incomplete ones at inspection (I. U. A. E. M.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "37. Defect is being remedied as promptly as practicable."

Inspector (p. 4): "38. A number of men had unserviceable shoes in surplus kits (G. O. 39, 1915)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "38. Defect will be remedied as soon as shoes can be secured for issue."

Inspector (p. 4): "39. The extended-order drill of the company was poor."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "39. This company is receiving the necessary instruction in extended-order drill each drill day as per schedule of drills in force."

Inspector (p. 4): "40. Several men had no oiler and thong cases or incomplete ones at inspection (I. U. A. E. M.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "40. This defect has been partly corrected, and will be entirely corrected as soon as practicable."

Inspector (p. 4): "41. Company fund account not inspected during quarter ending September 30, 1916 (A. R. 328)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "41. This fact will be brought to the attention of the proper commander."

Inspector (p. 4): "42. In 3 D/Ls the record of typhoid immunization was not complete (G. O. 4, W. D. 1915)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "42. These records will be completed as soon as immunization is administered and report of such immunization is received."

Inspector (p. 4): "43. Several men had no oiler and thong cases or incomplete ones at inspection (I. U. A. E. M.)."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "43. Corrected."

Inspector (p. 4): "44. Mules fed only twice a day."

Commanding officer (Nov. 29, 1916): "44. Corrected. Mules now being fed and watered three times a day."

Department commander (Dec. 5, 1916): "It appears from the \* \* \* report of the commanding office, Camp United States troops, Del Rio, that action has been taken to correct all other irregularities and deficiencies reported above."

*Field officers.*—"The following field officers are believed to be physically fit to perform all their duties in the field."

*Mounted officers.*—"All mounted officers were required to demonstrate their proficiency in horsemanship."

#### "Prisoners.

Number of general prisoners working under sentry-----	2
Number of general prisoners working on parole-----	0
Number of garrison prisoners working under sentry-----	25
Number of garrison prisoners working on parole-----	0
Total-----	27

"It is believed that the spirit of the letter of the Secretary of War of February 3, 1912, has been complied with."

*Training of remounts.*—"Remounts have been trained partly by graduates of the Mounted Service School and partly by nongraduates. The results have been satisfactory."

*Economies of transportation.*—"No economies in transportation recommended."

*Use of saber and bayonet.*—"The sabers of the Cavalry squadron have been packed up since last May, and there has been no instruction in use of the saber since that time. A large number of recruits received on account of transfers of old men to newly organized regiments have never had any instruction in the use of the saber. The Infantry battalion has a large number of recruits, due to transfers to newly organized regiments, and many of these men have little knowledge of the use of the bayonet as a fighting weapon."

*Paper work.*—"Paper work is reduced as far as is consistent with efficient administration. Results are satisfactory."

*Drills, exercises, etc.*—"The Cavalry was inspected mounted and dismounted with all articles of field and surplus kits displayed. It was drilled in movements prescribed in 'Cavalry Service Regulations,' including the squadron, platoon, individual horsemanship, and jumping obstacles. The Infantry was

inspected with all articles of field and surplus kits displayed. It was drilled in movements prescribed in Drill Regulations of the arm, including the battalion, company, and use of the bayonet. The prescribed signal test was held. Tactical exercises suitable to the size of the command and the available terrain were given. Hospital Corps men were examined in first aid."

**Obstacle ride.**—"The last obstacle ride taken by the Cavalry officers of the command was on October 10, 1915, except as follows:

"Capt. \* \* \* took the ride in November, 1915. Capt. \* \* \* took the ride some time in 1915—date unknown—at Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii. Capt. \* \* \* was on duty at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, San Francisco, Cal., and did not take the ride. Capt. \* \* \* was on duty at the Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth and did not take the ride. None have taken the ride for the year 1916."

**Attendance at drill.**—"Instructions contained in circular letter, headquarters Southern Department, December 8, 1914 (No. 8946) have been complied with."

**Commendation.**—"Sergt. \* \* \*, Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry, is commended by his troop commander for coolness and judgment displayed while in command of a detachment in action against Mexican bandits at Glenn Springs, Tex., May 5, 1916. For his conduct in this action Sergt. \* \* \* has been awarded a certificate of merit."

**Conclusions.**—"Considering the character of service and the fact that all organizations have large numbers of recruits, due to transfers to newly organized regiments, the state of discipline and efficiency attained in training is good. Due economy is exercised in administration."

Col. G. O. Cress, Cavalry, division inspector punitive expedition, in a report dated September 16, 1916, submits the following with respect to conditions in Mexico:

**Repairs.**—When troops are in the field there should be some recognized method of repairing canvas and leather articles used, either by sending these articles to a depot or by having mechanics sent to the stations of the troops to make the repairs. The method at present pursued, to present many articles that are unserviceable, but with proper facilities repairable, to the inspector or survey officer for condemnation, is extravagant and causes delay in replacements.

In the interests of economy, comfort, and efficiency the following articles should be standardized and kept in stock at quartermaster storehouses for issue to troops when conditions of service make them necessary.

To secure the labor and material to construct these articles after troops go into camp is unnecessarily expensive, causes much delay and inconvenience, and may result in unfavorable sanitary conditions.

**Latrine boxes.**—If a standard latrine box were made with board seat, front of galvanized sheet iron, to fold back when in store, the sides and ends covered, after setting up, with wire netting, the expensive part, top and front, could be taken up, readily disinfected, and shipped back to depot for future reissue.

**Fly traps.**—Necessary in all camps.

**Shelter for animals.**—There is urgent need of a standard shelter for use in camps similar to this, in maneuver camps, etc.

These shelters should be framed of galvanized iron piping or dimension lumber, arranged to be covered with tar paper and made in sections, so that the necessary number of sections could be joined together, and so constructed that the framework could be knocked down and used again.

**Shelter for men.**—Considered from a physical as well as a moral standpoint, one of the greatest hardships on the enlisted men in the field, where they are required to live in shelter tents, is the absence of shelter where men of each organization can assemble during inclement weather and in the evenings to write letters, play cards, etc., and where they can eat their meals. Sections of the same size and construction as those suggested for animals, with additional tar paper for sides and ends and wire screening of windows for openings, would add greatly to the contentment and general efficiency of a command.

**New field desk.**—Part of equipment A. Objections: Poor construction outside and inside; hinges and locks too weak; are not waterproof; not properly partitioned, and are too small. Troops using these desks all carry extra boxes for necessary papers and records. There is need for a field desk somewhat larger, with space for a small typewriter, the desk to be strong and well made from material similar to that used in indestructible trunks, with strong hasp lock, and properly partitioned.

**Rolling kitchen.**—The rolling kitchen adds very materially to the comfort, convenience, and efficiency of troops. The 24 kitchens supplied for the com-

mand in July, called the Buzzacott rolling kitchen, had the following objections: The kitchen is set on two low wheels; the draft is very heavy. In hauling these kitchens south from Columbus, traveling slowly and very carefully, 18 teams had to be changed in the first 70 miles. There were 97 mules available for hitching to these 24 kitchens. When they arrived at Colonia Dublan, total distance of 112 miles, covered in 9 days, 48 out of 61 remounts that had been used were suffering more or less from sore shoulders and necks. The driver's seat is too near the smokestack. The flange on the covers of boilers should be riveted before being soldered and the covers made so liquid in boilers would not spill out when moving over rough roads. The kitchen should be on four wheels, made light for two mules or arranged to carry sufficient rations to justify using four mules.

The aluminum tent pins now being issued are worthless. A 60-penny wire nail is an improvement on anything so far issued. A set of aluminum pins costs 14 cents and weighs  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; five 60-penny nails cost  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents and weigh 7 ounces.

*Leggin.*—The leather leggin as issued has not proved to be satisfactory. The old canvas leggin issued prior to 1898, that laced on the outside, with strap under the shoe, is very generally conceded to be the best leggin ever issued.

*Breeches.*—Should be made with two hip pockets.

*Shoe.*—Present shoe too light for field use.

*Reserve ration.*—It is the general opinion that the hard-bread component should be reduced from 16 to 12 ounces and that approximately the following changes should be made: Sugar, increased from 2.4 ounces to 3.2 ounces; coffee, increased from 1.12 ounces to 1.6 ounces; salt, increased from 0.16 ounce to 0.64 ounce.

This change would result in 10 per cent decrease over present cost of ration and very material decrease in amount of transportation required to carry the hard bread.

The sacking of sugar, coffee, and salt has resulted in very appreciable losses, which have fallen on the organizations. Tin containers would overcome this leakage.

*Method of carrying bacon component of reserve ration.*—The Infantry bacon can is satisfactory, but unless carefully watched and exchanged frequently the bacon becomes rancid and spoils.

The Cavalry method of carrying bacon uncovered and generally loose in the saddlebags is very objectionable. Unless exchanged frequently it becomes rancid. After having been in a saddlebag for several days, mixed in with other articles and the dust and dirt that is bound to collect, it is not fit to be exchanged.

In a hot climate the heat softens the bacon, and many saddle and bacon bags become thoroughly soaked with grease, and are in some cases regarded as unserviceable and put up for condemnation.

The Cavalry should be provided with a tin receptacle of some kind.

It is believed the following is worth consideration: That the bacon component of all reserve rations be put up in hermetically sealed tins, one ration in each tin.

*Shelter tent.*—The present shelter tent for dismounted men is unsatisfactory, both as to material and shape. The present mounted tent is much more satisfactory as to shape and would be further improved by adding a triangle to the front end, same as is now attached to the rear end.

*D/L of public animals.*—These lists have never been kept in such a way that the information thereon was dependable. Remounts being sent to the base at Columbus are not accompanied by these lists and most of the troops came into the field without them. If they are of no value at a time when many changes of animals are taking place and when unauthorized trading and much confusion is likely to arise, it is believed they might be done away with entirely and a great deal of unnecessary clerical work and accumulation of records avoided.

*Repairs to (Ordnance) equipment.*—When troops are in the field for any length of time arrangements should be made for promptly repairing equipment to prevent its being destroyed as unserviceable. The Ordnance officer of this expedition, with two civilian mechanics, has been operating a repair shop in this camp for the past month with most satisfactory results both as to keeping the equipment of the command in serviceable condition and in very material reduction of expense for replacements.



**Defects in equipment.**—The glove fastener used on web equipment, belts, magazine pouches, canteen covers, bandoleers, and first-aid pouches is not satisfactory. After having been in use for a short time, either from pressure against them or from dust—probably both—the fastener jams, and frequently to open the flap on any of the articles mentioned requires force enough to pull the lower part of the fastener out of the web, after which there is nothing to prevent ammunition dropping out of the pocket. In some cases, while troops were actively engaged with Villistas, the flaps on the web belts had to be cut open in order to get at the ammunition. Several men who were in the Carrizal encounter with Mexican troops stated that while on the firing line and receiving strong fire from the Mexicans, although they had some ammunition left, they were unable to use it because of this defective fastener.

**Magazine pocket double.**—This pocket, as worn by the Cavalry, very quickly wears out the pocket next to the pommel of the saddle. A leather tip on this pocket would increase the life of this article probably fourfold.

**Bayonet scabbard.**—Web carrying loop, the stitching is not strong enough.

**Canteen covers.**—Web loop for carrying hook.

**Intrrenching tools.**—Carrying hook for pick, matto, and shovel not strong enough.

**Knives.**—In filling requisition for knives the department has sent knives of old model, which are too long to go into the meat can.

**Canteen cover.**—Frequently made to fit too closely; when it gets wet and shrinks can not be removed without force enough to tear cover.

**Cavalry equipment (1912).**—A canvass of the two squadrons, Eleventh and Thirteenth Cavalry, has shown the following:

**Saddle:** Unsatisfactory; less sore withers than McClellan saddle, but makes cantel sores. The manner of carrying the rifle no doubt accounts for difference; 161 saddles, 1912, from three squadrons Cavalry equipped with new saddle, have already been turned in to Rock Island Arsenal, all on account of broken frame. There are still many left with same defect. Forty-seven were turned in from one troop since it entered Mexico. Saddle sets too high on horse's back; takes too long to saddle up; does not pack as well as the McClellan saddle, etc.

**Pommel pockets:** Satisfactory.

**Ration bags:** Unsatisfactory.

**Cincha:** Unsatisfactory.

**Rifle carrier:** Unsatisfactory, and trooper can not draw his rifle while mounted.

**Picket pin:** Satisfactory if made of better material.

**Intrrenching tools:** Satisfactory.

**Halter bridle:** Satisfactory, except tie rope.

**Ammunition belts:** Unsatisfactory.

**Method of carrying rifle:** Unsatisfactory.

**Feed and grain bags:** Satisfactory.

**McClellan saddle.**—As a result, largely no doubt desired from experience in this expedition, there appears to have been a decided change in the attitude of officers as to the merits of this saddle. A board consisting of officers of five Cavalry regiments in this expedition recommended the retention of this saddle with some modifications. Among officers who were strong advocates of flat saddles a few years ago, the same opinion prevails. It is believed it would be a very decided mistake to discard the McClellan saddle before it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of a considerable majority of Cavalry officers in the service that any proposed new saddle was plainly an improvement.

**Tie strap.**—Those issued are quickly destroyed by horses chewing them. A light steel wire chain has been suggested and has been tried satisfactorily by a few organizations.

**Sabers.**—Most of those belonging to the Cavalry of expeditionary forces have been stored.

**Curb bits.**—There are at present, during times when all kinds of preliminary and close order drills are being held daily, probably less than 15 per cent of curb bits being used in the Cavalry regiments. For field service such as has been had in Mexico, the large majority of officers consider the curb bit an unnecessary encumbrance.

**Lariat and pins.**—The only use made of the present lariat and pin, except in occasionally putting down temporary picket lines, has been to make tie ropes out of the lariats.

One lariat and pin for each squad would appear to be preferable to present arrangement and consideration given to providing other men in the organization with hobbles.

*General notes.*—Reduction in paper work: That authority be granted to exchange at any depot I. & I. reports, survey reports, and expenditure lists for the articles covered by these papers, which, after transfer of the new articles, then become vouchers for the transferring officer.

*Survey blank.*—This blank should be made smaller and of size suitable for use in the field, as well as in a post.

As equipment A does not provide transportation for carrying reference books, supply, and other manuals in the field, the compilation and publication of a guide for supply officers, containing the information necessary to enable them to perform properly the duties pertaining to their offices, would greatly simplify and facilitate the transaction of business. This guide should be of a size to fit in the pocket of blouse and flannel shirt. The frequent changes in supply officers, incident to the recent increase in the Army, has emphasized the necessity for such a guide and also the necessity for giving more attention to these matters in the garrison training of junior officers.

The Columbus raid took place March 9. The punitive expedition crossed into Mexico March 15. The representative of the Ordnance Department arrived at Columbus March 23.

The representative of the Quartermaster Department arrived at Columbus on the 16th of March, the day after troops had crossed. Previous to this a number of cars loaded with supplies, rations, forage, etc., had arrived at Columbus and contents of cars unloaded alongside the tracks. Also a great deal of valuable property, both public and private, belonging to troops of the expeditionary force, had to be left at Columbus. At present there is much complaint on account of the shortages in this property.

While the unit accountability equipment scheme seems to work out very well at a post in time of peace, where each department has its supply officer in close proximity to the organization desiring replacement of articles, it is much less practical and there has been much difficulty experienced by troops, in the field, where there are none of these supply officers, and therefore no way of promptly making replacements. Formerly each organization carried with it in the field a few surplus articles of a kind which were known from experience would require replacement. The same necessity still exists for these replacements and there should be some plan devised for meeting it.

It would be a distinct advantage if, when going into the field, all organizations started with thoroughly serviceable equipment and clothing.

If the unit accountability equipment is to be continued, the unit should include articles supplied by all departments, and the method of accounting should be the same in all departments. It would simplify matters if the regimental supply officer alone made returns to the various departments, the organizations giving memorandum receipts to him for all articles turned over to them. Where parts of a regiment are detached an acting supply officer could be detailed to take the accountability and make returns in the same manner. By this method supply and other officers would, as part of their daily routine in garrison, become familiar with method of field supply and field routine, and much of the confusion that now exists would be eliminated.

There is also need of a definite regulation for all branches of the service as to just what articles of equipment an enlisted man will take with him when detached by reason of illness, furlough, as witness, etc.

It is believed it would be more in the interest of the service and more just to noncommissioned officers who in most cases have had long and creditable service in the Army if the titles sergeant, corporal, etc., were reserved for them alone and other designations to be given to mechanics, clerks, chauffeurs, etc.

*Collar insignia for officers when wearing flannel shirt.*—Rank to be worn on one side of collar and branch of service on other.

Equipment A should include a paulin for each company kitchen.

As the question of supply, repairs, and accounting for property will always be difficult ones in the field, the greatest reduction possible in the number of different makes of the same article would appear to be advisable, e. g.—

Ordnance and quartermaster halters are issued.

The Mountain Artillery has issued to it three patterns of riding saddle and three makes of packsaddle.

In this camp there are nine kinds of tents, besides the shelter tent. This necessitates nine sets of repair parts.

NOTE.—The foregoing report deals with the questions of supply and equipment, and not with the personnel of the Army. (W. D., O. I. G.)

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding punitive expedition, under date of September 19, 1916, remarks on the above as follows:

1. *Repair shop.*—At the base the quartermaster has recently established a repair shop for canvas which has already resulted in prolonging the life of many tents that would otherwise have been destroyed. After this experience the Quartermaster Department should take steps promptly to organize repair units in future at camps like Columbus and Dublin. The equipment for such a shop consists of a sewing machine, a few strips of condemned canvas, some rope, and a supply of strong thread and needles for sewing.

Ordnance repair shops have also been established at Columbus and Dublin with much success. In addition to these two shops, that department has just been furnished with three trucks with which to establish a sort of moving repair shop. Experiments with this plan so far have hardly progressed far enough to permit of definite conclusions as to the success of the plan.

The experiments in repair work being conducted in these two departments should furnish data sufficient to warrant the organization in each department permanent units that could be held in readiness to accompany troops into the field right from the beginning of a campaign.

2. *Latrine boxes, flytraps, and shelters.*—The suggestion regarding the standardization of latrine boxes, flytraps, and shelters is, in general, a good one. It is not believed, however, that it would be a good idea to keep any of these things on hand in storehouses. They can all be made up when necessity arises.

3. *Field desk.*—The criticisms of the new field desk are approved.

4. *Rolling kitchens.*—The remarks of the Inspector General are approved.

5. *Aluminum tent pins.*—The sixty-penny wire nail would not hold in wet ground.

6. *Leggings.*—I have already several times recommended the return to the 1898 canvas leggings that laced on the outside. This legging is easily the best legging we ever had.

7. *Breeches.*—The remarks as to the hip pockets are approved.

8. *Shoes.*—The present shoe is too light for field use, although its shape is all that could be desired. The only change necessary to make this shoe entirely serviceable for any sort of field service is that the leather of the uppers be slightly heavier and the soles be doubled.

In this connection some arrangement should be made in each company by which shoes can be repaired in the field. A small shoe-repair kit for each battalion, or possibly each company, could be carried on the wagons without adding materially to the weight. Any enlisted man could soon learn to tack on a half sole.

9. *Reserve ration.*—The change in the components of the reserve ration suggested by the Inspector General is recommended.

Attention is particularly invited to his remarks regarding containers for sugar, coffee, salt, and bacon in bulk, and also for containers to carry individual rations.

10. *Shelter tents.*—The recommendation of the Inspector General is approved.

11. *Descriptive lists of public animals.*—The Inspector General makes no positive recommendation with reference to these descriptive lists, but there is no doubt of their usefulness. The regulations should be enforced.

12. *Ordnance equipment.*—This has been commented upon above.

13. *Defects in equipment.*—The views of the Inspector General are approved.

14. *Bayonet scabbard.*—In the carrying loop not only is the stitching not strong enough, but the loop is sewed onto the scabbard from the outside. This is mechanically wrong, as it throws all the strain upon the thread. The end of the loop should be on the inside of the web scabbard, and should be sewed there. This would relieve the strain on the thread. In a recent inspection of the regiments of the command, about half the scabbard loops were loose and were fastened with string, wire, etc.

15. *Magazine pocket double.*—The remarks of the Inspector General are approved.

16. *Canteen cover.*—The hook supporting this canteen is fastened to the side of the cover, which is also a mechanical mistake. Suspended as at present, the canteen stands out almost at right angles from the body. The canteen should be suspended by a hook attached to a web or leather strap similar to the method used on the old canteen.

17. *Intrenching tools.*—The views of Inspector General are approved.

18. *Knives*.—The views of the Inspector General are approved.

19. *Nineteen hundred and twelve Cavalry equipment*.—The 1912 Cavalry saddle can not be too severely condemned. In the light of experience in this campaign it is surprising that the group of Cavalry officers could ever have been led to adopt such a saddle as this. Its very appearance should be enough to condemn it, as at a glance it could be plainly seen that it throws the center of gravity of the rider far too high in the air.

20. *Tie straps for halters*.—Chain recommended.

21. *Sabers*.—The abolishment of the saber is strongly recommended. It is a relic that possesses no military value. It is a burden to the horse and now takes up a lot of valuable time to learn its use that could profitably be employed in perfecting the trooper in the use of the pistol. I have already strongly recommended the discontinuance of the use of the saber.

22. *Curb bits*.—I am in favor of the double bit.

23. *Lariat and pin*.—Half of the men should have lariats and pins and the other half hobbles.

24. *Reduction of paper work*.—Recommendations of the Inspector General approved.

25. *Supply manual*.—Remarks with reference to the supply manual approved.

26. *Base unit for Quartermaster's Department*.—The organization on paper of such a unit should be worked out by the Quartermaster's Department, including commissioned and noncommissioned personnel, with a supply of stationery, blanks, office fixtures, and everything necessary to completely install an office; and a list of supplies of all kinds should be prepared for a brigade or other unit, which could be multiplied or divided as circumstances might require to fit the number of troops comprising an expedition, so as to avoid the usual confusion in the Quartermaster's Department in getting the base organized. An organization should be so thoroughly perfected beforehand that a base would be established by the time the first troops should arrive.

27. *Unit accountability*.—Unit accountability has failed during this campaign. Any system of accountability that fails in the field should be abandoned. To try to limit organization commanders to exact numbers of various articles of equipment is impracticable on active service. It is a peace theory which, like a great many others, fails in war. The number of men and animals is constantly changing, and it is impossible to maintain any fixed amount of equipment.

28. *Title of sergeant and corporal*.—These titles should be reserved for men who have had long and honorable service in the line. At present the plan of permitting the merest recruit to receive the grade of sergeant in the Quartermaster Corps simply because he can drive a motor truck is entirely inconsistent with military usage of hundreds of years. These titles have a military significance and should not be given to men whose only qualification is that they are truck drivers or have some other mechanical qualification.

Col. H. L. Rogers, department quartermaster, Southern Department, under date of October 25, 1916, remarks as follows:

1. *Repairs*.—It is believed that repair of canvas and leather articles, etc., in the field, could be done by the organization mechanics under the direction of the regimental supply sergeants who should be trained in such work. Such training could be given by skilled mechanics temporarily attached to each division for this purpose. The regimental supply sergeants could in turn train the company mechanics. Most repairs to tentage, leather work, etc., are extremely simple, and can be mastered by the average soldier. Repairs requiring skilled labor should be done at depots or arsenals.

2. *Latrine boxes*.—Sheet 13, "Temporary buildings for mobilization camps," office of the quartermaster general, June, 1916, gives the plan, bill of material, and cost of a standard latrine box which can be constructed in any semi-permanent camp. A collapsible steel box, to be kept in storage when not in use by troops in the field, is not recommended.

3. *Fly traps*.—Regimental supply officers can obtain fly traps by making timely requisitions for same. Fly traps may be made from material ordinarily on hand in any company. The side and tops, for example may be made of flour sacks or other material stretched over a simple wooden frame. The flies in these traps can be killed by pouring scalding water over them, emptying the trap, and sweeping the flies into the incinerator.

4. *Animal shelters*.—Standard shelter for animals is published in sheet 22, "Temporary buildings for mobilization camps," June, 1916. These are made in sections or bents of 24 feet by 10 feet each.

5. *Shelter for men.*—Standard kitchen and mess shelter, as given in sheet "A," department quartermaster's office, Southern Department, 1916, makes an admirable assembly room for men in semipermanent or permanent camps.

6. *Field desks.*—On proceedings of a board of officers convened by commanding general, punitive expedition, relative to a change in the field desks as now issued, the quartermaster general recommended, under date of September 1, 1916. No. 428.8-316, "that no further action be taken with reference to this report until the new field desk conforming to the specifications inclosed herewith has been tried out. This field desk differs materially from the field desk referred to herein, and is designed with a view to being utilized for the records as well as the necessary stationery."

7. *Rolling kitchens.*—Various kinds of rolling kitchens are now being investigated by a board of officers.

8. *Aluminum tent pins.*—Matter for consideration of higher authority.

9. *Legging.*—The quartermaster general was directed, per fifth indorsement, office Adjutant General of the Army, dated August 31, 1916, No. 2395233-A, to take steps to have made a limited number of leggings for issue to designated organizations on the border for trial, on the following design:

"Side-laced spat legging, with a strong adjustable strap under the foot, the lacing hooks large and strong; legging for mounted troops of greater length than for foot troops; the cavalry legging reinforced with leather on the inner calf, and on the parts above and inside the instep; the field-artillery legging reinforced with leather on the inside of the leg, extending from top to bottom."

The following organizations have been designated to make the test; Eleventh Cavalry; Sixth Infantry; Fifth Field Artillery; Sixteenth Cavalry; Thirty-seventh Infantry; Seventh Field Artillery.

10. *Breeches.*—Matter for consideration of higher authority.

11. *Shoe.*—Large quantities of experimental shoes have been shipped to the border and issued during the past months, for test. Complete reports have not been received from the organizations to whom issued. In this connection The Adjutant General of the Army, stated per fifth indorsement, Adjutant General's Office, No. 2395233-A, dated August 31, 1916, "No change will be made in the present shoe until reports shall have been received in regard to the trial now being made."

12. *Reserve ration.*—The so-called reserve ration is a suggestion. The commanding general of an expedition can modify it by order in almost any manner he desires.

13. *Method of carrying bacon component of reserve ration.*—Formerly the supply department furnished bacon in three-fourth-pound cans, but for some reason this can or package is no longer in favor, and the board on equipment adopted a bacon can. There seems to be no good reason, except possibly excessive cost and excessive tare, why bacon should not be supplied in three-fourth-pound cans.

14. *Shelter tent.*—Matter for consideration of higher authority.

15. *D/L cards for public animals.*—Recommend continuance of these cards.

16. *General notes.*—Matter for consideration of higher authority.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Williams, department ordnance officer, Southern Department, under date of November 28, 1916, remarks as follows:

1. *Repairs to equipment.*—At each ordnance depot there is a repair shop in which repairs to personal and horse equipments are made. These repair shops have been found useful, but it is difficult for the men to take full advantage of them, due to the fact that when there is a considerable concentration of troops, some of them must of necessity be located at considerable distances from the depot. In order to overcome this drawback and to carry the services of the repair shop to the troops mobile repair shops are being tested out and give promise of success.

2. *Glove fastener.*—The defects of the present glove fastener have been reported and experiments are being made with a fastener of different design.

3. *Magazine pocket.*—It is understood that the Cavalry board now in session will recommend a leather tip on this pocket.

4. *Bayonet scabbard, canteen covers, and intrenching tools.*—The defects mentioned herein are being reported to the Chief of Ordnance.

5. *Knives.*—Report has been received that in some cases the knives issued were too long to go into the meat can. This has been reported to the Rock Island Arsenal.

6. *Cavalry equipment model of 1912.*—A Cavalry board is now in session with a view of correcting the defects existing in the present Cavalry equipment.

Mr. TILSON. General, I understand that you are willing to admit that your criticisms of the Volunteer system apply to the Regular Establishment just as much as to the citizen soldiery?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. They apply with just as much force to the Regular Establishment as to the citizen soldiers?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. General, suppose Congress should adopt these recommendations you have submitted, has the General Staff made an estimate as to how much they would increase the cost of the Military Establishment?

Gen. SCOTT. The General Staff is working on that project now.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no estimate at all to give the committee now?

Gen. SCOTT. We have no calculations made on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Just one other question along that line: If Congress should adopt universal military training, would it not revolutionize our entire Military Establishment as it is at present constituted? In other words, the officers could not expect to remain in during life, as they do now. The officers could not be expected to remain in as officers of the Army during life, as they do now. In other words, we would be training officers constantly.

Gen. SCOTT. You would have to have a permanent corps of officers.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have to have a limited permanent corps. I concede that; but you would not have the military establishment that you have now.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; I think we would.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that you would have to keep the establishment like it is now?

Gen. SCOTT. We would have to have a volunteer expeditionary force on hand under arms all the time to be sent to any part of the country and also volunteer garrisons to defend our foreign possessions—Panama, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a permanent establishment do you think you would have to keep in the event you had universal military training?

Gen. SCOTT. We would have about the one the national-defense act calls for.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean including the Regular Establishment and the National Guard?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. It would necessarily reduce the number of men and officers if this system was adopted?

Gen. SCOTT. No; you could not reduce the officers. You would have to have an increased number of officers for the training of the citizen force.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not have to have a corps of permanent officers clear down to the lowest rank of commissioned officers in the event that this system was adapted, would you?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; other countries, like France and England, do.

Mr. WISE. What would become of the extra officers trained along with the other men—what would become of them?

The CHAIRMAN. They would have to go.

Mr. KAHN. They have numerous officers training new men all the time. You would not only need all of the officers you have now, but you would need a great many more. Germany and France do not dispose of their officers, but they keep on training new men all the time.

Gen. SCOTT. And in training new officers we would also have to train the officers needed for our organized reserve units.

The CHAIRMAN. I think, perhaps, it would be better for us to adopt the same policy that we did when the Secretary of War appeared before the committee, and have the members of the committee question Gen. Scott in regular order. I make that suggestion, as many of the members seem to desire to ask questions.

Mr. FIELDS. General, I understood you to say awhile ago, in answer to a question propounded by Mr. McKenzie, that if we should become involved in war with Great Britain, it would not be necessary to police our northern border. Was I correct in that?

Gen. SCOTT. No. What I said was that instead of being a probability there was a possibility only of becoming involved.

Mr. FIELDS. Then, as I understand, if we should become involved it would be necessary to police our northern border?

Gen. SCOTT. Surely.

Mr. FIELDS. The same as the southern border?

Gen. SCOTT. Surely.

Mr. FIELDS. I understood you to say, I think, that we had about 6,000 miles of coast territory. Have we not more coast line than that?

Gen. SCOTT. I imagine that the Atlantic coast is about 3,000 miles and the Pacific coast about the same.

Mr. FIELDS. The Coast & Geodetic Survey gave me the distance last year and it seems to me it was something like 11,000 or 12,000 miles.

Gen. SCOTT. It was only a guess on my part.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, I believe you say in that report that it would be economical. Will you kindly tell the committee about what it will cost?

Gen. SCOTT. I have not such computation here.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you not think it would be better, before the department recommended to the committee that we legislate in favor of universal compulsory service, that we should know about what it would cost, and do you think that you could make a proper recommendation until you had determined about what it would cost?

Gen. SCOTT. I know, in a general way, that the food would cost as much per man as it does now, and the clothing.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not speaking of that. How many soldiers would we train per year if we adopted universal compulsory service?

Gen. SCOTT. Probably about 400,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you mean to say that there are only 400,000 young men of such an age who would go into the service for training under a compulsory law?

Gen. SCOTT. In other countries they take the young men by classes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not speaking about that. You say there would be about 400,000 young men to go into the service a year under the compulsory universal military service plan, yet my in-

formation is that there are vastly more than that number of young men in this country subject to go in?

Gen. SCOTT. We have about 900,000 young men who become 18 years of age every year.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is quite different from 400,000. If you are to form any figures about the cost of—

Gen. SCOTT. About 50 per cent of them would be unable to pass a physical examination.

Mr. McKELLAR. Fifty per cent of the 800,000?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. Then, you would exempt from service in the combatant branches in all probability, some religious bodies, like the Quakers, who feel that they should not fight.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then it would be but a very short time before we would not have universal compulsory service, but we would just have a selected drafting service, would we not?

Gen. SCOTT. No. You would take every man who was fit, and, of course, you would probably exempt men who had parents dependent on them for support. I believe that after all the exemptions had been made you would not get over 400,000 men.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to get at something about the cost of universal compulsory service. I for one am perfectly frank to say that I am unwilling to vote for it, certainly without knowing what it is going to cost this country. You do not anticipate that universal compulsory service will cost this country less than it is costing us to-day?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. You do?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Could you give us the figures and put them in the hearing, so that we may know exactly what we may expect?

Gen. SCOTT. Very well.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, you say that the militia plan is a failure. You started out with that view, did you not? You felt that way before you ever undertook to carry it out?

Gen. SCOTT. I think that every military man who has read the history of the United States has the belief that the militia system is a failure.

Mr. McKELLAR. You will remember that I asked you a year ago about it, and you then said that it was not worth trying. Do you think it is the proper spirit for the Army to go into a system like the National Guard system and, without trying it out, decide against it in the beginning?

Gen. SCOTT. Well, the facts of history show, and the results, I believe, also show, my opinion to have been correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, I do not like to differ with so eminent an authority, but there are a great many other people in this country who do not agree with that view. The question I want to ask—

Gen. SCOTT. I believe that the majority of the National Guard itself will come back from the border saying the same thing.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, that may be, because you are keeping them down there on police duty?

Gen. SCOTT. Oh, no.

Mr. McKELLAR. Or because of various other reasons?



Gen. SCOTT. No; they are now being brought out, and the limit is to be cut down to 75,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Some are being brought out, but others must remain there, and, naturally, that kind of treatment of the National Guard will have a tendency to make them all dissatisfied—is not that true?

Gen. SCOTT. They say they are dissatisfied because they are down there in the service of the country and that other people who did not have the patriotism to turn out and perform some of the same duty are getting their jobs away from them at home.

Mr. McKELLAR. I get letters from them every day and the principal complaint that they make to me is that certain units down there are selected to be returned home over them while they have been there longer than some of the units that have been sent away, and that they believe certain units are being sent away because of favoritism. Whether they are correct about that I do not know, but so far as I am capable of judging from what they write me the great body of the troops down there feel that they are down there for a patriotic purpose and they want to do whatever is necessary. That is my judgment about it.

Gen. SCOTT. I think so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then, if that is true—

Gen. SCOTT. They have all made many sacrifices.

Mr. McKELLAR. If that is so, why should not the department and those in charge of the Army give this system, which we have instituted at great expense to our Nation, a fair trial?

Gen. SCOTT. The militia system has been given a fair trial, and the War Department will continue to give it a fair trial. As I pointed out before, however, you have provided in the national defense act a maximum of 192 hours annual training for the National Guard. Any military man knows that you can not begin to make a good soldier in that period of training, and that the effort to do so is bound to result in failure. Troops that have had the amount of training you propose to give the National Guard in the bill have failed on every battlefield in the past and will continue to fail on every battlefield in the future when confronted by trained and disciplined troops. We believe that so far as the whole voluntary system is concerned it is a failure.

Mr. McKELLAR. You believed that in the beginning, and, to be perfectly frank about it—

Gen. SCOTT. And we have no reason to change our minds.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you think it is fair, and do you think it is military discipline for the high officials in the Army to think that in advance and not give a fair trial to the plan that Congress has adopted?

Gen. SCOTT. We think that we are giving it a fair trial. When this law passed I said to the Secretary of War that although we did not believe in this voluntary system we were going to take hold of it in good faith and make it go whether it would or not, and that has been the attitude of the Regular Army toward this system.

Mr. McKELLAR. This is the first report you have made on it since it went into effect last June, is it not?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Before having had time to try it out you are condemning it in your very first report, are you not?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. And you condemned it from the beginning?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. And you have been condemning it all the time because you did not believe in it, is not that so?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you think we will ever get an Army when our officers decline to bow to the authority of Congress in trying to establish military training?

Gen. SCOTT. We have not declined to bow to the authority of Congress, but we have taken the law and put it into operation in the utmost good faith and with the utmost labor.

Mr. McKELLAR. What you have been experimenting with is practically nothing that has been contemplated in the act. This is an unusual condition that has confronted you down there. The act provides for the establishment of a force in peace, and you have had to try it out under very difficult circumstances, is not that so?

Gen. SCOTT. I think—

Mr. McKELLAR. Before it was organized last June you were confronted with a situation that was unusual and unprecedented in this country, and with that unusual and unprecedented condition you are condemning it before you get started, is not that true?

Gen. SCOTT. We find it has failed in every country in the world.

Mr. McKELLAR. Free government failed in every country in the world except in the United States, but that is no reason why the plan should fail in this country.

Gen. SCOTT. Here is one of the fundamental things about it. I read it to you yesterday:

An analysis of the section of the national-defense act above quoted shows that the armory training required by it amounts to 72 hours annually. Assuming that the total 15 days for field training are employed in training at the rate of 8 hours per day, the field training will amount to 120 hours, or a total training under the law of 192 hours, or approximately a month's training at 8 hours a day annually.

No other country in the world has been able to make a soldier with a month's training a year.

Mr. McKELLAR. While you condemn that in the National Guard, I understand that you recommend that Congress appropriate \$2,000,000 or \$5,000,000 this year to give you training camps, where they are trained in a desultory manner for about three weeks in the summer time, without any Federal authority or control over them, is not that the fact?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you believe in that kind of training?

Gen. SCOT. I believe in giving the American people all the training it is possible to give them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Regardless of any authority by the Federal Government over the training?

Gen. SCOT. The training is done under Federal authority. Congress authorized it in the national-defense act.

Mr. McKELLAR. But you do not recommend that?

Gen. SCOTT. I would give them all the training we can give them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Your idea is that if men are trained in summer training camps, with no Federal authority over them, for three weeks in a year, that they are likely to make good soldiers and it is good for the country, but that men who are trained for 192 hours a year, I believe you put it, under a military system such as the National Guard plan are worthless?

Gen. SCOTT. I have given my views as to the value of one month's training, whether given in the Regular Army, in the National Guard, or in the training camps, at great length, and have stated that a month's training, wherever or however given, is utterly inadequate to prepare troops for war service.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to ask one other question. I know that we are all driving at the same thing, and that is to have a more efficient Army. I believe you feel that way and I believe the same way, but do you think it is good for the efficiency of the Army for generals in the Army and high officers in the Army to be constantly coming out with reports, newspaper articles, and magazine articles, knocking the Army and condemning the system under which you operate?

Gen. SCOTT. I have not come out in any newspaper article at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not mean to say that you have.

The CHAIRMAN. This is really an argument that you and the general are having.

Gen. SCOTT. Not from me.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to say this, that I constantly see in the papers statements to the effect that our Army is wholly inefficient for the protection of this country, and I do not believe it is good discipline for high officials in the Army to be constantly criticizing the system under which they operate.

Mr. KAHN. They were just testifying before a committee of Congress.

Mr. McKELLAR. There have been magazine articles to the same effect and newspaper articles.

Mr. KAHN. They were just testifying before a committee of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War authorized all of these officers to give to Congress any views that they might hold.

Mr. McKELLAR. But not for the newspapers and magazines?

Gen. SCOTT. I have been summoned by the committee to present my views to the committee, and that is what I have been doing. In response to your question as to whether I think it is right for me to say that, I feel it is right for me to say what I think and not say anything different from what I think.

Mr. QUIN. General, the national-defense act provides for the training of other men besides the National Guard, does it not?

Gen. SCOTT. It applies to other men besides the National Guard; yes.

Mr. QUIN. It applies to schools, colleges, and academies, but you have not mentioned those institutions, have you, in your report?

Gen. SCOTT. We are endeavoring, of course, to train men at the land-grant colleges, and we are encouraging, also, in great universities like Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, all of the training we can possibly get from them.

Mr. QUIN. Does not that act provide that other schools—the lesser schools—shall be included?

Gen. SCOTT. Well, you can not enforce anything of that sort. The Congress of the United States can not say to any municipal school that it shall teach any certain thing, because you do not pay anything for it.

Mr. QUIN. But this act provides that all who want to do so may come in and have that training?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; all that want to come in; but suppose they do not want to come in? What are you going to do about it?

Mr. QUIN. Is it not a fact that a great many want to come in?

Gen. SCOTT. Some want to come in; yes.

Mr. QUIN. I have schools in my district where 300 or 400 young men want to come in.

Gen. SCOTT. Undoubtedly a great many will want to come in.

Mr. QUIN. General, have you estimated or anticipated the number of young men from those sources that would be trained? You understand that this act was passed last June, and that you have not had any test of it?

Gen. SCOTT. That part of it, of course, we have not had tested, and we do not know what is going to come out of that.

Mr. QUIN. Have you prepared any estimate of the number of young men annually who would be trained in that way?

Gen. SCOTT. We can not estimate on any such unstable quantity; we do not know what the factors in such an equation would be.

Mr. QUIN. Do you not think it is wise for this Government to try out this act, which was passed after much deliberation, and see whether we can not get the necessary number of trained men in the United States for a reasonable defense?

Gen. SCOTT. No; I think myself that we are not sufficiently defended to-day, and I think by the enactment of the National Guard provisions of the national-defense act, making the National Guard the first line, that we lost a year, and I think that if you consider extending it another year you will lose another year. In the meantime we have no insurance against trouble, and we have the word of the President of the United States, in one of his addresses, that the situation is grave.

Mr. QUIN. How many men went out with the National Guard?

Gen. SCOTT. That were in the guard before?

Mr. QUIN. No; under this act drafting them into the Federal service?

Gen. SCOTT. About 150,000, all told.

Mr. QUIN. That many men have at least some training, have they not, under this act?

Gen. SCOTT. Some 60,000 of them; no.

Mr. QUIN. Where are the 60,000 that have not had any training?

Gen. SCOTT. They came in after the call.

Mr. QUIN. But they have had training from the time they enlisted until now, have they not?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. I thought you meant at the time of the call.

Mr. QUIN. No; you misunderstood me.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; we have been giving them steady instruction, as the circumstances permitted, throughout the whole length of the border.

Mr. QUIN. Well, that is about 140,000 men in addition to the Regular Army who have had some training; is not that true?

Gen. SCOTT. About 128,000, I think.

Mr. QUIN. How many men from these schools have had training in the last four or five years?

Gen. SCOTT. An inconsiderable number.

Mr. QUIN. Could you estimate the number, General?

Gen. SCOTT. I can find out for you.

Mr. QUIN. I wish you would put that in the hearing.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. But all of these numbers are inconsiderable, taking the Regular Army and National Guard together, when you compare the number of men we must have. If you increased them to the full number that the national-defense act calls for, and you are able to get them, I think, 440,000 in the National Guard and 298,000 war strength of the Regular Army, the number would still be inadequate.

Mr. QUIN. You stated that it would cost very little more for universal training for these 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 men than it would cost under our present act. On what do you base that opinion?

Gen. SCOTT. I consider that clothing per man would amount to what it does now and the same as to food and munitions. In countries where they have universal training it is considered a tax that every man must pay, and that he does not expect to be paid anything more than a very nominal sum, possibly a few dollars a month, and the amount saved would be in the pay of the men.

Mr. QUIN. You pay the Regular soldiers, and then you do not get what we authorize; that is true, is it not? You do not get the number authorized?

Gen. SCOTT. We have not gotten them yet; no.

Mr. QUIN. What number of additional officers will it take to handle the number of men you have mentioned?

Gen. SCOTT. Nobody can make a calculation about that until we know what Congress is going to do about it.

Mr. QUIN. You will not do it through my vote; but I do not know what will be done finally by Congress.

Gen. SCOTT. We can not tell.

The CHAIRMAN. I asked the general that question, and he said they did not have the figures now but that the General Staff was working on them.

Gen. SCOTT. We have to make suppositions that Congress will pass such and such a bill, and that is the only way we can calculate. Until you say you want 400,000 or 200,000 we can not make any except tentative calculations. We do not know what you are going to do.

Mr. GORDON. General, the real foundation of your criticism of the National Guard is directed against the limitation which the Constitution of the United States imposes upon its use by the Federal Government; is not that true?

Gen. SCOTT. I just read you a statement about that, and I will read it over to you.

Mr. GORDON. If it is responsive you may read it.

Gen. SCOTT (reading). "An analysis of the section above quoted"—that is the section of the law which gives the number of hours—

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gordon is asking you about the constitutional limitation against having them sent out of the country.

Gen. SCOTT. The main objection that we have is that we have not the men directly under Federal control.

Mr. GORDON. Exactly.

Gen. SCOTT. And the act does not give us the time necessary to make soldiers, and that if Congress increased that time you would put such a tax on the citizens that they would not enlist.

Mr. GORDON. Then, what you mean is that any military force to satisfy you gentlemen would have to be under absolute Federal control?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. That is your judgment?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. Well, there was a candidate for President recently who advocated that thing, and he was defeated by a very large majority. Do you think that Congress should, in view of that result, attempt to force such a thing on the American people?

Gen. SCOTT. I think that Congress should provide for the adequate defense of this Nation.

Mr. GORDON. Yes; adequate defense. We all agree about that, but as to what constitutes adequate defense there might be some difference of opinion.

Gen. SCOTT. Certainly. There is bound to be difference of opinion on details, but what constitutes adequate defense is, of course, a question of fact rather than of opinion.

Mr. GORDON. The Constitution vests in Congress the discretion to determine what shall constitute an adequate defense?

Gen. SCOTT. Surely.

Mr. GORDON. And authorizes us to employ you gentlemen for the purpose of giving us military instruction?

Gen. SCOTT. You have asked me to come here and give you my opinion, and I have given it to you.

Mr. GORDON. That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. He has stated it very clearly, and I do not think there can be any doubt about the General's opinion.

Mr. GORDON. We have about 20,000,000 men in this country to-day subject to military service under the laws, have we not?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; that is, between the ages of 18 and 45.

Mr. GORDON. You propose to train 400,000 a year?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; approximately.

Mr. GORDON. That would not, of course, be universal training?

Gen. SCOTT. It would be as universal as we could make it.

Dr. GORDON. But you have always used the term "universal." If you only propose to train about—

Gen. SCOTT. We would take every young man who is physically fit upon reaching his eighteenth or nineteenth year and who has not parents or relatives dependent upon him for support.

Mr. GORDON. You would include in the law, then, a sufficient number of exemptions to reduce the number to 400,000?

Gen. SCOTT. The natural exemptions and rejections on physical causes would probably bring the number to about 400,000.

Mr. GORDON. You state in your report to the General Staff that Congress acted unwisely in providing for paying the State Militia anything. I will quote from your report:

The fine volunteer spirit of the State Militia was injured in the demand for Federal pay in time of peace. It sounded the knell of patriotic military training for individuals and commercialized the highest duty that a State can demand from its people.

You are still of that opinion, are you?

Gen. SCOTT. We consider that military service should be a tax on every man able to bear it.

Mr. GORDON. Do you think that the patriotism of our Army officers has been impaired by the large pay and allowances that they all receive?

Gen. SCOTT. No; the business of the Army is a business just like any other business, and an officer needs to live and maintain his position.

Mr. GORDON. Certainly; and he ought to be paid. But officers of the National Guard testified before this committee that the pay allowed them was no more than was sufficient to reimburse them for the money actually paid out for uniforms and expenses incident to the service, and that, in fact, they were receiving nothing for their services.

Gen. SCOTT. Of course, I do not know what they have to pay out; some pay out more, some pay out less; I do not know what they have to pay out. The Government should pay all their expenses.

Mr. GORDON. That was the testimony before this committee.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. According to your suggestions to the committee, you are in favor of an Army in this country of the ultimate strength of about 3,000,000 men?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. And that in time of peace?

Gen. SCOTT. Only approximately 400,000 to 500,000 in the service at one time being trained.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Well, in the pay of the Government, at all events?

Gen. SCOTT. No; 2,500,000 in reserve without pay.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. What proportion would be in the pay of the Government?

Gen. SCOTT. Five hundred thousand.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. And 2,600,000—

Gen. SCOTT. Would be citizens in reserve, ready to be called out.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Subject to the call of the President?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. That would be in the nature of conscription or draft, would it?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Are you in favor of drafting men for Army service?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. If that principle is carried out, how close will we come to militarism in this country?

Gen. SCOTT. Absolutely away from it.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. You are aware of the fact, General, that the people of the country—the rank and file of the country—are opposed to militarism?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. But we are getting pretty close to it if we adopt your suggestion to this committee.

Gen. SCOTT. I do not see it at all.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. You filed a pamphlet with the hearings which you stated was the conclusion of about 70 Army officers; that is, on the subject of the National Guard system.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. It has reference to the National Guard system?

Gen. SCOTT. It is the result of the inspection of the National Guard.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Since June?

Gen. SCOTT. Between the 1st of July and the 30th of October.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Were they Regular Army officers?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. At that time there were Army officers among the National Guardsmen?

Gen. SCOTT. I think probably during that time over 200.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Were any of the 200 consulted by the 70 Regular Army officers in their opinion in this pamphlet?

Gen. SCOTT. I do not know; I have no means of knowing, but I have no doubt but that they were interrogated by the officers making the inspections.

Mr. McKELLAR. Who got up the propaganda against the National Guard that has been signed by 70 officers?

Gen. SCOTT. There is no such propaganda as you speak of.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, there is an inspection report signed by 70 officers?

Gen. SCOTT. No. There were 70 officers detailed to make an inspection of the various units of the National Guard.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did the 70 officers report against it?

Gen. SCOTT. I do not know. Of course, the compilation is from the Militia Bureau and covers the whole question of the mobilization of the National Guard and Organized Militia.

Mr. McKELLAR. I did not understand the report.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. I asked you yesterday to read into the record the approximate cost, in addition to what the Government is already bearing, of maintaining the present military system, that would accrue to the Government in case the committee and Congress should adopt your suggestion. The chairman asked for it to-day. Could you indicate how soon you could get that information to us?

Gen. SCOTT. I will try to get it from the War College as soon as possible and send it to the committee as soon as I get it.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Will that be before the hearings are completed?

Gen. SCOTT. Just as soon as we can get it.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Before the hearings are completed?

Gen. SCOTT. Just as soon as I am able to get it. I do not know when your hearings will be completed, but I will get it as soon as I can.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will adjourn over to-day until after the holidays, and we have not finished the hearings yet.



Mr. SHALLENBERGER. General, the change in the policy which you recommend to us, as I understand, is based largely upon the history and experience of other military nations?

Gen. SCOTT. And our own history.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir.

Gen. SCOTT. And also because we can not get under our present system men long enough to give them the training necessary to fit them to make a successful defense.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You come with a specific recommendation that 3,000,000 men are the minimum number we should have available for war, and you base that on the possibility of invasion of our country by some first-class power, either alone or in conjunction with its allies. Has it not been the experience of other nations who attempted military operations of that sort that they have always been universal failures where the attempt was to cross an ocean not as wide as our ocean?

Gen. SCOTT. It is a question of the control of the sea, and the size and quality of the forces available for defense.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Mr Kahn mentioned the case of the Dardanelles expedition failing. Is it not a fact that the nations of Europe that control the sea—England, France, and Italy—have attempted the same thing at Saloniki and have not been able to get a foothold on the land?

Gen. SCOTT. Because they met such opposition from trained soldiers. If we had a sufficient number of trained soldiers here we would be able to do the same thing.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. As to the matter of the expense of the Army, while you are not ready at present to give the cost of this contemplated army, what proportion of the expense of the Army at present is the pay of the men?

Gen. SCOTT. A large proportion of it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. We are asked to appropriate \$300,000,000 for the support of this Army and the pay of the men is something less than \$50,000,000, so the pay of the men of the Army is only one-sixth of the expense of the Army?

Gen. SCOTT. Quite a saving. In addition there is included in the \$300,000,000 the pay for the munitions which we have not got. If we had secured them in the past we would not need them now. That is not a constant item in the appropriation.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. An army of 3,000,000 would be useless—unless we had the things to fight with, the matériel, the munitions, the aeroplanes, and everything that goes with the Army?

Gen. SCOTT. Surely.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Those things can not be provided in a minute, it takes a long time to get them ready. Of those things which would be required we have nothing except the rifles?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; and not enough of them.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you contemplate the officers serving without pay?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The officers must have pay sufficient for their maintenance and livelihood?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. There should be a permanent corps of officers and noncommissioned officers.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Eliminating the question of pay entirely, would you be able to give anything like a fair estimate of what the cost of the artillery, the rifles, the quartermaster's supplies, and all of those required things would be?

Gen. SCOTT. Those would be the same for any method of training.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If you have have 3,000,000 men you would have to have those things necessary for them?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You have to take them into consideration?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; if you get them all.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I am taking your statement, and I want to find out the number.

Gen. SCOTT. You want the number?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir.

Gen. SCOTT. I will get that for you.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I should like to have: First, the cost of artillery of all calibers and ammunition both for annual use and a suitable reserve of ammunition for all calibers for an army of that size.

Second. The cost of rifles and ammunition for yearly use and the necessary reserve of rifles and ammunition for rifles for 3,000,000 men.

Third. Quartermaster's supplies, including uniforms and complete field equipage for an army of 3,000,000 men and cost of subsistence, transportation, and expense of annual field maneuvers, and all other necessary expenses of the Quartermaster's Department to maintain an army of 1,500,000 in being.

Fourth. Cost of necessary aeroplanes, including reserve matériel and equipment for field service of a sufficient number of aeroplanes for an army of 3,000,000 men.

Fifth. Cost of equipment and maintenance of an engineering corps sufficient for an army of 1,500,000 men, as demonstrated necessary by the experience of European nations in the present war.

Sixth. Cost of the pay of officers and enlisted men for an army of 1,500,000 troops maintained in field condition and ready for service together with a reserve of 1,500,000 men sufficiently trained to be ready for battle service in 90 days, at pay now given officers and men in the Regular Army.

Seventh. Cost of the pay of officers and enlisted men for the same number of troops under the plan proposed by the General Staff of the Army and presented to the committee by Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I should like to have those costs; that is all.

Mr. FARLEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to ask the general any questions. However, I fully agree with his recommendation. I believe we take the situation too lightly.

Mr. WISE. Gen. Scott, how many Regular Army men are on the border now, approximately?

Gen. SCOTT. About 35,000 on the border and 11,000 in Mexico.

Mr. WISE. How many of the National Guard?

Gen. SCOTT. 102,000. They are being cut down now to 75,000.

Mr. WISE. How many of the Regular Army are not on the border?

Gen. SCOTT. About 11,000, mostly Coast Artillery. There are three troops of Cavalry at Fort Myer and one troop of Cavalry in Tennessee.

Mr. WISE. What is the reason for keeping the National Guard on the border?

Gen. SCOTT. The President directed it.

Mr. WISE. To keep the National Guard, and not the Regular Army?

Gen. SCOTT. We have one regiment of Cavalry only that is not there.

Mr. WISE. What reason have you for that?

Gen. SCOTT. Because the President of the United States directed it.

Mr. WISE. Do you know what reason he had for it?

Gen. SCOTT. I can imagine what some of the reasons are.

Mr. WISE. What would you imagine?

Gen. SCOTT. Well, the fact that this is the National Capital and that at the time the order was given the country was in a very upset condition in regard to the blowing up of different ships and other places in the country. I understand there was one bomb exploded here in the National Capital. The only troops we had were nearly 2,000 miles away, except the Coast Artillery. We had no mounted troops anywhere from here to California all along the northern frontier.

Mr. WISE. What is the reason of the department not requiring the men in the summer camps—why do they not have some regulations by which they would obligate themselves to serve the country if they take this training?

Gen. SCOTT. As I understand, they offered themselves in this way, and it is the only way in which we can get them; they refused to go into the National Guard.

Mr. WISE. Under the law the department had the authority to prescribe the rules and regulations for their entrance, and why did you not require them when going to the camps to obligate themselves to serve the country?

Gen. SCOTT. We are carrying out the national-defense act of June 3, 1916.

Mr. WISE. That act gives you the authority to prescribe the rules and regulations for the reception of people into these training camps. As one of the rules why do you not require that they take an obligation to serve the country if needed?

Gen. SCOTT. We take from every class of people in the country the greatest amount of service that we feel we can get. The policy is to do everything possible under our present volunteer system, the defects of which I am pointing out.

Mr. WISE. Has there been any objection on the part of the men who go to these camps to obligate themselves?

Gen. SCOTT. They do not want to go into the National Guard or into the Regular Army, but they are willing to do what they have done. It is understood, of course, that until last August the men attending these camps did so at their own expense.

Mr. WISE. Why would they not be willing, if they wanted this service, to obligate themselves to serve the country if needed?

Gen. SCOTT. I will ask you to refer to the act.

Mr. McKELLAR. We passed the act authorizing you to do that, why did you not do it?

Gen. SCOTT. Because we try to get the most out of every class of men. We do not believe those men will obligate themselves for services beyond what they are giving now in time of peace.

Mr. WISE. I want to get the most for the money that we spend, but if a man is not willing to obligate himself to serve the country of what service will he be?

Gen. SCOTT. He would be much more valuable if he obligated himself, but if they will not obligate themselves we can not help it.

Mr. WISE. When we passed that act we contemplated that they would take the obligation. We would not spend this money unless they would serve the country if needed afterward. What reason has the War Department for not requiring them to obligate themselves?

Gen. SCOTT. We get what we can. They do not offer themselves for anything else, and we can not make them.

Mr. WISE. You could keep them out if they would not?

Gen. SCOTT. Then, we would not get anything.

Mr. WISE. And we would not spend the money either. Do you not think that with the expenditure of \$2,000,000 or \$5,000,000 you ask for this year that the Government would get more service if the \$5,000,000 was spent on young men in schools where you have regular Army officers to give them training and in which schools they obligate themselves to serve the Government for six years afterwards if needed, would not that be worth more to the country?

Gen. SCOTT. I think we need both.

Mr. WISE. They are under some kind of an obligation to serve?

Gen. SCOTT. I think they will serve in case of war.

Mr. WISE. If they would, would they not be willing to say so when they go to the camps?

Gen. SCOTT. I do not know. You will have to ask them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you asked them? Congress authorized you to ask them that very question, "Are you willing to serve the Government if you are given this training with this money?" Have you asked them that question in your rules and regulations? That is a perfectly simple question. Is that a part of your rules and regulations?

Gen. SCOTT. I do not know. The regulations are now being drafted and have not been submitted for approval.

Mr. McKELLAR. If it has not been done, that is what I want to ascertain.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the national-defense act gives the Secretary of War the discretion to prescribe rules and regulations?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And he would have the right to prescribe that they should enter into an obligation to serve the country for so many years if called to the colors?

Gen. SCOTT. We could do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the War Department taken up that question and reached any conclusion?

Gen. SCOTT. It has been discussed many times in the General Staff.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they reached any conclusion?

Mr. KAHN. The defense act goes further than that and provides that the Secretary of War shall provide or shall make the terms of enlistment upon which these men shall go into the camps.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the War Department considered that and has the War Department reached any conclusion.

Maj. NOLAN. The War College committee that is drawing up these regulations considered that in view of the rejection of section 56 in last year's bill, which rejection threw out the Federal volunteer force, the committee decided that it was not the intention of Congress that these men could be placed in organized units, that that is not what you intended to do. I think that the War College committee would be very glad if the military committee would say that it was the intention of Congress to have additional units organized from these men.

Mr. McKELLAR. We have already settled the question of enlistment, which you seem to have disregarded entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. They can go into the reserve.

Mr. McKELLAR. It looks like the department has just disregarded the clear mandate of this Congress.

Mr. KAHN. The term of the enlistment is a condition of the training which they are to receive. That, in consideration thereof, in case of war they will respond to the colors.

Gen. SCOTT. The department has taken a great deal of time to interpret all the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916. They have gone at it systematically and as fast as they could to make the regulations to carry out this act. At this time they are working on the regulations on those training camps. They have not been received yet at the War Department.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. We had the young men asking for this appropriation before us, and I asked them if these men would go into the camps if they were required to take some obligation requiring service, and the young men decided that it would not interfere.

Mr. KAHN. That is why I put that into the provision.

Gen. SCOTT. They are working on the regulations now for the training camps.

Mr. GREENE. I should like to ask on what premises the administration of the War Department disregarded, inasmuch as Congress had rejected one of its propositions, the proposition which Congress itself had enacted into law, that a well-defined term should be interpreted in the light of the law?

Maj. NOLAN. It was supposed that Congress did not intend to authorize any more organizations. If these men could be organized into companies, battalions, and regiments, the War College committee would be very glad to put that into their regulations and to make them sign enlistment papers to that effect, but it was thought that you did not intend to have more organizations than you had given. These training camps are to be for the training of citizens, without being held in organizations. I was not on the committee, but in talking with the members of the committee that was what they said.

Mr. GREENE. If the terms of the act are explicit, providing that the Secretary of War can make such regulations in regard to the enlistment, men can be enlisted under the terms of the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, for various forms of reserve service?

Maj. NOLAN. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. Without being assigned to units. That has not been done.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you a copy of the opinion of the War College disregarding the act of Congress in this line? If so, please file it.

Maj. NOLAN. We can. The regulations are now in process of preparation, and a copy will be attached to the hearings. So far as the training camps are concerned, they have not received the approval of the Secretary of War. They are in the process of preparation.

Mr. WISE. I should like to get some information. How much of the \$2,000,000 did you expend this year in the training camps?

Gen. SCOTT. I can put that in the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. We secured that information from the Quartermaster General.

Mr. OLNEY. Gen. Scott, you stated that there were about 800,000 men each year becoming 18 years of age. The statistics show that there are about 1,000,000 men becoming 21 years of age each year. If universal military training is adopted, would it not be wise, whether a man is 17 or 18 or 19 years of age, before he embarks in a professional or industrial life to then take his year's intensive training at once?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. OLNEY. Would it not be better for his own sake and for the sake of the country?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. OLNEY. Being at Plattsburg the last few days, I know something of the condition that existed. Reference was made that there were no adequate officers' drills. We realize that competent and very efficient officers were at Plattsburg very long, perhaps all summer. There were four periodical encampments, and in the July encampment there were nearly 6,000 men, and perhaps, if the intent of the appropriation bill had been known, there would have been a total enlistment of 16,000 to train at the camp last summer. It would seem from indications now that there would be a much larger attendance next year. As to the expenditure of the \$1,000,000 appropriation, there is still available enough to run until July 1 next. Do you not consider the summer military training camps one of the most democratic institutions of our country?

Gen. SCOTT. Surely.

Mr. OLNEY. And should be continued?

Gen. SCOTT. Surely.

Mr. OLNEY. Under the Swiss system they train the men from 12 to 21 years, and they train them as long as that because they have a much smaller population. Mr. Kahn brought out the fact that France adopted the three-year term because her population was so much smaller than Germany, and we only need one year because we have an enormous population. As I understand, if your plan of universal military training was adopted we would have this force of about 500,000, and besides we would have the Regular Army of about 200,000, making a military force of about 700,000?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; except the Regular Army would be somewhat less than 200,000. In regard to the amount of training given under the Swiss system, our military attaché telegraphed, under date of

March 6, 1916, the opinion of the chief of the Swiss general staff, as follows:

For our soldiers who have the spirit of the soldier and the taste for the military service I consider the following number of days' training necessary to prepare a soldier to enter in war: Infantry, 200 days; cavalry, 12 months; field artillery, 300 days. As for our officers, the course of instruction is much too short. They should especially have more service with troops. While the theoretical course might seem less important for forming good troop officers, still for the officers of the general staff a general military culture is indispensable, and to attain this requires years of serious study.

It should be understood in this connection that the average Swiss youth is very well trained in rifle shooting as an individual rifle shot before being called to the colors.

MR. KAHN. General, the statement has been made by some of the members of the committee that you have beforehand made up your mind that the National Guard is not going to be a success. Is that any different from what some of the members of the committee have done when they announce beforehand they would not agree to universal training without hearing the merits of it?

Gen. SCOTT. No doubt.

MR. KAHN. Mr. Shallenberger wanted you to recall any battles or wars where a country sent troops across the waters and made a success of it.

MR. SHALLENBERGER. Against any other nation of anything like equal power.

MR. KAHN. Now, to go back, way back, into history, do you remember when the Norsemen came down and took England? Do you remember when William the Conqueror crossed over to England and took England?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; in 1066.

MR. KAHN. Yes; defeating Harold.

MR. McKELLAR. That was before my day.

MR. KAHN. Well, I will come down to your day. Do you remember when Japan went over into China, defeated China in a very short time, because China had made no preparation?

Gen. SCOTT. I do.

MR. KAHN. Do you remember when England went 2,000 miles and wiped out two Republics in South Africa?

Gen. SCOTT. I do.

MR. KAHN. Those are some cases where troops were brought across the sea with success?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

MR. SHALLENBERGER. Would you say that that is parallel to one of those nations attacking the United States?

MR. KAHN. If we are unprepared they can attack us successfully, and what we want is to be prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. There are a number of items in this bill relating to the General Staff, which I want to ask about, but I have not had an opportunity. If we are going to continue to argue this question, we might as well adjourn.

MR. KAHN. Mr. Shallenberger asked some questions predicated on a false premise, and I wanted to get the premise right.

As I understand, General, you do not object to the National Guard or the Regular Army; it is the system of volunteers that you are opposing?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; and the length of time which we are able to get a man in order to train him.

Mr. KAHN. In the armies of Europe, as a matter of fact, they have a great many exemptions, too, have they not?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. In the German Army and in the French Army if a man is the sole support of a widowed mother, he is not compelled to go to the war?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. KAHN. And you would make some exceptions of that kind in any universal training bill that you might present to this committee for its consideration?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. How long will it be before you will be ready to present a bill on that subject to this committee?

Gen. SCOTT. The officers with the General Staff who are working on that say we will not be able to present it in less than a month.

Maj. NOLAN. There are a great many details that will have to be worked out.

Mr. KAHN. You expect, though, to have a bill prepared on universal training in about one month?

Gen. SCOTT. To present here if the committee wants it.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose you would send it to the chairman of the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, we would like to have it. We would like to see any concrete plan you have to suggest.

Gen. SCOTT. We have not been called upon for it heretofore.

Mr. KAHN. You make recommendations to this committee without waiting for the committee to send word whether they want the recommendation or not?

Gen. SCOTT. You have asked me to come up here and give my views and I have given them to you.

Mr. KAHN. Does not the department frequently send recommendations up here?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Then there ought to be no need for this committee to ask you to make any recommendation of that kind.

Gen. SCOTT. We have not had any directions as to what this committee is going to desire information on.

Mr. KAHN. Do you not think that any problem affecting the national defense ought to be sent to this committee without the committee sending for it?

Gen. SCOTT. I am giving you my opinion now in regard to it; but the details have not been completed by the General Staff, and equipped as it is now, it will take them fully a month to get up the details, and I do not want to occupy that time unless the committee wants it.

Mr. KAHN. Is it your opinion that the National Guardsmen who are now on the border and who have been on the border for some months feel that a proper military system for this country is one based upon universal training?

Gen. SCOTT. From all the information I get, the National Guard feels it is not the proper system.

Mr. KAHN. They do believe in universal training?



Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. That is what they told me when I was on the border. You said something in your criticisms about full-strength regiments of Cavalry. Would you also recommend full war-strength regiments for the Infantry and the other branches of the service?

Gen. SCOTT. We would like to have it for all, no doubt; but if we could only get it for one, we would prefer to have it for the Cavalry.

Mr. KAHN. How were the new regiments you have under the national defense act formed?

Gen. SCOTT. They were formed by transferring officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates from existing units to form the new units.

Mr. KAHN. Would each of the regiments, then, have the minimum strength required under the law?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. The difference being made up in each by assigning recruits. By filling up with recruits and training them right away among the older men.

Mr. KAHN. How many of the new regiments have you created?

Gen. SCOTT. The first increment.

Mr. KAHN. All the units of the first increment?

Gen. SCOTT. That is, all the units of the mobile army and Coast Artillery.

Mr. KAHN. General, when I was in Texas I saw a newspaper article down there which said that at the time of the Columbus raid the War Department had information that Villa was going to make an attack at Columbus, and that instead of sending word down to the commandant at Columbus, the information was transmitted to the War College as a problem to work out; is there any truth in that statement at all?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. KAHN. That is entirely a misstatement?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. You had no information beforehand at all?

Gen. SCOTT. The State Department had some information which was transmitted to the War Department on March 4, and on some date sent to the commanding general, Southern Department, by the War Department and by him sent to district commanders.

Mr. KAHN. Did the State Department transmit it to the War Department?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; I will have to refresh my memory and get the exact details for you.

Mr. KAHN. I wish you would, because I think the country would like to know whether there was any advance information given to anybody before the raid at Columbus was made.

Gen. SCOTT. I will give you the whole thing.

Mr. KAHN. I wish you would.

#### MEMORANDUM.

The following dispatches were forwarded to the War Department by the Department of State. The action taken at the War Department is noted in each case:

EL PASO, TEX., *March 3, 1916—2 p. m.* (Received 6 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Washington:

Villa left Pecheco Point, near Madera, Wednesday, with 300 men, headed toward Columbus, N. Mex. He is reported west of Casas Grandes to-day.

There is reason to believe he intends to cross to United States and hopes to proceed to Washington. Please consider this possibility and the necessity of instructions to us on border.

COBB.

NOTE.—Notation on original document shows that it was received in the office of the Chief of Staff on March 4, 1916. The records show that the document was received in The Adjutant General's Office on March 4, 1916, and was repeated by telegraph (in code) to commanding general, Southern Department, at 5.30 p. m. on that day.

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EL PASO, TEX., *March 6, 1916—1 p. m.* (Received 5.30 p. m.)  
 SECRETARY OF STATE,  
*Washington:*

My March 3, 2 p. m., seems confirmed. Commanding Gen. Gavira, in Juarez announced to reporters this morning that Villa was proceeding to border and that he had asked American military authorities to be on lookout for him. My tip is that he is due to-night or to-morrow. I have instructed deputy at Columbus to rush any information.

COBB.

NOTE.—Notations on original document show that it was received in the office of the Chief of Staff on March 7, 1916, and that it was received in the War College Division on March 18, 1916. The records show that the document was received in The Adjutant General's Office on March 21, 1916, and placed on file on March 23, 1916.

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EL PASO, TEX., *March 7, 1916—8 p. m.* (Received 11 p. m.)  
 SECRETARY OF STATE,  
*Washington:*

Deputy, Columbus, phones that Villa, with (estimated) 400 men is on river southwest of Columbus, 15 miles west and fifty-odd miles south, where they stopped round-up of cattle by employees of Palomas Land & Cattle Co., all of which employees, except one, are reported to have hastened to American side.

COBB.

NOTE.—Notation on original document shows that it was received in the office of the Chief of Staff on March 8, 1916, and that it was received in the War College Division on March 18, 1916. The records show that the document was received in The Adjutant General's Office on March 21, 1916, and placed on file March 23, 1916.

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EL PASO, TEX., (undated). (Received Mar. 8, 1916, 10.30 p. m.)  
 SECRETARY OF STATE,  
*Washington:*

Gen. Villa is reported to be at Nogales ranch, about 25 miles from border and 65 miles from Hachita, N. Mex. Indications are that he is going west into Sonora.

CABOTHS.

NOTE.—Notation on original document shows that it was received in the office of the Chief of Staff on March 10, 1916. The records show that the document was received at The Adjutant General's Office on March 21, 1916, and placed on file March 22, 1916.

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Gen. Funston reports as follows:

1. The information contained in Cobb's telegram, dated March 3, 1916, 2 p. m., was transmitted to the commanding officer of the border district which included Columbus.

2. A telegram was received from Gen. Pershing, dated El Paso, Tex., March 6, 1916, transmitting a report from Gen. Gavira, which indicated that Villa was 1 mile south of Palomas on the evening of March 5. This information was transmitted by wire to Columbus.

3. A telegraphic report was received from Col. Dodd, commanding the border district in which Columbus is located, dated March 8, 1916, to the effect that a party from Gibson's line ranch reported that a reliable Mexican had brought information that between two and three hundred Villista soldiers camped dur-

ing the night of March 6 near Boca Grande, 75 miles south of Gibson's ranch, rounding up horses and holding the American foreman. Col. Dodd reported in the same telegram that the above information was confirmed on the evening of March 7.

4. A telegram was received from Gen. Pershing March 7, 1916, indicating that Villa with 500 men, southwest of Palomas, had raided ranches of the Palomas Land & Cattle Co.; that the Mexican consul stated that his information was that Villa was near Boca Grande; and that one of the stockholders of the company reported that his information was that Villa was about 50 miles southwest of Palomas going south.

The following is taken from the report of an investigation made by Col. Lucien G. Berry, Fourth Field Artillery, inspector punitive expedition, United States Army. Col. H. J. Slocum, Thirteenth Cavalry, stated as follows:

" \* \* \* I had had rumors several days back that Villa was approaching the border, just where could not be ascertained by me excepting by the use of a half-breed Mexican, whom I persuaded under some pressure and offer of money (an employee of the Palomas Land and Cattle Co. assisted me in getting his services), to go to Boca Grande from Gibson's and endeavor to locate Villa. This man was sent out from Gibson's line ranch (where he was sent by me) to the commanding officer at Gibson's line ranch, Maj. Elmer Lindsley, Thirteenth Cavalry. In the meantime I had heard many rumors as to where Villa was. Authentic information was received from commanding officer, Second Cavalry Brigade, at Douglas, Ariz., to the effect that Villa the day before had been seen in person at the Nogales ranch, which is, I should say, from 150 to 175 miles from Columbus, N. Mex., in Mexico. Villa was also reported to be in other places. The air was full of rumors, and it was impossible to get anything accurate. I depended on getting reliable information from this half-breed Mexican and Palomas Cattle Co. man and went to Gibson's ranch myself (this was March 6 or 7) and waited for his return. He came in about 8 o'clock that night to Columbus, was brought there by Maj. Lindsley, and he stated to me that he had been as far as Boca Grande and struck Villa's trail, had followed it to the east. Villa's main body had turned off to the southeast and were headed for Guzman, and about 100 of his men had taken the trail toward Palomas. On receipt of this information from this Palomas man I went to the Border gate, where I had been many times before, to endeavor to get help from Carranza people at the Border gate to endeavor to locate Villa and to tell them what this scout had said. I found everyone on the Mexican side more or less terrified and not willing to go very far to the south and find out what could be learned about Villa. They told me that one of their men had the day before or night before, I have forgotten, been out in the hills and heard some voices; this frightened him, and he had returned to the gate. \* \* \*"

Mr. KAHN. Now, referring again to these training camps, the men who go to those camps are men whom you say would not or could not, probably, on account of professional work, join the National Guard, and who would not enlist in the Regular Army. Of course, this law was passed on June 3 and the appropriations for the training camps were not made until the 29th of August. Was it because of that fact that you failed to provide terms of enlistment for the men who went to those camps?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; they were, until August 29, attending entirely at their own expense.

Mr. KAHN. Will you provide terms of enlistment this year, as the law requires?

Gen. SCOTT. Certainly; the regulations have been worked on by general officers away from here and are now being considered by the War College Division of the General Staff, and when finished we will submit them to the Secretary of War to do what he thinks best.

Mr. KAHN. And the regulations will contain a provision that the men must bind themselves to the service of the United States?

Gen. SCOTT. I can not give you any specific regulation.

Mr. KAHN. That is a provision of law, and you assume the Secretary of War will carry out the law?

Gen. SCOTT. Surely, if that is the law.

Mr. KAHN. Yes; that is the law.

Mr. GREENE. General, I have been indulged, through the courtesy of the committee, with an opportunity to ask many of my questions out of turn, and I do not want to try your patience much longer. There are one or two things I would like to ask about. You stated yesterday that notwithstanding your criticism of the so-called National Guard system, that the National Guard system contemplated by the act of June 3 was not yet in existence.

Gen. SCOTT. Not in its fullness.

Mr. GREENE. And at the time of ordering the troops to the border it was not in existence at all?

Gen. SCOTT. The act was passed on the 3d of June and I think they were called out on the 18th of June.

Mr. GREENE. It was not in existence, in other words. I simply ask the question to show that your criticisms were directed to the National Guard system and its history as developed prior to the passage of the act, and that since the passage of the act there has been no opportunity to try out the organization contemplated by the act because it has not yet been organized.

Gen. SCOTT. The act bears on its face a provision that you can not get any more from the National Guard than 192 hours of service for training.

Mr. GREENE. I am not talking about that side of it.

Gen. SCOTT. That is the principal side to which we object.

Mr. GREENE. I understand that; but you printed in the record certain details of experience with the National Guard, not theoretical criticisms, but details of experience with the National Guard. That experience must have been had with a preexistent organization and not with one contemplated by the act.

Gen. SCOTT. It had not had its full application.

Mr. GREENE. That is really a question that should have a yes-or-no answer, General.

Gen. SCOTT. I say that it had not had its full application.

Mr. GREENE. And the same thing was true of the Regular Army, so far as realization of the kind of a Regular Army contemplated by the act of June 3?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. GREENE. Of course, not in the same degree.

Gen. SCOTT. Practically the only difference in the Regular Army was the increase in numbers. Its system had not been changed.

Mr. GREENE. In some details.

Gen. SCOTT. Very minor.

Mr. GREENE. Were they all realized and in effect at the time of the call to the border?

Gen. SCOTT. The call for the Regular Army?

Mr. GREENE. Yes.

Gen. SCOTT. The Regular Army has been down there for five years.

Mr. GREENE. Were all the changes contemplated by the national defense act realized when the Army was called to the border after the passage of the act?

Gen. SCOTT. They were already on the border.

MR. GREENE. I understand that; but the parts that were afterwards sent down there. In other words, the Army contemplated by the act was not all there?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

MR. GREENE. So that the two new systems were instituted together and neither of them had taken effect when they were put on trial?

Gen. SCOTT. Not full effect; no.

MR. GREENE. So that the criticism that applies to the National Guard—I am not criticizing the Regular service—is based upon experience with a previous organization and not experience with the one contemplated under this act?

Gen. SCOTT. And with the provisions of the act itself, which show—

MR. GREENE (interposing). But that is theoretical?

Gen. SCOTT. It does not give us the conditions which we feel we must require.

MR. GREENE. I understand that, General, but I am trying to use precise terms. All criticisms that lie to the phraseology of the act are anticipatory and are theoretical. The criticisms that deal with what was done with the National Guard must apply to some system that has been in existence.

Gen. SCOTT. What do you refer to?

MR. GREENE. Your criticism of the National Guard system.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

MR. GREENE. That is what I mean, and your answer is recorded as yes.

Gen. SCOTT. It had not been fully put into effect.

MR. GREENE. Exactly; you are more concrete to-day than you were yesterday. I simply wanted to sum it all up in this way: The same thing is true in a degree with regard to your proposition for universal military training. You do not come before us with a detailed proposition, but you are now arguing as to the theory of it.

Gen. SCOTT. Not as to theory, but as to experience of other nations.

MR. GREENE. But not the experience of our country and the department, in other words.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; our experience during the Civil War; the Confederate service of the draft, and the United States of the draft.

MR. GREENE. I understand, but those were war conditions and did not contemplate universal training in time of peace as a precautionary defense measure.

Gen. SCOTT. No.

MR. GREENE. That was at a very critical time. Then the two propositions, the one of criticism of the National Guard system and the proposition for universal military training, are based upon things which do not now exist, which are deductions or inferences based upon past experience on the one hand, and possible realizations on the other?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

MR. GREENE. I want to say, in the record, most cheerfully that the general principle of universal military training I most heartily approve of, and I only want to ask you one further question, as to what may be contemplated in working out its details. Apart from those men who may be exempt from the training by reason of physi-

cal inability or domestic conditions, or some other reason for exemption, is it not possible to hold in some manner to military service, not on the firing line or with arms, a great body of technical men who may not be able to perform the most arduous physical labor, but who would be indispensable in the administration of an army in the field?

Gen. SCOTT. The whole country, I believe, should be organized industrially.

Mr. GREENE. And there are some special services which perhaps men right here could perform at home, off the field or off the firing line, and they should be trained in preparation for such service?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; their daily work should train them for it.

Mr. TILSON. General, I wish to ask you a few questions, and I wish to predicate them upon this proposition: I agree with you that volunteer service, both for the Regular Army and the National Guard, or for citizen soldiery, is not an adequate system and probably would break down, as it always has broken down, if brought to a supreme test. Furthermore, I regard the National Guard system of our citizen soldiery as economically and from a military standpoint, unwise under its present form of dual control by the States and the Nation; but I want to ask you some questions in regard to the reports on the National Guard, and also ask you if you think those criticisms of the National Guard mobilization this past year are entirely fair to the National Guard system?

Gen. SCOTT. In what respect? Will you specify which ones you refer to?

Mr. TILSON. You have filed here a book in which you have presented the criticisms of 70 inspectors of the National Guard on the border, in which they find a number of things to criticize. Do you not suppose that if you should select 70 competent National Guard officers they could make an interesting and perhaps illuminating report in regard to the way the Regulars handled the situation on the border?

Gen. SCOTT. I am certain of it.

Mr. TILSON. Do you not think, all things considered, considering that the Regular Army had much the bigger job and a much more responsible job in this particular mobilization, that the Regular service fell down a great deal worse than the National Guard system?

Gen. SCOTT. It depends on what you have reference to. There are certain things we criticize ourselves in the Regular Army.

Mr. TILSON. But those criticisms do not appear anywhere, and you have put this book in the record.

Gen. SCOTT. This is not a question of the Regular service; but defects brought out by the mobilization in regard to the Regular service are discussed in the reports of the department commanders, pages 125 to 142, inclusive, of the report.

Mr. TILSON. But we have a large report, filed and made a part of the record, which is to a great extent a criticism upon the National Guard, and we hear nothing of the other side.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was an inspection made of the Regular Army at about this same time?

Gen. SCOTT. An inspection was made from time to time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you got those compiled and put in the record?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will you do that?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. I do not refer to the Regular Army itself, but to the Regular Army's handling of the military system at the time of the mobilization, because first of all responsibility was put up to the Regular Army.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; first of all.

Mr. TILSON. They had to do it. They were the agents of the War Department in carrying out this entire mobilization.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; it was the largest mobilization we had had for many years, and, of course, our people were not trained in such things.

Mr. TILSON. They were inexperienced, especially in view of this new law. They had a number of complicated questions to settle.

Gen. SCOTT. We could make many criticisms ourselves.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; I think you could, with justice.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; and we do do it.

Mr. TILSON. I wish that to appear in the record, because I think it is advantageous to your contention against the volunteer system that it should be shown that no set of officers can work satisfactorily under the system we now have.

Gen. SCOTT. That is what we believe.

Mr. TILSON. And that the mobilization on the border proved that as much on the part of the Regular service as it did on the part of the National Guard.

Gen. SCOTT. We have learned a number of things, which we propose to correct right away.

Mr. TILSON. Now, under your system, as I understand it, the Regular Army officer plays the part of teacher or instructor, practically?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. And all the Regular Army we should need under your plan, after it was fully working, would be an enlisted personnel to garrison our foreign possessions, so-called, and to furnish instructors for the citizen soldiery?

Gen. SCOTT. And also a continuing force here ready to be placed at any part of the United States where it was needed or sent to reinforce our over-sea garrisons immediately.

Mr. TILSON. But if we had an enrolled force of 400,000, according to your estimate, who would be all the time under arms and in training, would it be necessary right here in the United States to maintain a large Regular Army? Could we not practically disband our Regular Army as it exists to-day in the continental United States? What would be the use of it?

Gen. SCOTT. I think we must have a continuing personnel. We must have organizations with which to train citizen soldiers. For instance, at Tobyhanna, we sent up in time of peace three batteries, which trained 23 batteries of the National Guard.

Mr. TILSON. General, this is the idea which I want to bring out. We are spending a large sum of money on the Regular Army, and it is growing and growing rapidly. As I view it, it is entirely

wasted so far as any adequate national defense is concerned; and if we had a serious war to-day, probably the best thing we could do would be to disband the Regular Army, the first thing we did, and take the different units of the Regular Army and use them to train an adequate Army?

Gen. SCOTT. That is what we propose to do—to use it to train them.

Mr. TILSON. There are so few men in the Regular Army which we have to-day, on which we are spending such an enormous sum of money, that it would just be one bite, really, and furnish not even a nucleus for a national defense; and, as I understand it, part of your plan is to dispense with this large and expensive Regular Army and throw the burden where it belongs—on the citizens?

Gen. SCOTT. We would have men and officers to relieve our overseas garrisons, as we can not keep our troops for over two years abroad.

Mr. KAHN. Did I not understand you to say in the early part of the hearing to-day that if we adopted a system of universal training we could materially reduce the standing Army?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; possibly.

Mr. KAHN. That is what I think Mr. Tilson is referring to.

Gen. SCOTT. But not abandon it altogether.

Mr. KAHN. But you could materially reduce it.

Mr. TILSON. And it would occupy a different position in our scheme of defense from what it does now, and, instead of being our principal dependence, the individuals would simply be the instructors for a real force.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; with such small expeditionary forces as you would need, for instance, to throw down on the border of Texas.

Mr. TILSON. And even for a small expeditionary force like that, could we not rely upon calling for a volunteer force out of the large force we would already have under training for such particular service?

Gen. SCOTT. Then you break up your whole organization right at the time you want to use it.

Mr. TILSON. If you wanted a small expeditionary force and only wanted to use a few men, is it not always the custom, even in time of war, where you have particularly dangerous service to call for volunteers to render such service?

Gen. SCOTT. If you want only a very small number.

Mr. TILSON. Would not that be relatively a very small number—100,000 men—to defend the border?

Gen. SCOTT. A call for a particularly dangerous service or a forlorn hope would not be for possibly more than 100 or 150 men.

Mr. TILSON. And you think it would still be necessary to maintain a Regular Army to do such work as that?

Gen. SCOTT. Not of the size we have now; but you would not want to call out a citizen army to meet small troubles on the border; and somebody must meet them. In addition to that, you have got to keep these units in all parts of the country continually training the citizen force.

Mr. TILSON. If you have a large trained force enrolled but not actually organized, could you not call upon them—men who had



been trained sufficiently for this service—as volunteers to go out as a small force, such as we would have to have on the border?

Gen. SCOTT. It would take us some time to organize them, and they would not be ready.

The CHAIRMAN. It would take some time to organize them to meet such an emergency?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. I understood that was just the object of your plan—to have them so they would be ready at all times to meet an emergency.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; in case of a serious war. We do not want to call out the citizen soldiery unless there is really some absolute necessity for a large body of troops.

Mr. TILSON. To my mind the most hopeful part of your plan is that we could get rid of this increasing Regular Army which we have.

Gen. SCOTT. We might possibly get rid of a part of it.

Mr. TILSON. Which is growing every year; and if we are going to depend on the Regular Army to defend us we must have it grow and grow very rapidly.

Gen. SCOTT. And grow tremendously?

Mr. TILSON. Grow tremendously; yes.

Mr. CRAGO. General, I simply have one suggestion to make, following out the line of thought expressed by Mr. Greene. Of course we all realize that this is a democratic form of government, and any legislation which contemplates a great change in our policy is much more effective and easier secured if it comes from the people themselves. My suggestion is that this plan should be worked out in such a way as to show our people that this is the true democratic principle of defense and to show them that it does not mean that even 25 per cent of our young men are going to carry arms, or anything of that kind; and, while it is nice to think that a man in Congress should do what his own judgment tells him, most of our Congress is dominated, at least to some extent, by what the people think, and if the people can be shown the necessity for this I believe that Congress would be ready to act.

Gen. SCOTT. Mr. McKellar, however, objects to the soldier going out and telling them.

Mr. CRAGO. No; but I think it ought to be told them in a way that will allay their fears, and therefore I think the plan proposed should show the democratic principles back of it and how easy it would be for our people to do their duty and still give us this great force. That is only a suggestion in line with the plan that is proposed.

Mr. HULL. General, you were in favor of the continental army plan, were you not?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. HULL. Suppose Congress had adopted your suggestions and passed a law on June 3 embracing them, and you were compelled to call on that continental army on June 28, what would you have gotten?

Gen. SCOTT. Nothing.

Mr. HULL. Then our plan was better than yours?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. HULL. You got something?

Gen. SCOTT. No; nothing, except for that immediate occasion.

Mr. HULL. You got 120,000 men, and they performed the service, did they not?

Gen. SCOTT. But they did not come out under your bill.

Mr. GREENE. I am glad the general put that in the record. I have been trying to get that statement in the record for two days.

Mr. HULL. I have only one suggestion to make, and perhaps it is not the right one to make, but it does seem to me that the failure of our Army scheme is not altogether down the line, but that there is also failure up the line.

Gen. SCOTT. Perfection, you know, is not the fruit of human genius. We are doing the best we can.

Mr. HULL. If we have got to change our scheme, and if we have got to go from the volunteer system to the universal scheme, then we ought to have the recommendation of the Commander in Chief of the Army indorsing the plan. In other words, I think that you, who, I presume, are second in command, should secure that indorsement before you come to Congress and ask us to indorse the plan.

Gen. SCOTT. No. I am called here to give you my opinion, and I have given it to you.

Mr. HULL. And I am giving you mine.

Gen. SCOTT. I can not give you the opinion of the President of the United States; he is there to give it for himself.

The CHAIRMAN. General, there are some items in the bill that we would like to take up with you. I suppose we should have taken up the items at first. Your first item is for contingencies of the Army, which you will find on page 1 of the bill. The estimate is \$50,000, which is the amount that was appropriated last year.

Gen. SCOTT. It is just the same as last year. There is no change in that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the hearings a statement showing the amount that you expended under each item of that particular appropriation?

Gen. SCOTT. We are only partially through the year, and so far I do not know exactly how much has been expended; but I can find out.

The following statement of the appropriation "Contingencies of the Army" shows the amounts expended for 1916, the amounts allotted for 1917 (it is impracticable to give complete expenditures at this time), and the amounts estimated for 1918, for similar purposes:

	Expended, 1916.	Allotted, 1917.	Estimated, 1918.
Purchase of professional books, publications, etc.....	\$4,742.71	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Photographic material and supplies.....	7,688.23	2,500.00	8,500.00
Confidential purposes.....	2,455.84	4,400.00	5,000.00
Travel expenses.....	1,590.11	3,458.76	3,000.00
Purchase of maps.....	1,330.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Telegraphic services.....	317.69	1,500.00	1,500.00
Stationery and contingent expenses, Office of the Chief of Staff.....	464.08	1,000.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous and temporary services.....	636.37		
Miscellaneous items.....	249.10	42.71	
Expenses in connection with the council of national defense.....		500.00	
Expenses under emergency conditions.....		850.40	
Unforeseen contingencies.....			18,000.00
Total.....	19,474.13	25,711.87	50,000.00

The appropriation for 1916 was \$25,000; for 1917, \$50,000; and the amount estimated for 1918 is \$50,000.

The increases, item by item, in the allotments for 1917 over the expenditures for 1916 may be explained briefly as being due to the following reasons:

Purchase of professional books, publications, etc.: Additional publications, etc., required for the Army and the National Guard.

Confidential purposes: Necessity for secret military information in connection with border troubles.

Travel expenses: Increased business due to carrying out provisions of the national-defense act of June 3, 1916.

Purchase of maps: Additional maps required by the Southern Department in connection with border troubles.

Telegraphic services: The increased volume of telegrams incident to the mobilization of the National Guard and increase in business due to border troubles.

Stationery and contingent expenses, office of Chief of Staff: Increased volume of business due to border troubles and work incident to carrying into effect national-defense act of June 3, 1916.

The estimated amounts required for 1918 are based, practically, upon the allotments made for 1917. In some cases the allotments will undoubtedly have to be augmented before the close of the current fiscal year, as, for example, those for the "purchase of maps" and for "photographic materials and supplies."

The unallotted balance, this date, is \$24,248.13, which is to meet unforeseen contingencies that may arise during the remainder of the fiscal year 1917.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, of course, that this fiscal year has only run about five months, but what I meant was a statement showing the amount of money that you set aside for each of the items that go to compose that total estimate.

Mr. TILSON. That would be the basis of the estimate, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose so.

Gen. SCOTT. You want to know what they have actually used?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. General, are not your estimates for the year 1918 based chiefly upon your expenditures for 1916?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. In other words, you take the last year through which you have actually passed as a guide for the estimates which you make for the year which is to come?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to show in your statement just how much of that \$50,000 was expended during the fiscal year 1916.

Mr. TILSON. Was the appropriation the same in 1916?

Mr. KAHN. I think it has been increased somewhat. I think we increased that on account of extraordinary conditions. This year's appropriation was increased over what it had been. We probably allowed only \$25,000 in former years before the present allowance was made.

Gen. SCOTT. In 1916 the expenditures were \$19,474.13.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the appropriation for that year? Mr. Kahn suggests that it was not \$50,000.

Gen. SCOTT. It was smaller. It was either \$20,000 or \$25,000.

Mr. TILSON. Should he not put in the hearings a statement showing what he intends to expend the increased amount for, if it is a considerable increase over the year for which he puts the statement in the hearings?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; you can do that.

Mr. KAHN. Is any of this money used for confidential information?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, you can not very well put that in the hearings.

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. TILSON. But you could put in the hearings a statement showing that you paid so much for obtaining confidential information.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes. In 1916, \$2,455.84 was expended for confidential information.

Mr. TILSON. Was that amount increased, or was it the intention to increase that amount to a considerable extent during this mobilization period?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the expenses of the Army War College. Your estimate is \$9,000, which is the amount of the current appropriation.

Gen. SCOTT. There is no change in that.

Mr. KAHN. That is the amount you have been getting for some years under that item?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the contingent expenses of the military-information section, General Staff Corps. Your estimate is \$11,000, which is the same as the current appropriation. Is that the amount you have been getting for several years, or was it increased last year?

Gen. SCOTT. No, sir. This \$15,000 for military observers is just for the expenses of the officers who are—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). I was speaking of the other item for the military-information section, the estimate for which is \$11,000.

Gen. SCOTT. That is used for the purposes stated in the bill—that is, for the purchase of law books, professional books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, drafting, and messenger service—and for the contingent expenses of the military attachés at the United States embassies and legations abroad, etc.

Mr. KAHN. Is that the amount you have been getting for some years?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Do you spend it all?

Gen. SCOTT. Practically.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice from the appropriation bill for 1916 that you had \$11,000 that year, and you say that you have practically expended it all?

Gen. SCOTT. Practically; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the expenses of military observers abroad. The estimate is \$15,000, which is the amount of the current appropriation. That seems to have been the same amount carried in the appropriation bill for 1916.

Mr. TILSON. Do you have any difficulty in getting observers close enough to the actual scene of hostilities to observe very much of what is going on in Europe?

Gen. SCOTT. We get them up sometimes to the trenches.

Mr. KAHN. Have you any reports from those observers?

Gen. SCOTT. Many.

Mr. KAHN. Have you been able to make use of them for the information of the American Army?

Gen. SCOTT. Only very superficially. We have not the men in the General Staff, as I told you yesterday, to digest all of these reports. We have a mass of them that are undigested.

Mr. TILSON. Do you think it would be money well expended to have as many competent observers there as possible now, and, if peace should come, immediately after peace came to make observations in Europe?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is not this \$15,000 a very small amount to grant to your department for such a purpose as that?

Gen. SCOTT. We have had enough for the number of observers we have had, but we could spend four times as much with advantage to the Government.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But you have not had enough observers, have you?

Gen. SCOTT. No; we have had enough money for the number of observers we have, but, on the other hand, to make ends meet we have had to place restrictions upon the observers in their expenditure of this money.

In this connection it is desired here to invite attention to a situation which it is believed Congress should now consider.

The Army officers on duty abroad as military attachés and observers are sometimes called upon to stand considerable financial hardship by reason of their details. Many of them are not men of means, and their duty abroad involves the expenditure of considerable sums from their personal funds, if they are to accomplish the real purpose of their detail; that is, the securing of military information. They are not given the same consideration as officers of the Consular and Diplomatic Services and of the Navy. Extraordinary expenses incident to their posts are met for consular and diplomatic officers from the following appropriation:

Post allowance, consular and diplomatic officers: To enable the President in his discretion and in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe to make special allowances by way of additional compensation to diplomatic and consular officers in order to adjust their official incomes to the ascertained cost of living at the posts to which they may be assigned.

Such extraordinary expenses of naval officers are met from an allowance from "Maintenance of students and attachés," which is included under the general head, "Pay, miscellaneous," of the Navy. The War Department is advised that allowances of from \$150 to \$200 per month are made "for maintenance" to cover extraordinary expenditures to which naval attachés are subjected by reason of their duties on foreign posts, and this is considered as additional to actual and necessary traveling expenses and may include the entertainment of official persons. The Army officers on duty abroad are in exactly the same status as Navy officers, diplomatic officers and consular officers, and there seems to be every reason why Congress should accord them the same treatment.

Mr. KAHN. And you have as many observers as the Governments abroad will allow you to have?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. KAHN. Not as many?

Mr. GREENE. Are the observers permitted by all of the countries to go to the front?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. GREENE. They have to take some rear position and take what might be equivalent to second-hand information?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; but some of them have been to the front. They make little trips out there for a day, for instance, and then come back.

Mr. TILSON. But even with that, would they not be able to get information that would be first hand?

Gen. SCOTT. They are getting some of it.

Mr. TILSON. Information that would be of great benefit?

Gen. SCOTT. They are getting it and sending it to us, but, as I told you, the General Staff has not a sufficient force to carry on the routine daily work. For instance, you have put more than a month's work on the General Staff here to-day.

Mr. TILSON. In getting up some of those reports that have been requested?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For a concrete practical form of bill?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; that is a part of it. What you have asked me for is a plan which has got to be studied out in every ramification.

Mr. TILSON. Don't you think that it is well enough to have it on hand if necessary? The very life of the Nation might depend on it.

Gen. SCOTT. The point I make with you is that we have not sufficient force to digest these other things you were speaking of and, also, to carry out what you say, because we will be occupied for a month on that work.

Mr. KAHN. How many officers have you in Washington at the present time?

Gen. SCOTT. Seventeen, and three general officers.

Mr. GREENE. Is it the policy of the General Staff to anticipate questions like this question of universal military training and service, so that, regardless of any possible direction from Congress, you would have assembled information on that subject and, perhaps, tentative plans?

Gen. SCOTT. We would like to have it.

Mr. GREENE. Have you?

Gen. SCOTT. We had one last year.

Mr. GREENE. I understand, but I am speaking of those subjects in the abstract?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. Have you on general military subjects, without waiting for direction either from the Secretary of War or from Congress, such information?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; I am continually calling upon them down there to take up certain subjects.

Mr. GREENE. Yes; because I have had the pleasure of sometimes reading papers that result from that, but what I am asking is whether you take up these broader military problems regardless of any direction from the Secretary of War or Congress, so that many of these things may be anticipated.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; so far as we have the strength and power to do it.

Mr. GREENE. And the question of universal military training is so recent that it has not been contemplated as a possibility?

Gen. SCOTT. They may have studied it more or less generally, but without carrying all of the details.

Mr. TILSON. But they are actually working on such a plan at the War College?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. FIELDS. General, do you approve of vocational training along with military training?

Gen. SCOTT. So far as it is in our power to carry it out.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the United States service school. Your estimate is \$35,350, which is the amount of the current appropriation.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; there is no change in that.

Mr. KAHN. Did you use all of that amount?

Gen. SCOTT. Practically. Maj. Moore says that 94 cents of that appropriation was turned into the Treasury last year.

Mr. KAHN. That is figuring pretty close.

The CHAIRMAN. We will ask the General some questions about the item for clerks, messengers, etc., on page 15. That is the item that the legislative subcommittee undertook to take away from us.

Gen. SCOTT. I would like to draw your attention to a letter of the Secretary of War, dated March 1, 1916, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. About what?

Gen. SCOTT. About the expenses paid by a few Army officers abroad in which he asks the reimbursement of those officers. It was not put in the estimates; it was probably left out through inadvertence.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that in connection with the item we were just discussing?

Mr. TILSON. You will find that item in the back part of the bill. There are some items there for the relief of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Capt. Sherman Miles, and other officers.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest that you put the Secretary's letter in the hearing so we will have it before us.

Gen. SCOTT. I will do so.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, March 1, 1916.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKERS I desire to invite your attention to the fact that in the estimates of appropriations required for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, there were included several items in behalf of certain officers of the Army for miscellaneous expenses incurred by them aggregating \$1,999.15. The estimates in question and the purposes for which the funds were expended are fully set forth on pages 284-285 of the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 1394, 63d Cong., 8d sess.), but for your convenience I am restating them here, giving the reasons of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for disallowing them:

Matthew E. Hanna, late captain, Tenth Cavalry.....	\$532. 18
Capt. Henry L. Newbold, Fourth Field Artillery.....	319. 37

These officers were designated as disbursing agents of a special mission of Army officers detailed by the War Department to witness and report upon the maneuvers of the German and Swiss Armies of 1911.

Maj. Jesse McI. Carter, Third Cavalry.....	\$352. 23
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Maj. Carter was disbursing agent of a board detailed by the War Department to study the cavalry systems of European armies, a report upon which was desired in connection with a study being made of our own Cavalry drill regulations with a view to their revision.

The sums in question represented money expended principally for the transportation of excess baggage of the officers, cab and carriage hire, tips and gratuities to hotel servants, orderlies, etc., and for other items of miscellaneous expense.

Maj. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Medical Corps----- \$601.40

Maj. Fauntleroy was detailed by the War Department as an observer of the Turko-Balkan War. Of the amount disallowed, \$331.55 covered the cost of transportation of his baggage to and in the field of operations and his return journey to the United States. The balance was disallowed because the officer failed to support the expenditures with the proper vouchers.

Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, military attaché, American Embassy, London-----	\$41.46
Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, Second Field Artillery, military attaché, American Embassy, Paris-----	55.33
Capt. N. K. Averill, Second Cavalry, military attaché, American Embassy, Petrograd-----	39.23
First Lieut. Sherman Miles, Field Artillery, military attaché, American Legation, Sofia-----	57.95

These sums were expended by the military attachés named while in attendance upon the maneuvers of the army of the country to which they were accredited. The accounting officers of the Treasury Department, in their audit of the accounts of the officers, disallowed the sums on the ground either that they were on a mileage status at the time the expenses were incurred, and were therefore entitled under the mileage law to only 7 cents a mile, or that there was no law authorizing the use of public funds for such purpose.

The estimates were considered by the House Committee on Military Affairs, but for some reason unknown to the department were omitted from the Army appropriation bill as submitted to the House. The department thereupon took the matter up with the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs with the result that there was included in the Senate bill as submitted \$1,232.99 of the total of \$1,999.15, the amount included representing the estimates in behalf of Col. Squier, Maj. Fauntleroy, Capt. Hanna, and Lieut. Miles, who had deposited in the Treasury from their private funds the sums disallowed against them. Even these items, however, were stricken out of the bills as it passed the Senate when it was taken up in conference, so no favorable action was obtained on any of them. The sums not considered by the Senate committee were those expended by Maj. Carter, Capt. Newbold, Col. Mott, and Capt. Averill, and which had only been disallowed on the books of the Treasury Department.

I am now writing to urgently request that this letter be referred to the appropriate committee of the House for consideration in connection with the pending Army appropriation bill, feeling quite sure that if the estimates are thoroughly understood by the committee it will recognize the justice of them and grant the relief asked for. While it is true that a strict interpretation of the laws might preclude the payment of such expenses from Government funds, on the other hand it is not believed the officers should be expected to defray them out of their own pockets. They were engaged on official business under orders of this department and were required in the performance of their duties to expend these sums. The funds were in no way expended for their personal comfort, but solely in the interests of the duties upon which they were engaged, hence it is obviously unfair for the Government not to defray them.



I earnestly request, therefore, that these estimates be given the consideration which, in the opinion of the department, they justly deserve to the end that the relief sought may be given the officers concerned.

Very truly, yours,

H. L. SCOTT,

*Secretary of War ad interim.*

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, General, is on page 15, for clerks, messengers, and laborers, office of the Chief of Staff. They undertook to carry that item in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the first time, but I made the point of order that it belonged to our committee, and the point of order was sustained. The total in their bill, according to this memorandum, was \$101,210, whereas the total as we got it was \$103,790. Now, we do not want them to claim that they were fairer by the Government than we are. There is no change in the first item for the chief clerk. You ask \$2,250 for the chief clerk, which is the same amount he is now receiving.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for nine clerks at \$1,600 per annum—

Gen. SCOTT (interposing). There is no increase.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a decrease of two there. Gen. Sharpe told us that he wanted to make that 10 clerks. I have a memorandum that Gen. Sharpe wanted that made 10 clerks.

Gen. SCOTT. As I understand it, they are making that change in order that the Coast Artillery clerks may be separated from ours, because under the national defense act of June 3 last the Coast Artillery is separated from the General Staff, and the clerks for the office of Chief of Staff, which includes the War College, are separated from the clerks for the headquarters of the several departments, divisions, brigades, and service schools in the same way as they are in the current appropriation act for 1917, and these latter clerks are by that act called "Army field clerks."

The CHAIRMAN. That gives him the privilege of taking 10 extra clerks in the Coast Artillery?

Gen. SCOTT. The estimate, as published in the Book of Estimates for the office of the Chief of Staff, decreases the number of clerks in his office by 15—the number transferred to the office, Chief of Coast Artillery, and the change submitted by Gen. Sharpe at my request is simply a change in the estimate in the grades of the clerks to be so transferred. The Coast Artillery will be provided for in the legislative appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is 16 clerks, at \$1,200 each per annum, that being a decrease of 5 submitted; but Gen. Sharpe stated that he wants to change that to 17 clerks, with a decrease of 4 submitted.

Gen. SCOTT. As I understand it, there is no real increase. It is on the same principle; that is, it is taken out of this appropriation and put on another.

Mr. FIELDS. It is a transfer?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. You will observe that we lost part of our jurisdiction anyway, because we transferred to the Artillery Corps a number of those clerks who are now carried in that appropriation bill instead of this bill.

Mr. FIELDS. In the main, there is no decrease in the number of clerks, but they are transferred from one office to another.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase of three watchmen at \$720 per annum. I believe the Appropriations Committee refused that?

Gen. SCOTT. The War College states that they can not sufficiently guard their premises there with the number they have got.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have they had three? Can you tell us that or will you put it in the record?

Gen. SCOTT. I think probably from the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. How long?

Gen. SCOTT. Practically from the beginning, but they claim that their premises are insufficiently guarded.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is not a recent development, is it?

Gen. SCOTT. It has been noticed more. They have had an unpleasant experience there which caused them to put messengers on that duty.

The CHAIRMAN. Recently?

Gen. SCOTT. Last winter. Due to its isolated situation, the War College authorities have repeatedly urged me to ask for three more watchmen in order that there might be two present for duty at all times. They now use three messengers so as to have two men on each eight-hour shift, but these messengers are makeshift watchmen and ought to be replaced by men specially qualified for that work; furthermore if we could not find messengers willing to act as watchmen we could not force them to do so, as they were not appointed for watchmen's duty. All these watchmen and acting watchmen have to work Sundays and holidays, too. I consider it very essential to have six regular watchmen at the War College instead of three.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you ask for three messengers at \$840 per annum, which is an increase of two submitted.

Maj. MOORE. If you will notice, there is a decrease of five messengers in the item below that, so that it virtually gives three messengers less, although there are two at greater salaries than they get at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, this is a special reward for two messengers?

Maj. MOORE. It is a decrease in the number of messengers.

Mr. KAHN. They ask for quite a good many increases on the next page, Mr. Chairman, in the item for clerks and messengers at headquarters of the several territorial departments, territorial districts, tactical divisions and brigades, and service schools. They ask for a good many increases there.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; there is an increase there of nearly \$21,000.

Gen. SCOTT. The national-defense act has brought about a tremendous increase in the work throughout every division of the War Department.

Mr. FIELDS. Is not that a transfer again?

Maj. MOORE. No; that is an increase.

Gen. SCOTT. Practically all the clerks we have are now in the field. There are very few here in the General Staff, in the War College, or at department headquarters, but most of them have been sent down to Gen. Funston on the border.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a total increase of 19 clerks.

Gen. SCOTT. There is a constant cry from every department headquarters because we are taking clerks away from them.

Mr. TILSON. Is not the need at present somewhat abnormal? I know that at present in the Southern Department, certainly, and in all the districts of the Southern Department they need additional clerks undoubtedly, but it is hoped that at some day we shall return to normal again, and in that case we shall not need these clerks.

Gen. SCOTT. But we do need them for the time being.

Mr. TILSON. We need them for the time being in the Southern Department.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; that is a condition that has gone along on the Mexican border for five years, and it may go on for five years more.

Mr. TILSON. But the last six months of it has been a very different proposition from what it was for the four and one-half preceding years.

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; it has been tremendous, and our clerks are overworked.

Mr. TILSON. I know that they were very much overworked in several places where large numbers of the National Guard were mobilized. That made a great deal of work.

Mr. GORDON. When we have mobilized the National Guard the work ought to be less.

Mr. TILSON. We hope that by the time this bill goes into effect, on July 1, we will have returned to normal conditions.

Gen. SCOTT. Let us hope so.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 17 there is a new item:

For pay of officers of the General Staff Corps, \$132,600.

That is simply caused by a transfer?

Mr. KAHN. Yes; from the line to the Staff Corps, and they no longer will receive their pay from the line.

Mr. TILSON. That is necessary in order to give them their pay, which was taken out of the other item?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. General, at the top of page 22 is an item—

For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, D. C., \$500.

I have a memorandum here stating that Gen. Sharpe said the Chief of Staff could explain that item.

Gen. SCOTT. That is additional pay for Col. Harts, who is in charge of the public buildings and grounds in Washington, the public parks, and so on.

Mr. TILSON. That item has been carried for many years.

Mr. KAHN. He has additional duties and they give him additional pay.

Mr. FIELDS. Is he performing any additional duty?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. FIELDS. What is that duty?

Gen. SCOTT. He has charge of all the public buildings and grounds in Washington and all of these parks.

Mr. GREENE. Does he perform any of the routine duties of the Engineer Corps while he is performing these additional duties?

Gen. SCOTT. It has been considered by Congress that because of the amount of work he does in connection with the public buildings and grounds that he shall be compensated by the pay of a colonel.

Mr. GREENE. I am not questioning, perhaps, the reason for this, but I am trying to find out what it is. It does not appear to be divulged why he should get more and what his additional duties are.

The CHAIRMAN. He is the same man who is the aid to the President?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes; and he has charge of the White House, and all that.

The CHAIRMAN. On the same page, page 22, in brackets, is this item:

For pay of translator and librarian of the military and information section, General Staff Corps, at \$1,800 per annum.

I understand that has been carried in the miscellaneous items, but now it is to be carried under the office of the General Staff Corps?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It has just been transferred?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Maj. MOORE. On page 12 of your bill there were two items left out of the estimates, but they are included in the totals of your bill later on. That was an item for \$600,000 for 25,000 Regular Army reserve, and an item for 5,000 Regular Army reserve for training, \$50,000. Both of those items were left out of the bill, but they appear in your totals. The totals that you give in your bill here agree with the totals if those items were included.

Mr. FIELDS. How did that come about?

Maj. MOORE. I do not know.

Mr. TILSON. Do you mean the item "For pay of enlisted men of the Regular Army reserve, \$650,000"?

Maj. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. That is in the bill.

Maj. MOORE. But it is not in the copy.

The CHAIRMAN. That item appears to be in the bill.

Maj. MOORE. Yes; I see it is, and that is my mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is all included?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Are you familiar with the reason why we keep troops in China at the present time?

Gen. SCOTT. At the request of the State Department. I think they have some international agreement which requires that.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I think you brought that out from the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. What about the vocational training item, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. We asked The Adjutant General pretty fully about that, but if you want to ask the general some questions about it you may do so. We had The Adjutant General before us and he told us that the amount was merely guesswork and that nobody could tell just how much was needed, but that they had to have a starting point and that they figured this was a good starting point. As far as I see that concludes all of the items in which the general is interested. Do you recall any other item in the bill under your department?

Gen. SCOTT. No; that is all.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I have one item here about which I would like a little information. I have a statement from The Adjutant General showing the promotions made of retired Army officers under the act of June 3, 1916. Thirty-one of these officers have been promoted. One of them appears to have been 73 years of age and another 71 years of age. Some of the men had been out of the service 20 years, and The Adjutant General informed us that under the interpretation of this law those men who have been out of the service for 20 years have the right of promotion the same as though they had remained in the Army and that some of them were promoted over men who have been continuously in the service. What useful purpose does a man 73 years of age or a man 71 years of age serve at present in the Army?

Gen. SCOTT. They are retired officers, are they not?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. They are the officers who came back.

Gen. SCOTT. We could not let them come back.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But some of them did come back.

Gen. SCOTT. But at no such age as that.

Maj. MOORE. I think the ages must have been 61 and 62.

Gen. SCOTT. I do not think we have taken anyone back over 64, and we endeavored to hold it down to the age of 50.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Most of these men were retired by operation of law and some of them by reason of disability.

Maj. MOORE. To what grades were they promoted?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. They now hold the rank of major, some were promoted to colonel, some from captain to major, and some from first lieutenant to captain. There were nine major generals promoted in the last year.

Gen. SCOTT. But those men were promoted under special acts of Congress.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I do not think the committee intended that the law should bring back these men who are of extreme age.

Gen. SCOTT. Fifty is the superior limit.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. As I understand it, under the law if a man has been retired for disability he can ask for an examination, and if they decide he is fit for service then he can come back?

Gen. SCOTT. Under certain regulations. These regulations are drawn by the Secretary of War, and 50 years was the superior limit.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then these men must have come in for some other reason.

Mr. TILSON. General, until such time as your plan for universal training goes into effect it is evident that we shall have to live on under the present laws, or such modifications of them as we can make. Have you, in view of the experience since the national-defense act went into effect, any specific recommendations that you would like to make as to minor changes in that act in order to make it more workable?

Mr. KAHN. He has already made a statement about that.

Mr. TILSON. I know, but I mean specific amendments. Have you any such amendments prepared?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. TILSON. Have you any prepared by the Judge Advocate General?

Gen. SCOTT. No.

Mr. TILSON. To submit to us?

Gen. SCOTT. No; we have not considered that as yet.

Mr. TILSON. Are you prepared to make specific recommendations as to what should be put in at the present time in order to make it more workable?

Mr. KAHN. He simply made recommendations, but yesterday I asked him to draw up some of those amendments.

Gen. SCOTT. The recommendations which I had reference to were in my annual report, which have been approved by the Secretary of War. Are you not speaking about something different?

The CHAIRMAN. Will you submit language which will cover your recommendations and which can be incorporated in the bill?

Gen. SCOTT. This is for the Regular Army. Are you speaking of the National Guard?

Mr. TILSON. I mean the national defense act and to whomsoever it would apply. There are certain defects and certain changes ought to be made if we are going to continue to live under it. Will you make those specific amendments?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Tilson means that you have simply recommended the changes. Now, if you will kindly have amendments drawn covering those changes and present them to the committee it would help us.

Mr. TILSON. And have the Judge Advocate General approve the form of them, so that they will do what they are intended to do.

Gen. SCOTT. I will be very glad to do that. Do you desire to cover the National Guard?

Mr. TILSON. Any recommendations—not going to the policy—that will carry out the act as it was passed?

Gen. SCOTT. Very well.

Mr. TILSON. And remedying the defects?

Gen. SCOTT. I will be very glad to do that.

Mr. KAHN. On page 78 is the item for the Council of National Defense. I have a memorandum here that the Chief of Staff would tell us about that.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not make any memorandum about that, but if there are any questions you want to ask, you may go ahead. My recollection is that we were told that the appropriation of \$200,000 which we gave in the bill of last year had not been spent—not one cent of it.

Mr. KAHN. It was appropriated, but no use was made of the money, and next year it reverts to the Treasury. I presume the best plan would be to reappropriate that money. I would like to know whether the department has made any progress in formulating plans for the meeting of this national defense council. We have no information about it.

The CHAIRMAN. General, do you know about that?

Gen. SCOTT. The War College works on that, but they can not put anything into effect because the whole force is employed on the border or in Mexico.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I read in the paper where one meeting had been held.

Gen. SCOTT. Our total force is in the field.

Maj. MOORE. He is referring to the council of national defense.

Gen. SCOTT. Oh, I misunderstood you. They have had meetings.

Mr. KAHN. And you are working under the defense act?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that is all, General, and we are very much obliged to you.

Gen. SCOTT. I have here a statement as to what is proposed to be accomplished by this appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. This ought to go into the record, ought it not?

Gen. SCOTT. I am submitting it to you. It is for your information, and if you want it we will be very glad to submit it in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. We are much obliged to you for it, General. It is very interesting and we will have it put in the record.

(Said statement follows:)

1. The estimates submitted by the supply departments for 1918 are based upon the following:

(a) The support of the Regular Army, including the second increment authorized by the national-defense act, June 3, 1916, of 8,147 officers and 160,852 enlisted men with the colors and 25,000 enlisted men in the Regular Army Reserve.

(b) The support of the National Guard at an assumed strength of 10,307 officers and 230,253 enlisted men. These figures are based on the assumption that all organizations of the National Guard will be maintained at the minimum authorized strength fixed by the national-defense act.

(c) The assumptions that during the fiscal year 1918 the Officers' Reserve Corps will have a strength of 11,599; of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, 17,439; and of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 50,000; and that the attendance at training camps will aggregate 50,000.

(d) The construction of the additional accommodations required to house the Regular Army to include the first and second increments authorized by the national-defense act.

(e) The provision of one-fifth of the reserve stock of clothing required for a suitable reserve for 25 divisions, Regular Army and National Guard.

(f) The provision of one-third the amount remaining to be appropriated to carry out the adopted four-year program for the additional seacoast armament, ammunition, and other accessories included in the projects of the Board of Review.

(g) The accumulation of one-seventh of the amount of field artillery matériel, including ammunition, to be procured under the project of the Treat Board.

(h) The accumulation of one-third of the automatic rifles remaining to be procured to complete the total of 12,000 required under the approved project.

(i) The accumulation of one-third of the small arms, small-arm ammunition, and other ordnance stores remaining to the procured to complete the required supply for an army of 1,000,000 men.

(j) The enlargement of Rock Island Arsenal to provide for the manufacture of field artillery ammunition and for increased facilities for the manufacture of field artillery matériel, and for upkeep, greater storage facilities, and minor betterments at other arsenals.

(k) The accumulation of the aeronautical matériel remaining to be procured to equip the Regular Army, including all increments, and the National Guard.

#### APPENDIX TO STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

*Replies to certain questions—Students and graduates of civil institutions of learning at which Army officers are detailed as military instructors.*

In December, 1914, an effort was made by this office to ascertain for each of the 10 years 1905 to 1914, inclusive, the number of students enrolled at and the number graduated from civil institutions of learning at which officers of

the Army were detailed as military instructors. Requests for information on the subject were sent to all such institutions (103 at the time), and all but 7 of them furnished figures. Data on this subject have been obtained from time to time since 1914, and the following table shows the number of students at and graduates from those civil educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as instructors in military science and tactics that have furnished figures:

Year.	Number of students under military instruction.	Number of military students graduated.	Year.	Number of students under military instruction.	Number of military students graduated.
1905.....	17,835	2,441	1911.....	28,843	4,701
1906.....	18,138	2,890	1912.....	29,979	4,757
1907.....	21,616	3,073	1913.....	31,028	5,153
1908.....	24,101	3,441	1914.....	33,424	4,970
1909.....	25,222	3,789	1915.....	32,313	1 2,276
1910.....	27,122	4,215	1916.....	35,091	2,474

<sup>1</sup> Includes only those who graduated in military science and tactics, and does not represent the total number of graduates that at some time during the course received instruction in that subject.

The report for 1914 included students enrolled at 101 institutions; that for 1915, students at 100 institutions, and that for 1916, students at 106 institutions.

Draft of legislation as requested by the House Military Committee to carry into effect the recommendations made by the Chief of Staff in his hearing before that committee. (New matter is in italics.):

(1) That the President may, in his discretion, increase the enlisted strength of the supply company of each Infantry regiment by *one* supply sergeant (mounted), *one* corporal (mounted), *one* cook, *one* saddler (mounted), *one* horseshoer (mounted), *one* chief mechanic, *one* mechanic, and *two* privates (mounted); the maximum enlisted strength of the supply company of each field artillery regiment by *one* stable sergeant, *one* supply sergeant, *one* chief mechanic, and *one* mechanic; and, additionally, the supply company of each mountain artillery regiment by *one* packer for each *five* pack mules of the authorized field train and *one* wagoner for each authorized wagon of the combat train; the minimum enlisted strength of each horse battery of field artillery by *one* horseshoer; the maximum enlisted strength of each horse battery of field artillery by *one* horseshoer; and the minimum enlisted strength of the headquarters company of each three-battalion regiment of field artillery by *eight* corporals, *three* first-class privates, *nine* privates, and *one* horseshoer and the maximum enlisted strength of such headquarters company by *eight* corporals, *three* first-class privates, *nine* privates, and *one* horseshoer; and the minimum enlisted strength of the headquarters company of each two-battalion regiment of field artillery by *six* corporals, *three* first-class privates and *seven* privates, and the maximum strength of such headquarters company by *six* corporals, *three* first-class privates, and *seven* privates.

(2) That section 18 of the national-defense act approved June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 178) be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 18. *Composition of Cavalry units.*—Each regiment of cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, fifteen captains, sixteen first lieutenants, sixteen second lieutenants, one headquarters troop, one machine-gun troop, one supply troop, and twelve troops organized into three squadrons of four troops each.

The enlisted strength of each troop in squadron of a cavalry regiment shall consist of one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, *eight* sergeants, eight corporals, two cooks, two horseshoers, one saddler, two buglers, *twenty-six* privates (first class), and *fifty-two* privates.

Each headquarters troop shall consist of one captain (regimental adjutant), one regimental sergeant major, three squadron sergeants major, one first sergeant (drum major), two color sergeants, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, *three* sergeants, *five* corporals, *two* cooks, *two* horseshoers, one saddler, *seven* privates (first class), and *twenty-seven* privates, one band leader, one assistant band leader, one sergeant bugler, two band sergeants, four band corporals, two musicians (first class), four musicians (second class), and thirteen musicians (third class).



Each machine-gun troop shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, one stable sergeant, two horseshoers, *eight* sergeants, *eight* corporals, two cooks, *two* mechanics, one saddler, two buglers, *twenty-three* privates (first class), and *forty-nine* privates.

Each supply troop shall consist of one captain (regimental supply officer), two second lieutenants, *four* regimental supply sergeants, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one stable sergeant, *one chief mechanic*, *two* corporals, *two* cooks, *two* horseshoers, *two* saddlers, *one mechanic*, and one wagoner for each authorized wagon of the field and combat train.

The commissioned officers required for the cavalry headquarters, supply, and machine-gun troops, and for the troops organized into squadrons, shall be assigned from those hereinbefore authorized.

(3) *That hereafter the monthly pay of a chief mechanic, Infantry and Cavalry, shall be \$24; that of a bugler, Infantry and Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Engineers, \$18; that of a stable sergeant, Medical Department, \$36; and enlisted men of the Signal Corps who are now qualified, or may hereafter qualify, as expert military telegraphers, shall receive \$5 per month; as first-class military telegraphers, \$3 per month; as military telegraphers, \$2 per month, all in addition to their pay, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, but no enlisted man shall receive at the same time additional pay for more than one of the classifications named.*

(4) *That hereafter the number of first-class privates in any arm, corps, or department, or organizations thereof, shall not exceed thirty-three and one-half per centum of the number of privates in such arm, corps, or department, or organization thereof.*

(5) *That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell, under such regulations as he may prescribe, any horses, mules, or other Government property which has been or may hereafter be rendered surplus by the mustering out of the Federal service of forces of the National Guard or Organized Militia when, in his judgment, such horses, mules, or other Government property are not needed for the use of the Regular Army or necessary for the training of the Organized Militia or National Guard and can not economically be retained for future use.*

(6) That section 51 of the national-defense act approved June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 193), be, and the same is hereby, amended and reenacted to read as follows:

SEC. 51. Any physically fit male citizen of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years who shall have graduated *prior to July first, nineteen hundred and sixteen*, from any educational institution at which an officer of the Army was detailed as professor of military science and tactics, and who, while a student at such institution, completed courses of military training under the direction of such professor of military science and tactics substantially equivalent to those prescribed pursuant to this act for the senior division, shall, after satisfactorily completing such additional practical military training as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, be eligible for appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps and as a temporary additional second lieutenant in accordance with the terms of this act.

(7) That section 54 of the national-defense act approved June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 194), be, and the same is hereby, amended and reenacted to read as follows:

"SEC. 54. Training camps.—The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to maintain, upon military reservations or elsewhere, camps for the military instruction and training of such citizens as may be selected for such instruction and training, upon their application and under such terms of enlistment and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; to use, for the purpose of maintaining said camps and imparting military instruction and training thereat, such arms, ammunition accouterments, equipments, tentage, field equipage, and transportation belonging to the United States as he may deem necessary; to furnish, at the expense of the United States, uniforms, subsistence, transportation by the most usual and direct route within such limits as to territory as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and medical supplies to persons receiving instruction at said camps during the period of their attendance thereat; *to reimburse such citizens as may hereafter attend and receive instruction at any of said camps for a period of four weeks or more, for the cost of their transportation to and from said camps and for one-third of the cost to the Government of prescribed articles of uniform purchased by them for use at said*

*camps*; to authorize such expenditures, from proper Army appropriations, as he may deem necessary for water, fuel, light, temporary structures, not including quarters for officers nor barracks for men, screening, and damages resulting from field exercises, and other expenses incidental to the maintenance of said camps, and the theoretical winter instruction in connection therewith; and to sell to persons receiving instruction at said camps, for cash and at cost price plus ten per centum, quartermaster and ordnance property, the amount of such property sold to any one person to be limited to that which is required for his proper equipment. All moneys arising from such sales shall remain available throughout the fiscal year following that in which the sales are made, for the purpose of that appropriation from which the property sold was authorized to be supplied at the time of the sale. The Secretary of War is authorized, further, to prescribe the courses of theoretical and practical instruction to be pursued by persons attending the camps authorized by this section; to fix the periods during which such camps shall be maintained; to prescribe rules and regulations for the government thereof; and to employ thereat officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army in such numbers and upon such duties as he may designate."

(8) That section 10 of the national-defense act approved June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 171), be, and the same is hereby, amended by substituting for the word "farrier" wherever it occurs therein the words "stable sergeant."

(9) That section 5 of the national-defense act approved June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 167), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. *The General Staff Corps.*—The General Staff Corps shall consist of one Chief of Staff, who shall be a general officer of the line and who shall take rank and precedence over all other officers of the Army; two Assistants Chief of Staff, who shall be general officers of the line; *ten* colonels; *twelve* lieutenant colonels; *thirty-two* majors; and *thirty-four* captains, to be detailed from corresponding grades in the Army as in this section hereinafter provided. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commissions, and no officer shall be eligible for a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in time of actual or threatened hostilities. Section 27 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, shall apply to each position vacated by officers below the grade of a general officer detailed in the General Staff Corps.

"All officers detailed in said corps shall be employed in the study of military problems, the preparation of plans for the national defense and the utilization of the military forces in time of war, in investigating and reporting upon the efficiency and state of preparedness of such forces for service in peace or war, or on General Staff duties in connection with troops, including the National Guard, or as military attachés in foreign countries, or on other duties, not of an administrative nature, on which they can be lawfully and properly employed: *Provided*, That no officer shall be detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, other than the Chief of Staff and the general officers herein provided for as Assistants Chief of Staff, except upon the recommendation of a board of five general officers of the line, who shall be selected by the Secretary of War; and not more than two members of the General Staff shall be detailed as members thereof. No recommendation made by any such board shall, for more than one year after the making of such recommendation or at any time after the convening of another such board, unless again recommended by the new board, be followed as a basis for the detail of any officer as a member of the General Staff Corps: *Provided further*, That the Army War College shall remain fully subject to the supervising, coordinating, and informing powers conferred by law upon members of the General Staff, and officers for duty as instructors or students in or as attachés of said college may be selected and detailed freely from among members of said corps: *Provided further*, That the organization heretofore existing in or in connection with the office of the Chief of Staff under the designation of the Coast Artillery division be, and is hereby, abolished, and shall not be reestablished. The business heretofore transacted in said division, except such as comes clearly within the general powers specified in or conferred upon members of the General Staff Corps by the organic act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, is hereby transferred to the office of the Chief of Coast Artillery: *Provided further*, That if any

officer detailed in the General Staff Corps or as an officer of any staff corps or department of the Army shall be promoted to the next higher grade while so serving he may be permitted to serve out the period of his detail, and the number of officers in the organization in which he shall be serving and in the grade to which he shall have been promoted shall be increased by one for such time as he shall be an additional number in said organization and grade; but the whole number of officers detailed to said organization shall at no time exceed the aggregate of the numbers allowed to the several grades thereof by law other than this proviso."

The first sentence of the third paragraph of section 19 of the national-defense act, approved June 3, 1916, be, and the same is, amended and reenacted to read as follows:

"Each regiment of Field Artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one headquarters company, one supply company, and such number of gun and howitzer batteries as the President may direct. Nothing shall prevent the assembling, in the same regiment, of gun and howitzer battalions of different calibers and classes."

The first sentence of the fifth paragraph of section 19 of the national-defense act, approved June 3, 1916, be, and the same is, amended and reenacted to read as follows:

"Each headquarters company of a regiment of two battalions shall consist of 1 captain (*regimental adjutant*), 1 first lieutenant, 1 regimental sergeant major, 2 battalion sergeants major, 1 first sergeant, 2 color sergeants, 1 mess sergeant, 1 supply sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 2 sergeants, 9 corporals, 1 horse-shoer, 1 saddler, 1 mechanic, 3 buglers, 2 cooks, 5 privates (first class), 15 privates, 1 band leader, 1 assistant band leader, 1 sergeant bugler, 2 band sergeants, 4 band corporals, 2 musicians (first class), 4 musicians (second class, and 13 musicians (third class)."

That the acts of August 24, 1912, and April 27, 1914, relating to the detachment of officers of the Army from their proper commands *shall not be construed to require the relief from detached duty of any kind prior to the stated period of the detail thereto of any officer who at the date of his detail thereto was eligible for detached service for the period of two years or more; nor to prohibit the detachment at any time of an officer from said commands for a period not exceeding thirty days for any necessary military duty: Provided further, That the services of graduates of the Military Academy may be utilized during the months of June, July, August, and September of the year in which they graduate as instructors at the citizens' training camps. Graduation leave to be taken at the termination of their services as instructors at these camps.*

That hereafter all persons employed in any capacity as a part of the crew of any United States Army mine planter shall be subject to military law in like manner as persons described in the second article of war, act of Congress approved August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Hereafter the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, if not above the grade of colonel, shall while so serving have the rank of a major general and the pay and allowances now provided by law for a brigadier general.

That hereafter officers of the Regular Army with the rank of colonel, who shall have served faithfully for forty-five years on the active list, shall, when retired, have the rank of major general and the retired pay now provided by law for retired brigadier generals; and such officers, who shall hereafter be retired at the age of sixty-four years before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully on the active list until retired, shall, on the completion of forty years from their entry in the military service, have the rank of major general and the retired pay now provided by law for a retired brigadier general.

A BILL To confer upon the President power to restrict the publication of certain information inconsistent with the defense of the country or the preservation of public peace therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever in his judgment the defense of the country or the preservation of the public peace requires such action, the President may issue a proclamation prohibiting the publication of any or all information, facts, rumors, or speculations referring to the armed forces of the Government, materials or implements of war, or the means and measures that may be contemplated for the defense of the country, except when such publication shall have been duly authorized, and he may issue such regulations as may be necessary to render such prohibition effective.

Sec. 2. That after the President shall have issued such proclamation as is authorized by section one of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation or any officer, director, or agent of a corporation in his capacity as such within the jurisdiction of the United States to publish or cause or procure or willfully or through negligence permit to be published, or to assist in the publication of any information, facts, rumors, or speculations prohibited by the terms of the proclamation or regulations issued under this act, except when such publication shall have been duly authorized under such regulations, and any person who so offends may be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by a term of imprisonment of not more than three years, or both. Any corporation which so offends shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000, and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who shall consent to, connive at, or through negligence permit any violation of the provisions of this act by such corporation or by any of its agents or agencies shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by a term of imprisonment of not more than three years, or both.

Sec. 3. That when in the judgment of the President the defense of the country, or the preservation of the public peace, no longer requires prohibition of publication, he shall issue a proclamation revoking any proclamation issued under section one of this act, and thereafter the pains and penalties authorized by this act, except for violations thereof committed prior to such revocation, shall not be effective until a further proclamation is issued under authority of this act.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, January 5, 1917.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

Concerning the cost of amending certain sections of the national-defense act.

1. The proposed amendment to section 18, Composition of Cavalry units, adds 11,975 enlisted men to the 25 regiments of Cavalry, resulting in items of increased annual cost as follows:

Pay-----	\$2, 553, 300.00
Subsistence-----	1, 311, 262.50
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage-----	1, 710, 988.00
Mounts, horseshoes, and horseshoe nails-----	2, 165, 781.00
Fuel and forage-----	605, 695.50
Total increased cost for Cavalry-----	8, 347, 027.00

2. The proposed amendment to section 17, Composition of Infantry units, adds 585 enlisted men to the 65 regiments of Infantry, resulting in items of increased annual cost as follows:

Pay-----	\$161, 460.00
Subsistence-----	64, 057.50
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage-----	83, 584.80
Mounts, horseshoes, and horseshoe nails-----	68, 913.52
Fuel and forage-----	29, 589.30
Total increased cost for Infantry-----	407, 605.12

3. The proposed amendment to section 19, Composition of Field Artillery units, adds 535 enlisted men to the 21 regiments of Field Artillery, resulting in items of increased annual cost as follows:

Pay-----	\$125, 280.00
Subsistence-----	53, 582.50
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage-----	76, 440.80
Mounts, horseshoes, and horseshoe nails-----	187, 222.42
Fuel and forage-----	27, 060.30
Total increased cost for Field Artillery-----	474, 586.02

4. The proposed amendment increasing from \$15 to \$18 the pay of the buglers, authorized in sections 3, 11, 17, 18, 19, and 22, results in an increased annual cost of \$84,860.

5. The proposed amendment to section 10, changing the designation of farrier, Medical Department, to stable sergeant, at \$36 each per month, results in an increased annual cost of \$6,480.

6. The proposed amendment to section 5, adding 36 officers to the General Staff Corps results in an increased annual cost for pay and allowances of \$131,317.28.

7. The cost of the proposed draft of legislation transferring the permanent officers of Staff Corps and departments to the line is annually \$39,352.35.

Total cost of amendments and new legislation, \$9,491,227.77.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
Quartermaster General.

### PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS FOR CITIZENS' TRAINING CAMPS.<sup>1</sup>

#### PART 1.—LAW GOVERNING THE CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

[Extract from the act of Congress "For making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," sec. 54, approved June 3, 1916.]

#### *Training camps.*

"The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to maintain, upon military reservations or elsewhere, camps for the military instruction and training of such citizens as may be selected for such instruction and training, upon their application and under such terms of enlistment and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War; to use, for the purpose of maintaining said camps and imparting military instruction and training thereat, such arms, ammunition, equipments, tentage, field equipage, and transportation belonging to the United States as he may deem necessary; to furnish, at the expense of the United States, uniforms, subsistence, transportation by the most usual and direct route within such limits as to territory as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and medical supplies to persons receiving instruction at said camps during the period of their attendance thereat, to authorize such expenditures, from proper Army appropriations, as he may deem necessary for water, fuel, light, temporary structures, not including quarters for officers nor barracks for men, screening, and damages resulting from field exercises, and other expenses incidental to the maintenance of said camps, and the theoretical winter instruction in connection therewith; and to sell to persons receiving instruction at said camps for cash and at cost price plus 10 per cent, quartermaster and ordnance property, the amount of such property sold to any one person to be limited to that which is required for his proper equipment. All moneys arising from such sales shall remain available throughout the fiscal year following that in which the sales are made, for the purpose of that appropriation from which the property sold was authorized to be supplied at the time of the sale. The Secretary of War is authorized further to prescribe the courses of theoretical and practical instruction to be pursued by persons attending the camps authorized by this section; to fix the periods during which such camps shall be maintained; to prescribe rules and regulations for the government thereof; and to employ thereat officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army in such numbers and upon such duties as he may designate."

1. This authorizes the Secretary of War to maintain camps for the military instruction and training of citizens, and to provide for winter instruction therewith.

These camps are of great value to the Nation, since they increase the military reserves of the United States by enabling the Government in time of peace, to train citizens who in time of national emergency would constitute our Volunteer Army.

The citizen who attends these camps is certain to increase his efficiency through the benefits of the outdoor life and training, through the habits acquired in initiative, discipline, and self-control, and in the studies of organization and administration necessary to modern armies.

We can not expect to have time to train such men after the emergency of war is upon us, and these camps, therefore, assist the citizen to prepare himself to perform his duty more efficiently both in peace and war.

The War Department will organize and maintain such camps and will provide everything allowed by law necessary to the health, comfort, and advancement of those attending.

<sup>1</sup> These provisional regulations have not as yet received the approval of the Chief of Staff or Secretary of War.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

*Objects of the camps.*

2. The objects of these camps are to instruct and train the citizens of the country in the use of arms and in the tactical use of troops, to teach the military history and policy of the United States and the military conditions existing therein, and also to prepare those desiring commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps for the duties pertaining to such commissions.

*Qualifications for attendance.*

3. Applicants must be citizens of the United States or must have declared their intention of becoming citizens, must be of good moral character and sound physical condition, between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, and must be capable of undergoing the severe physical work of drill and maneuver with the full infantry equipment; eyesight normal or corrected by glasses. Men between the ages of 45 and 55 years may attend, without expense to the United States for uniforms, transportation, or subsistence, upon obtaining permission from the department commander. In addition to the above-mentioned requirements, all applicants must have qualifications or experience at least equivalent to a high-school education.

Applicants for admission to their first camp must be vouched for as to their good moral character by the holder of a red, white, or blue certificate or by two other reputable citizens, or must present a satisfactory discharge from a Federal training camp for boys.

Unless compelled by unforeseen necessity to be discharged sooner, attendance must be for the full period of each camp, and the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the camp must be strictly observed. The camp commander is authorized to discharge anyone under instruction before the termination of the camp when in his opinion such discharge is necessary, and he may withhold certificates and insignia in cases of misconduct or violation of regulations.

In his application the applicant will subscribe to the following agreement:

"I agree to attend for the full period, unless unforeseen circumstances should prevent, or unless sooner discharged by competent authority, and to obey the rules and regulations established for the government of the camp."

Upon reporting at camp and after passing a physical examination, the applicant will take the following oath of enlistment:

"I acknowledge that I have enlisted for the full period of not exceeding 30 days for instruction at the United States military training camp to be held at ———, commencing ———, and agree to obey the rules and regulations for the government of such camp; and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that during the period of said camp, unless sooner discharged by competent authority, I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me according to the rules and regulations established by the Secretary of War."

Any officer of the Regular Army may be designated a mustering officer to administer this oath.

NOTE.—This oath may be administered in company or larger units but in all cases with due ceremony and in the presence of the colors.

*Designation of those undergoing instruction.*

4. The official designation of the civilians attending military training camps shall be "Federal reserve students."

*Transportation.*

5. No transportation or reimbursement will be furnished any applicant prior to the taking of the oath of enlistment.

Upon the successful completion of a camp, reimbursement will be made for expenses of transportation (railroad or boat fare) at Government rates prescribed for enlisted men of the Army, traveling without troops, by the most usual and direct route to and from the camp nearest the applicant's place of residence. In the case of an applicant attending school or college such insti-

tution may be considered his place of residence should he desire to attend the camp nearest the institution rather than the one nearest his home.

A reserve student who is compelled, through unforeseen necessity, to be discharged before the completion of the camp will receive reimbursement on the basis of one-thirtieth of the amount of the above sum for each day of actual attendance at the camp. A reserve student who is compelled to be discharged on account of sickness or injury in line of duty before the completion of the camp will receive the full reimbursement. Any reserve student who is discharged by reason of his own misconduct will not be reimbursed for transportation. The camp commander's decision in each case shall be final.

#### *Subsistence.*

6. The United States will furnish subsistence in kind while in camp at a cost not to exceed 50 cents per man per day, this to include the cost of all food supplies and the cost of handling, preparing, and serving the ration. Whenever practicable enlisted men of the Army employed in the handling and preparing of the ration will be selected men who have received special training in such duties and while employed on such duty will receive the pay authorized for Army cooks, such difference to be paid from the allowance for subsistence. If enlisted cooks are not available in sufficient numbers the camp commander may authorize the hire of civilian cooks who shall be paid from the subsistence allowance. The baking of bread will be done, if practicable, by the Quartermaster Corps, the necessary bakery units being sent to the several camps for that purpose.

#### *Clothing.*

7. All regularly enlisted reserve students undergoing training who have not already provided themselves with the prescribed uniform will be furnished by the United States with 1 hat, service; 1 hat cord, U. S. T. C.; 1 coat, service cotton O. D.; 2 shirts, flannel O. D.; 2 breeches, service cotton O. D.; 1 pair leggings, canvas; 1 pair shoes, marching; 1 set numbers and letters for service hat; 1 badge, U. S. T. C. (for left arm); 2 stripes, service, black braid (for each camp completed); 1 set marksmanship insignia (for those qualifying).

It is contemplated that this uniform will, with reasonable care, remain serviceable during three camps. Reserve students will be required to provide themselves with the above-listed articles of uniform before coming to camp, when practicable. Each reserve student who provides his own uniform will be reimbursed by the United States the cost price of the same to the United States plus 10 per cent, as follows: Upon completion of his first (red) camp, one-third; upon completion of his second (white) camp, one third; and upon completion of the third (blue) camp, one-third. If the reserve student attending camp has not been able to purchase his uniform it will be issued to him by the camp quartermaster and he will be required to make a deposit of \$10 to secure the United States against loss or damage other than the result of reasonable wear.

Upon the completion of a camp, the articles not purchased (if uninjured other than through reasonable wear and tear) shall be returned to the camp quartermaster. Those which are in a condition to justify the expense will be marked, cleaned and stored for reissue at subsequent camps. As far as practicable, these articles will be issued to men who do not elect to purchase their uniforms, and no new articles of uniform will be issued if used articles are available.

An accepted applicant, before reporting at camp, may purchase from any post or quartermaster depot, or from any uniform and equipment dealer, the necessary articles of uniform and clothing.

All uniforms worn in camp must conform strictly to the approved Government pattern.

#### *Arms and equipment.*

8. The Government will furnish cots, bed sacks, blankets, tentage, cooking and mess outfits, arms and equipment, and such other articles as may be necessary. These articles must be turned in at the termination of the camp unless purchased by the reserve student. Any articles lost or damaged through carelessness or neglect must be paid for by the responsible person at cost price plus 10 per cent.

Each student will be issued for use during the camp, one copy of the drill regulations of the arm or corps in which he is undergoing instruction, and

such other official publications as may be needed in connection with the course he is pursuing.

Upon reporting the reserve student will make a deposit of \$10 to cover loss of or damage to equipment, proper refund being made at the end of the camp; this in addition to the deposit required in paragraph 7.

The quartermaster and ordnance officer will drop such articles from their returns, upon the proper forms as for sales to authorized persons.

#### *Camp exchanges.*

9. Camp exchanges may be established under such regulations as the department commander may prescribe. No enlisted man of the Army serving with the colors will be employed in such exchanges. Any profits derived from the operation of the exchange will be expended, under the direction of the department commander, for the interests of these camps.

Official publications may be sold at the camp exchange at cost price. No private publications except newspapers and magazines, and those publications authorized in War Department orders, will be sold or advertised within the limits of the camp.

#### *Post offices.*

10. Department commanders will arrange with the Post Office Department for proper postal service, in ample time prior to the opening of the camps.

#### *Courses of instruction.*

11. A complete camp for any individual shall be four weeks of intensive training. A complete course shall consist of three such camps—each having advanced instruction over the preceding camp—and such additional winter instruction as may be prescribed.

The first camp for all reserve students shall be an infantry camp. Thereafter, as far as practicable, they will be trained for the arm or corps of the service for which they express preference and for which they seem best suited. A complete course of training in any arm or corps shall consist of three camps of that arm or corps.

The first camp in any arm or corps which the reserve student attends will be his "Red" camp for that arm or corps, the second camp his "White" camp, and the third camp his "Blue" camp.

Students attending the red and white camps of any arm or corps will be grouped together in tactical organizations. Students of the blue camps will be grouped, as far as practicable, in separate organizations of their own arm or corps of the service, or if there are sufficient organizations of the regular service available they may be attached to these organizations.

Instruction in the red camp will be in the duties of the soldier.

The purpose of the white camp is to give instruction in the duties of squad and platoon leaders. As far as practicable, students of this camp will be detailed for these duties by roster.

The purpose of the blue camp is to give instruction in the duties of reserve company officers. In all practical instruction the functions of command will be exercised by roster.

When a student has been assigned to a particular camp in a particular arm or corps and has commenced to receive instruction therein, no transfers will be permitted during that camp.

Those who have satisfactorily completed two or more of the Federal training camps held for boys from 15 to 18 years, inclusive, may, upon reaching the age prescribed for the senior camps, be assigned to a white camp. Credit will be given for the camp held in 1916.

In grouping students for assignment to training organizations credit will be given for attendance at any of the training camps for civilians heretofore held under Federal supervision, as follows:

Those who have satisfactorily completed one or two of the training camps of any arm or corps in which the attendants were from 18 to 45 may be assigned to a white camp of that arm or corps.

Those who have satisfactorily completed three or more camps under the same conditions may be assigned to a blue camp of that arm or corps.



When practicable and the appropriations permit, a student may attend two or three camps in the same year; reimbursement of transportation, however, will be furnished for one camp only.

In the discretion of the department commander, holders of blue certificates who are not commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps may repeat courses of instruction in the white or blue camps.

The courses of instruction will include the following:

(a) Principles of tactics, including advance and rear guards, patrols, outposts, and combat, will be studied and explained in a series of talks, tactical walks, and war games. The practical application of the above will be carried out in the field.

(b) Military map making and sketching will be explained and opportunities offered for practical work in that subject.

(c) The proper handling and use of the rifle will be taught, and experience given in actual firing with the service rifle and ammunition on the target range.

(d) Physical drill, marching, camping, tent pitching, making and breaking camp, signaling, loading and unloading wagons, camp expedients, field cooking, camp sanitation and first aid to the injured, personal hygiene, and care of troops in the field will be taught practically.

(e) The schedule of instruction will include a period of field maneuvers, during which such actual campaign conditions of march, bivouac, and combat will be followed as the assumed situation would exact.

NOTE.—The standard course of progressive instruction and training for each of the three camps is published in Part II of this Manual.

#### *Certificates of service and insignia.*

12. Upon satisfactorily completing a prescribed camp, each student will receive a certificate of discharge and the authorized insignia. No student shall be considered to have satisfactorily completed a camp who shall not have been present for duty for at least 80 per cent of the instruction, nor who shall have been absent for more than two days of the maneuver period.

The certificate of discharge and the insignia shall be red for the first camp, white for the second camp, and blue for the third camp.

Upon satisfactorily completing the winter work prescribed for a white or blue course, the student shall receive a special white or blue certificate. No student shall be considered to have satisfactorily completed a course of winter work who shall not have completed two-thirds of the prescribed winter work.

#### *Officers' Reserve Corps.*

13. Upon completing the course of three camps and the prescribed winter work, any student who desires a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps will appear before an examining board, which shall examine his record to determine his suitability for such commission, and shall give a practical examination in leading the tactical unit suitable to the grade for which he is undergoing examination, and in preparing the records and requisitions necessary in company, troop, or battery administration and supply. Those who have not completed the prescribed winter work shall be given the practical examination prescribed above, and, in addition, such additional oral and practical examination, under the provisions of General Order No. 32, War Department, 1916, as the board may deem necessary.

The courses of instruction herein prescribed for the red, white, and blue camps, together with the winter work, are designed to cover those subjects required for the examination of applicants for commissions as reserve officers not above the grade of captain, as prescribed in General Order No. 32, War Department, 1916, and applicants for commissions as major shall, in addition to the above examination, be required to take the prescribed examination for the grade of major not included in the examination for company officer.

To those who demonstrate their fitness under the above provisions, commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps will be issued for such grades as the board may decide, provided there be vacancies in such grades, the names being reported to The Adjutant General of the Army for the issue of the appropriate commissions.

Each applicant examined for commission in a grade above that of second lieutenant will be required to state in writing whether or not he will accept a commission in a grade lower than that for which examined.

*Typhoid prophylaxis.*

14. All students under 45 years of age who have not had typhoid fever, or who are not otherwise protected against it, are urged to take the typhoid prophylaxis. This prophylaxis will be administered at the camp or to enrolled applicants prior to their arrival at the camps at such places as the department commander may designate, or a supply of the serum to be administered to enrolled applicants only may be sent to any reputable physician upon application.

*Department commanders.*

15. Department commanders are charged with the organization and conduct of the camps within their own department, in conformity with the foregoing regulations, and will designate an officer at the headquarters as the officer in charge of training camps. They will see that proper publicity is given the camps, with a view to obtaining the largest attendance possible, and are authorized to make the necessary expenditures for the printing and advertising matter. They should cooperate with the Military Training Camps Association of the United States in recruiting for the camps. This association has in the past been instrumental in obtaining many recruits for the camps held heretofore under Federal supervision, and it will be found that enrollment for the camps can be more readily augmented through civilian efforts.

They will authorize the hire of such civilians as clerks, caretakers, and laborers, as may be necessary for the preparation and maintenance of the camps, and when actually present for duty at the camp these civilians will be entitled to the same ration as is issued to the reserve students.

*Applications.*

16. Applications to attend any camp will be made to the officer in charge of training camps of the military department in which the camp may be located. These applications will be acted upon at each headquarters as to the fitness of the applicant, the necessary correspondence being conducted in the most direct and expeditious manner.

*Blank forms.*

17. The necessary blank forms and certificates will be furnished by The Adjutant General of the Army.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned.)

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
*Thursday, December 21, 1916.*

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman) presiding.

**STATEMENT OF HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE, A REPRESENTATIVE  
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the committee for giving us a hearing this morning. Mr. Bickerstaff is here to speak for the clothing manufacturers, who have been in the business of supplying uniforms to various colleges. They are all affected by paragraph 47 of the Hay bill, and Mr. Bickerstaff will speak on behalf of the various representatives of that industry who are here from various sections of the country.

**STATEMENT OF MR. SAMUEL M. BICKERSTAFF.**

**Mr. BICKERSTAFF.** Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when we asked for this hearing we anticipated that the provisions of section 47 of the national-defense act which pertained to the giving of uniforms to the cadets of various military institutions free of charge would, in a large measure, injure the business we had been a lifetime in building up. Since we asked for a hearing we have learned the substance of the provisions suggested by the Quartermaster General for the appropriation bill, and if that provision is acceptable to this committee, we have nothing further we would care to say on the subject, and it could rest there.

**Mr. OLNEY.** Is that provision satisfactory to you?

**Mr. BICKERSTAFF.** That is satisfactory to us.

**The CHAIRMAN.** Have you a copy of the provision with you?

**Mr. BICKERSTAFF.** No, sir; I have not.

**Mr. GORDON.** Can you state the substance of it?

**Mr. BICKERSTAFF.** The substance of it is that the Secretary of War, in his discretion, can permit the colleges to purchase uniforms in compliance with the regulations as specified, and they are to have the privilege of selling them to the United States Government at such price as the Government allots for enlisted men's uniforms. That gives the United States Government full possession of the uniform and destroys all equity. There are a number of schools who will purchase uniforms that will be better made and be made of better materials than the United States Government would issue to enlisted men, which is the class of uniforms the United States Government, if issued from their quartermaster depots, would issue to the cadets of the various institutions. In a number of the institutions there is more or less wealth, and if they could purchase a uniform under the conditions that have always existed, if they could demand a man from the factory to take the measure, if they could get a guaranty of fit, if they could have the contractor make arrangements for the alterations, if they could add to what the Government's allotment would be and secure these conditions, they would be very glad to purchase that class of uniforms; but the United States Government can only compensate them to the extent of what their allotment would be under the law, which would be the amount of the cost to the Government of an enlisted man's uniform. Then they could sell these uniforms to the Government, according to the suggestion I understand has been made, and then they lose their equity. This enables the department to conduct the business of the department in so far as inspections and accounting for Government property is concerned.

Our business has been the manufacture of uniforms to order, with all the conditions that attach to that, giving the cadets and the institutions such high-grade uniforms as they require. Under the original law as it was drafted, the language expressed in the law was that the department should procure and distribute the uniforms, and that contemplated Government standard uniforms. That is a different class of uniforms from those which we have been accustomed to making and on which our business has been built; and our only motive in coming to Washington to intercede with reference to our

various interests was to see, if it were possible, that some arrangement might be made whereby we could still continue to do business.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one or two questions?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly, Mr. Moore.

Mr. MOORE. How many such manufacturers are there in the United States and where are they located?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. It would be difficult for me to state definitely just exactly how many manufacturers there are.

Mr. MOORE. In what States are they located?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. They are in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois.

Mr. MOORE. And Virginia?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. I do not know of any in Virginia.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; there is one at Charlottesville.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Yes.

Mr. FARLEY. And one in New Jersey?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Yes.

Mr. FARLEY. There is none in New York; the factory is at Red Bank, N. J.?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. He is a Government contractor, and that is a different line of business. A Government contractor contracts to make, we will say, from 10,000 to 50,000 uniforms, and that work is all standardized—every operation is standardized—but the class of manufacturers I represent come in between the Government contractor and the merchant tailor. We are in a different classification. We are that class of manufacturers who go to the various institutions and sell them anything they want, regardless of regulation or standard styles. We trim it any way they ask, and we make it to measure and guarantee a fit, and go there and prepare for any alterations. This proposition of giving away Government contract uniforms has its various disadvantages, first to the cadet, because he can not draw from the Government stores those particular sizes that cadets would wear; and that would probably, in some measure, have its problems for the quartermaster depots, because in everything a cadet wears he is practically different in size from an enlisted man in the United States Army. We belong to the class of manufacturers who have always supplied cadets with cadet uniforms, and we go there and take their measure and guarantee them a fit, and we arrange for all alterations and take back those uniforms that do not fit.

Mr. MOORE. Have you been competing with one another for this trade?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Absolutely.

Mr. MOORE. There is no monopoly in the business?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. There is just the reverse. I am sorry to say there has been somewhat vicious competition.

Mr. MOORE. May I ask you just this one further question, with the permission of the committee? The law being as it is now, the Government practically taking over this business, what would be the effect upon your business unless some such provision as has been suggested by Gen. Sharpe should be made?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. It would practically confiscate that part of our business which we call college uniforms.

The CHAIRMAN. All you wish, as I understand it, is that if a certain college wishes to go to your establishment, for instance, and

procure your uniforms, you be given an opportunity at the discretion of the Secretary of War, to trade with the Government?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that that is substantially what Gen. Sharpe suggests. I am sorry we have not a copy of the suggestion here. He did not have an extra copy with him, and he put it in the hearings, and they are now down at the Government Printing Office; but my understanding is that that is substantially what he suggested.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. That is also my understanding. If a school should want to draw Government standard stuff and could use it, if I understand the provision correctly, they would have the privilege of doing that; but if they wanted to go in advance of that and contract with the various uniform houses that have previously been making this class of stuff, or if they should want a better class of goods than the Government would issue, a higher grade of goods; take such large schools as Culver, Ind., where there is more or less wealth, or the Northwestern Military Academy, or schools in that class, they would probably add to the Government allotment and they would get a much higher grade uniform. They would probably buy much finer clothes, although they would comply with the regulations as to color and style and everything else, and they would sacrifice their equity in the uniforms by selling them again to the United States Government for the purpose of drawing the allowance.

Mr. KAHN. They would not ask any greater price for them, I understand, than the cost of the standard Government uniform?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. They could not. That is all they can get from the Government.

Mr. CRAGO. The Government simply allows them the price of an enlisted man's uniform.

Mr. GORDON. In exchange for the new uniform which they purchase?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Yes.

Mr. CRAGO. As I understand, the only object we had in view was to get uniformity, and we thought that could only be obtained by putting the whole matter in the hands of the War Department.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Yes.

Mr. CRAGO. I do not think the committee thought that it would deprive the men in this legitimate business of any opportunity to do business with the Government.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. No.

Mr. CRAGO. And the trouble has been brought about by the ruling of the department that they could only go to the extent of the price of the enlisted man's uniform.

Mr. GORDON. That is all they ask.

Mr. CRAGO. The ruling of the department was confined to that. I think it is possible to make a construction of the act in such a way that the Government might have taken care of this matter without any additional legislation, but that has not been the construction, and therefore this is intended to remedy that construction, as I understand it?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Yes.

Mr. CRAGO. And this would not destroy uniformity?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War can still take care of that?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Yes; and he has done that, because, under this provision, everything is arranged at his discretion.

Mr. KAHN. He issues the regulations?

Mr. QUIN. The Secretary of War could not object if a college wanted to get a more costly uniform?

Mr. KAHN. I should not think so.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. No, sir.

Mr. QUIN. It seems to me they would be entitled to that privilege.

Mr. CRAGO. Under the present law the whole thing is in the hands of the department, as I understand it.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Under section 47 of the national-defense law.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. They can not issue any better clothes than they issue to the enlisted men under this act.

Mr. KAHN. The long and the short of this proposition is that it is not going to cost the Government any more than it would cost if the existing law were put into effect.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. That is true.

Mr. FIELDS. If I understand your proposition, it would permit the cadet to buy a high-priced uniform, if he wants to, at his own expense, above what the Government allows—

Mr. KAHN. Above what the Government allows the institution?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Yes, sir.

Mr. FARLEY. It is not so much a question of the uniform as it is having a distinctive fit. They prefer to have a distinctive fit and a certain amount of style.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Yes, sir.

Mr. FARLEY. It is not so much the material which the cadet or the young student wants, but the distinctive fit.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. Yes; in some institutions they would take the Government standard material and have it made to fit them. In other institutions they would take a better grade of goods and have it made to fit them. In all cases, of course, they would strive for an outfit to fit every cadet regardless of his size or his conformation.

Mr. QUIN. The color would have to be the same as the standard uniform?

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. The color and the style would have to be the same, absolutely.

Mr. FARLEY. The garment which the contractor makes comes out so clumsy, sloppy, and looks so ill-fitted that it is not so much a matter of the material as the distinctive style and fit which the young cadet and the officer is looking for, and they should have that because it gives them a certain trim appearance.

Mr. BICKERSTAFF. It is the only way they can maintain their pride and interest in the service.

Gentlemen, we are perfectly willing to rest on the suggestion which has been made. If there are any further questions I can answer, I will be glad to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee is familiar with the situation. Of course we will have to take it up in executive session when we come to pass on the bill.

Mr. MOORE. There are other gentlemen here, Mr. Chairman, but if you are satisfied with the statement of Mr. Bickerstaff we have nothing further to offer.

**Mr. SHALLENBERGER.** Mr. Bickerstaff, I understand the uniform which is to be issued is only for the enlisted men, and the act says they shall issue such arms and material as needed. Of course, they can issue other uniforms to the officers.

**Mr. BICKERSTAFF.** No, sir; the officer's uniform is practically the same style except with the distinctive marks of rank, and in General Order No. 49, which supplements the national-defense law, they make suggestions as to the new distinctive marks to be used for officers.

**Mr. SHALLENBERGER.** The cadet does not wear a dress uniform?

**Mr. BICKERSTAFF.** The cadet is obliged to buy, in addition to this service uniform, a cadet uniform, if he wants to, at his own expense.

**Mr. KAHN.** The officers of the Regular Army buy their own uniforms at their own expense?

**Mr. BICKERSTAFF.** Yes.

**Mr. MOORE.** I am very much obliged, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, for this hearing.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
*Tuesday, January 2, 1917.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF  
ORDNANCE.**

The **CHAIRMAN.** Gen. Crozier, the first item in the bill under your department is on page 13, pay of enlisted men, \$383,760. Have you a copy of the bill before you?

**Gen. CROZIER.** I have not, Mr. Chairman, but I think that particular item is one which has been explained to you by the Quartermaster General. The appropriation is made for his disbursement and I have not made up the figures.

The **CHAIRMAN.** My recollection is he is estimating for 1,318 men, and the last actual figure he gave for your department was of October 31 last, I believe, and was 732. Do you expect to get the full number, 1,318?

**Gen. CROZIER.** I hope to, Mr. Chairman; yes, sir. The increase is partially due to the necessity, which is becoming very apparent, for the Ordnance Department to provide Ordnance Department men for doing certain work which has always been necessary and which has always been done, but which has heretofore been taken care of by detailing men from line organizations; which has not been satisfactory either from the point of view of the efficiency of performance of the work or from the point of view of the line organizations which have thus been subject to depletion for this Ordnance Department work. I refer particularly to the care of and the issue of ordnance supplies to troops in posts and in the field. There is at each place where a considerable number of troops are gathered together, which in time of peace is a garrisoned post, an officer who has special charge of the local reserve of ordnance equipment at that place and of the supply of the regiments or other bodies of troops which may

center there; and this officer, of course, has need of people to do clerical work, to do issuing work, to do the work of receiving worn or damaged articles which are turned in for the action of an inspector, and all of that class of supply distribution which, of course, must take place where there are bodies of troops to be supplied with any particular class of equipment. As I said a moment ago, heretofore these men have been supplied by details from line organizations. It is not proper that they should be so supplied, because the strength of the line organizations is not fixed with reference to any such depletion. It is a duty which should be taken care of by the staff department, and which in other departments is taken care of by men in the staff department, and which is designed hereafter to be taken care of by men of the Ordnance Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please explain to the committee the proviso which is asked for on the same page, and which is new language?

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question before you come to that?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly, Mr. Kahn.

Mr. KAHN. Is it your idea, General, that for the Ordnance Department the detail system ought to be abolished?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; that refers to another matter, Mr. Kahn, I presume. I fancy you are now speaking of the officers of the Ordnance Department.

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. That has not anything to do with this proviso; but answering your question, I am very much of the opinion that the detail system as now provided by law should not be abolished.

With reference to the proviso, Mr. Chairman, the first part of the proviso, namely, that the enlisted strength of the Ordnance Department shall be limited and fixed from time to time by the President in accordance with the needs of the Army, is not a departure from existing law. It is simply a restatement of the law as it has stood for many years.

The CHAIRMAN. Just stated in different form?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; reenacted so as to cover the whole subject in this one provision of legislation. Then the statement that the enlisted personnel shall consist of certain men of different grades is also substantially in accordance with existing law, the new language being the percentage of the total number which is to be found in each one of the individual grades. That is new, because heretofore that matter has not been limited at all.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Does it increase the pay of these noncommissioned officers?

Gen. CROZIER. Following on we come to the next provision, namely, the one which relates to the pay. This does increase the pay of some of these enlisted men which are referred to, and it increases it in such a manner as to bring it into harmony with the pay of the enlisted men of other staff departments, as fixed by the national-defense act of June 3, which it is not now in harmony with.

Mr. KAHN. What particular grades are increased in percentage by this provision?



Gen. CROZIER. I do not remember that any are increased in percentage, Mr. Kahn. The percentage in the different grades is based on the present organization.

Mr. KAHN. Then that is not a change from existing law?

Gen. CROZIER. The existing law, Mr. Kahn, does not prescribe any limitation in the different grades. It is open, and this legislation fixing the percentage in the different grades is restrictive and not enlarging.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, if we were to leave out the proviso, what would be the difference in the amount of money required? Would it lessen the appropriation?

Gen. CROZIER. If you were to leave out the proviso it would lessen the appropriation; yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. To what extent would it lessen it?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not made that computation, Mr. McKellar.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will you put that in the hearings?

Gen. CROZIER. I would be glad to do it. You see these features of the provision, with reference to the amount of money necessary for pay, are presented to you usually by the Quartermaster General, so that I have not prepared myself with the details, but I can do so very easily.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will just ask you to put it in the hearing, so if we conclude to leave it out we will know just what it amounts to.

Gen. CROZIER. Certainly. I shall be very glad to do it. The Quartermaster General has already been before you, I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to know what the difference would be, whether we left it out or not.

Gen. CROZIER. If that has not been already covered in the hearings, I shall be very glad to do it.

Mr. CALDWELL. I have a memorandum before me which indicates that the Quartermaster General said he did not know anything about it; that it was handed down from the Ordnance Department.

Gen. CROZIER. It was handed in from the Ordnance Department. It was studied in the General Staff, in the office of the Chief of Staff, and, constructively at least, in the office of the Secretary of War, and then came to the Quartermaster General as an approved scheme of personnel, and then the figuring on it, stating how much it would cost, and the distribution of cost between the different grades was done by the Quartermaster General.

Mr. CALDWELL. We asked him for some of the details when he was here, and when I asked him about it he said he did not know anything about it, and we would have to see Gen. Crozier, and when the Quartermaster General was before us we passed over this proposition. I have a memorandum on the margin of the bill to that effect.

Gen. CROZIER. I presume he was referring to the necessity for these additional men. With regard to that, I am prepared to answer any questions you may desire to ask, and in regard to a complete answer to your question I will have no difficulty in putting the information in the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. I think what the Quartermaster General meant was that Gen. Crozier could explain the policy of the department with reference to this proviso.

Gen. CROZIER. I think I had better call attention here, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that I think that something like this legislation is in two places in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I have noticed that it is in two places.

Gen. CROZIER. Of course, that is an inadvertent repetition.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a repetition, and my attention has already been called to that.

Mr. KAHN. What is the object of putting in this last proviso:

*And provided further,* That the enlisted strength of the Ordnance Department shall be excluded from the total authorized enlisted force of the Army as fixed by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.

Gen. CROZIER. That puts these enlisted men of the Ordnance Department in the same category as certain other enlisted men. For instance, I think the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are not included in the total strength of the Army. It was supposed in fixing the total strength of the Army that the Congress had in mind the combatant force and not these auxiliary people, comparatively small in number, necessary to take care of the combatant force, and that they would be fixed at what would be necessary to look after such a force as Congress prescribed with its limitation.

Mr. KAHN. Then under the present law it is your opinion that these men are included in the enlisted force of the Army?

Gen. CROZIER. Under the present law I think they are; yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Are they considered a part of the line of the Army?

Gen. CROZIER. No; they are not of the line. They are staff troops.

Mr. KAHN. I simply wanted to get your idea about it. Personally I think they ought not to be included in the total combatant force of the Army.

Gen. CROZIER. That would seem to accord with the intention of Congress in excluding certain other staff troops from that limitation: Pay of enlisted personnel of the Ordnance Department if organized and paid in accordance with the proviso contained in the estimates, \$417,108; if organized and paid as at present, \$383,760. The proviso therefore carries an increase of \$33,348.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, on page 18, for pay of officers of the Ordnance Department, \$289,300. Gen. Sharpe, of course, explained that estimate to us, but there were some questions that some members of the committee wanted to ask you.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is the increase of \$9,300 simply for additional officers?

The CHAIRMAN. There is an increase of 23 officers, Gen. Sharpe told us. Is that correct, General?

Gen. CROZIER. We have had an increase of 11 officers already, as compared with the fiscal year ending the 30th of last June; that is, in this fiscal year. There will be an increase of 11 or 12 more officers—I do not remember the exact number, but probably 12—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. Those two sets of figures made the 23.

Mr. CALDWELL. Gen. Sharpe testified that last year—not this year—there were 85, and that next year, not this fiscal year, there would be 108, making a difference of 23.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is correct; 11 of whom have already been taken in, and 12 of whom are contemplated to be taken in accordance with existing law in 1918.

The CHAIRMAN. After the 1st of July?

Mr. CALDWELL. Will you have all of those 12 additional officers on the 1st day of July, 1917?

Gen. CROZIER. I hope to; yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why a difference of only \$9,300? We appropriated last year \$280,000, and you ask for this year \$289,300, a difference of \$9,300. That difference would not pay 23 additional officers.

Gen. CROZIER. No; it would not.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you any unexpended balance?

Gen. CROZIER. Those funds are in the custody of the Quartermaster General. They do not pass through my office at all, and I have not anything to do with them, Mr. McKellar, and I can not explain that difference. This appropriation is purely an arithmetical computation arising from the number of officers authorized and the pay of each one.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is why I could not get in my mind how \$280,000 would pay 85 officers last year and it would only take \$289,300 to pay 108 officers this year.

Gen. CROZIER. The same question would arise in my own mind, but I suspect there is an answer to it.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a memorandum here showing there are actually in the service now 96 officers instead of 85, so that may explain the difference.

Gen. CROZIER. That is made up by the 11 officers we have already gotten this fiscal year.

While you are on this point, Mr. Chairman, I think it perhaps appropriate to call your attention to something which was touched upon in the hearings of the Secretary of War when he was before the committee; and that is the shortage of the Ordnance Department in officers, and the view that was expressed by the Secretary that the department ought to receive a more rapid increase in the number of its officers than is contemplated by the rate provided for in the national defense act of last June. The total increase which is provided for by that act over the previously existing strength in officers of the department is 57, and as you will remember, it was intended to be provided in five annual installments. Now the work of the Ordnance Department has increased very greatly and it has increased very suddenly, and it can not be provided for properly by this gradual increase in the personnel of the officers contemplated by the national defense act. I am not making any plea for any greater number of officers than that which is contemplated as the ultimate strength of the Ordnance Department in that act.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean an increase of 57?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; but I do make a plea for a more rapid increase of the number. The appropriations which were made at the last session of Congress for expenditure by the Ordnance Department are something over seven times the appropriations of the preceding year and over seven times the size of the appropriation as it had been running along for a number of years, at which size it occupied all of the strength of the Ordnance Department in officers in producing designs of fighting material to be manufactured, in conducting the

arsenals, and in attending to the work of procuring the material which could not be manufactured at the arsenals from private manufacturers. We were in fact running behind, particularly, in our **designing work**, and found ourselves continuously hoping in another year or two to be up to a stage which we saw clearly to be a stage which we ought to be up to at the time; but instead of reaching that stage we were continually falling farther and farther behind. We were behind before you made an increase in the amount of funds which the Ordnance Department is responsible for the judicious expenditure of. Now not only has the work been increased by the increased appropriation, but, as would naturally be expected, the subject of the improvement of ordnance and the subject of the relative importance of certain kinds of fighting material has received a great deal of prominence by reason of the European war. You have all heard of the new engines of war that have been brought out; of the unheard-of field artillery which has been put in use; of the great prominence which has been given to the subject of hand grenades and rifle grenades; of the necessity for and advance in the construction of all methods of illumination of battlefields by night by means of pyrotechnics, which come under the head of ordnance supplies; of the tremendously increased prominence which has been given to the subject of machine guns; of the greatly increased range at which naval engagements have taken place which points to an increase of range of our seacoast artillery and the production of new designs to provide for that increase of range; and various other matters which probably any one of the members of the committee could add to this very incomplete list which I am mentioning to you.

The CHAIRMAN. General, you say you would not recommend the entire increase at once. What change would you recommend?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not yet said, Mr. Chairman, I would not recommend the entire increase at once. I have said I would not now recommend that the entire increase shall be any greater than that ultimately contemplated by the bill; but I should think that authority ought to be given to the President to make that entire ultimate increase as rapidly as it shall be found feasible to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, leave it entirely to his discretion?

Gen. CROZIER. With the limitation of the ultimate total.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of 57.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; of whom we already have 11.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you drafted a proviso to cover that question?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not, Mr. Chairman, because I understood that such a proviso had been drafted in the office of the Judge Advocate General and had been submitted to the Secretary of War. I do not know whether it has been sent down to the committee or not.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not been sent to the committee.

Mr. KAHN. As I recall, the Secretary said he was still in doubt as to whether he had legal authority to proceed to appoint those officers without any change in the existing law, and that the Judge Advocate General had not passed fully upon the question.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is right.

Mr. KAHN. He said, however, that if it should be ultimately decided that he had no authority under the existing law, he would ask for a change of the law.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is my recollection of it. You will understand, Mr. Chairman, that even with authority to fill up the corps to the ultimate designed size, I do not get immediate relief, because all I can do, then, with these officers is to commence to train them for their duties as ordnance officers, which, of course, are special, and for which they are only good material at the time I get them in the department. Therefore, whenever I get an increment of officers in this way I simply get material out of which I can ultimately make useful ordnance officers.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not get an available officer at once?

Gen. CROZIER. We do not get a ready-made officer at once; no sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. We have a bill with reference to two or three such officers who were in the Panama division. Col. Dickson and, I think, five others are covered by that bill. It has been reported out by this committee and passed by the Senate, and I should think would be reached in the House in a short while.

Gen. CROZIER. There is only one of those officers who would come to the Ordnance Department, and that is Col. Dickson. Col. Dickson is a trained Ordnance officer, capable of taking up almost any kind of work that the Ordnance Department has, and to get him back into the department would be an immediate asset.

Mr. KAHN. Has he been employed in any of the munition factories that are turning out large quantities of ammunition in this country for the belligerent nations in Europe?

Gen. CROZIER. He has had relations with one of those munition manufacturers. The extent to which he was actually employed in their work I am not familiar with. I have an impression that it was contemplated that a factory should be built which he should be in charge of, but which was never built.

Mr. KAHN. Did he resign from the Army to go into that work?

Gen. CROZIER. No; he did not resign from the Army at all.

Mr. CALDWELL. He retired.

Mr. KAHN. Yes; but I want the record to show that.

Mr. CALDWELL. I think he retired on account of the illness of his wife. Shortly after that his wife died, and then he took this contract, or went into it with the idea of building a munition plant, and that did not turn out. I understood, however, that he retired on account of the illness of his wife.

Gen. CROZIER. I think you are correct about that, Mr. Caldwell.

With further reference to the case of Col. Dickson, which is before the committee and concerning which there is a bill pending before Congress now, my understanding of that case is as follows, and I think it is correct: Col. Dickson, together with several other officers of the Army, served for a number of years in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal in the Panama Canal Zone. In recognition of their services Congress passed the act commonly known as the Panama Canal beneficiary act, which authorized the officers affected to retire from active service whenever they should wish to do so at an advance of one grade over that held by them in the Army at the date of their retirement. Col. Dickson took advantage of the special privilege accorded by the act.

My understanding of his reasons for doing so is that they were largely because of the health of his wife, which was not good and which was such that she needed more and better attention than he

could give her while on the active list of the Army, either because of the limitations as to his pay or because of the limitations as to his time, or both. I understand that after his retirement he entered the employ of one of the makers of war material which had received large orders from Europe, and in connection with that I understand that he made a very advantageous contract for services, which still holds or which held until a short time ago—perhaps it may still hold. It was intended, I understand, to erect a factory which he should be in charge of, but, either because of the nonreceipt of expected orders or for other reasons, I do not know what, the factory was not erected. In the meantime Col. Dickson's wife died. Col. Dickson then became anxious to return to active duty in the Ordnance Department. In doing so I understand that he would make a considerable pecuniary sacrifice, but, having fewer demands upon his resources, he is willing to make the sacrifice because of his liking for active service in the Ordnance Department. Under the provision of the bill, if it should become a law, he would be allowed to return to the rank and position in his grade that he would have attained if he had not retired. As the matter stands, that would bring him back at the grade of lieutenant colonel, which was the grade at which he retired, and would require him to give up the advance grade of colonel, which was granted upon his retirement.

There is something of a precedent for this legislation in an existing statute which applies to officers retired for other reasons. An officer in the situation of Col. Dickson, with the exception that he would have retired for disability instead of as a special reward, could come back in the manner now contemplated by this special bill relating to Col. Dickson without any special legislation, and this pending legislation simply extends to the officers who have been retired as a reward the same privilege which they would already have if they had been retired for disability, provided, of course, that they had recovered from the disability. I mention that only to invite your attention to the fact that my advocacy of this measure has nothing to do with aiding Col. Dickson; I am not thinking of that at all. As I say, pecuniarily he would suffer a disadvantage, but he would come back to a service that he is enthusiastically fond of, and my difficulty is a lack of officers, and my reason for wanting him to come back is a public reason, concerning solely the interests of the United States. He is very badly needed in the Ordnance Department, and he offers one of the extremely limited opportunities and the only one which is now pending before Congress or anywhere else for getting into the department what I might call ready-made Ordnance officers.

Mr. CALDWELL. I should like to have this letter from the Secretary of War to the chairman of the committee placed in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to by Mr. Caldwell follows:)

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, December 4, 1916.

HON. S. H. DENT,  
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DENT: I wish to bring to your attention Senate bill 6850, which is the same as H. R. 17424, now on the Union Calendar.

The act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year 1916 contains a provision authorizing the transfer to the active list of offi-

cers of the Army previously transferred to the retired list for physical disability, and provides that each officer so transferred be carried as an additional number and be given the place on the active list he would have had if he had not been retired. This act does not include officers who have been retired under the Panama Canal act, approved March 4, 1915, which deficiency in legislation the bill S. 6850 would remedy.

Officers transferred to the active list under the present law have been advanced one or two grades in rank, whereas officers transferred under bill S. 6850 would return to the rank each held at the time of his retirement, or, as it happens, one grade lower than that held by each on the retired list.

The officers retired under the Panama Canal act were physically and mentally sound, well trained, and had had unusual experience for their age, and I consider it a good business proposition for the Government to obtain the active services of those who desire to return to the active list under the conditions of bill S. 6850.

One of the officers served 21 years in the Ordnance Department, and his return to the active list would help to meet a pressing shortage of experienced officers brought about by the increased burden placed upon that department through recent appropriation acts, and by the loss of a number of such officers taken from the department by the inducements of private employment, which shortage could be relieved in no other prompt manner. There are now several demands for such an officer which there is no way of meeting.

I consider the enactment into law of bill S. 6850, as passed by the Senate on September 8, 1916, to be for the best interests of the Government.

Sincerely, yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
*Secretary of War.*

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How does it occur that this officer was not promoted to the grade he would have held if he had remained in the Army?

Gen. CROZIER. Because the man who stepped into his position has not been promoted to colonel.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It is a very unusual case that a man who was a lieutenant colonel before the passage of this act has not been promoted?

Gen. CROZIER. I think there are other cases.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I know several officers who retired as majors and were taken back as colonels.

Gen. CROZIER. In the course of time that would happen to this officer, but it has not happened.

Mr. GREENE. Speaking of the unusual demand made at this time upon the ordnance corps, do you receive through the War College some of the reports from the observers who are in Europe as to matters of ordnance and are you endeavoring to apply some of them to our own ordnance investigations and experiments?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. I receive a number of those reports. Of course, most of them come from officers who are not technical, but whose reports are very valuable in indicating that some new engine of war has made its appearance, an effective engine, but they are not usually in a position to tell me how to make it. That has to be worked out by technical officers. I have had for a few months one ordnance officer over there. I took him with some difficulty from where he was already serving, but I thought the demand was exceptional although it required a sacrifice to be made in other directions. I have sent him over to Europe and he is there now. I have one only.

Mr. GREENE. That might be a very natural increase in the work of your corps because of your own attempts to keep up with the developments of the war in Europe, which has been emphasized in

this suggestive way, showing the necessity for more skilled specialists in ordnance work?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. I can give you an illustration which, I think, will occur to all of you with regard to the matter. The papers have been full of the subject of tanks, namely, great armored engines which make their way slowly over all sorts of rough ground, including fields torn up with shell holes, and trenches themselves. Of course, it is extremely desirable that we should know something about those things. We should, perhaps, make one to see if we wanted to have any more, and try it out. That one thing in itself would occupy the time of an officer until produced. That officer would be taking the photographs and the general reports that we have received and, taking all of the information that he could get, would proceed to make a design of something of that kind. I have not anyone I could put on that work.

Mr. KAHN. Would they allow your officer to take any photographs or any measurements of those tanks?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. I understand that they are keeping the matter entirely secret?

Gen. CROZIER. They are, and what we have to do is simply to take the photographs of the class that have made their appearance in the press and the general reports that our officers have been able to make of them, and let one use his own gray matter in producing a design that will do the same thing.

Mr. CALDWELL. Would it not be advisable to include in this bill a provision so as to authorize you to make one of those machines?

Gen. CROZIER. I think there is an appropriation in the bill which would probably authorize that—the appropriation for armored motor cars. I think it would come under that.

Mr. KAHN. You are asking for \$1,508,000 for armored motor cars this year?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HULL. As you know, in the national-defense act there is a discrimination against the Ordnance Department. What is your opinion of the effect of that discrimination in the higher ranks against the Ordnance Department? I found that out the other day in urging a young man to start in the Ordnance Department. He said there was a general impression that that was not the proper way. Do you anticipate anything of that kind?

Gen. CROZIER. I think I know what you refer to. The discrimination that is spoken of is not specially against the Ordnance Department, but is against all the staff departments. I think he referred to the provision of the national-defense act that hereafter major generals of the line shall be appointed from brigadier generals of the line, and that brigadier generals of the line shall be appointed from colonels of the line. That is a new restriction. Heretofore there has been no limitation of the eligible class from which either major generals or brigadier generals of the line might be appointed. The effect of this provision of law is to narrow the eligible class for both grades. I think in regard to all important offices it is undesirable to narrow the eligible class. I am very strongly of the opinion that the appointment should be safeguarded in a way that would insure its being carefully made and the merits of the appointee be



carefully surveyed. But inasmuch as major generals and brigadier generals have staff duties as well as line duties; inasmuch as they command staff officers as well as line officers; and inasmuch as their familiarity with both staff duty and line duty would contribute to their efficiency as general officers, I think that an officer who would have had both staff and line duty would be by that reason at least not less indicated as a skilled general officer, as compared with an officer who had had one class of duty only. The officers of the staff department, or of most of the staff departments, have had both kinds of duty; most of them have come from the line. That is not true of the Medical Department, which is very special, but it is true of the Inspector General's Department, The Adjutant General's Department, and the Ordnance Department. Engineer officers also have line service as Engineer officers. This restriction excludes a whole class of officers who I think ought to have an opportunity to be considered in the interest of the service. I think that the legislation which I have heard of for a number of years past—that is to say, in connection with an attempt to have it passed—was urged, whether theirs was the effective urging or not, by officers who wished to limit the selection to their own class and to diminish the competition for these places. I do not think that the restriction of competition is a good thing. I think for all important places the competition should be as open as possible.

Mr. QUIN. The officers of the staff?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that this legislation has been urged by officers who desired to restrict the field of appointment to the class they were in.

Mr. QUIN. Why should they want to do that?

Gen. CROZIER. To increase their own chances.

Mr. QUIN. To advance their own standing and to eliminate the chance of others coming in?

Gen. CROZIER. To eliminate competition. Of course, if one is in a restricted field for selection and if that field can be narrowed so as to include only a smaller number, of which he shall still be one, his individual chance increases.

Mr. QUIN. We Congressmen do not know anything about that and you officers do.

Gen. CROZIER. The line of the Army, as you understand, consists of the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Infantry, and the officers and troops of the Engineers—not all the Engineer officers, but the officers with troops. There are a certain number of regiments provided for—seven. Those seven regiments, and the officers on duty with them, are a part of the line, but they are Engineer officers.

In section 4 of the national-defense act, which defines certain classes of general officers, there is a proviso which is as follows:

*Provided*, That hereafter in time of peace major generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of brigadier general of the line, and brigadier generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of colonel of the line of the Regular Army.

That would exclude the appointment as brigadier general or as major general of any officer of The Adjutant General's Department, of the Quartermaster Department, of the Inspector General's De-

partment, of the Ordnance Department, of the Signal Corps, and of the Engineer Corps not on duty with troops.

Mr. McKELLAR. As you will remember, there was a reason for that. It was claimed by a great many officers that those officers who were stationed here frequently had the ear of the authorities and received undue promotion. As I recall, there was something of that kind in days gone by, and that provision was made for the purpose of correcting the situation so as to give the officers out with the troops in the field an equal chance with the officers here. I say that, in view of what you have just stated, to show the purpose and intent of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. We went all over that in the committee and then adopted this as the law, and it is the law now.

Gen. CROZIER. I can say that there are a great many officers of the staff corps who are by this legislation put into the ineligible class who are out in the service at large also and not here in Washington. The minority of the officers affected adversely by this legislation are in and about the National Capital.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is not the primary argument made for this provision the promotion of the men of the line; that the brigadier generals of the line operating with the troops in the field have a better chance to acquire the tactical experience required for elevation than the men on staff duty—that it is a tactical reason rather than a matter of promotion?

Gen. CROZIER. I fancy that would be the argument. With reference to that, I would be very far from advocating that that class of ability should not receive recognition.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is the argument advanced?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. But you can see at once that when you get up to the higher grades you get into a class of officers a very important part of whose duties is to supply, transport, and generally handle an Army, all of which are staff duties.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. At the present time there is not a major general in the Ordnance Corps?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. If you were given a major general, as the Coast Artillery and the other corps were given major generals then there would be no special preference.

Gen. CROZIER. I was not looking at the subject from exactly that point of view.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I was making that point.

Gen. CROZIER. I was looking at the matter purely from the point of view of the interest of the service, and not the interest of the officers.

Mr. KAHN. The Chief of Staff before this committee made a recommendation that we abolish the grade of brigadier general altogether and that we make promotion from colonel direct to major general. If that law were enacted it would probably, in a measure, do away with some of the inequalities that you speak of?

Gen. CROZIER. As far as the grade is concerned, Mr. Kahn; yes, sir. I can say that although this matter of the ultimate grade to which officers might expect to attain in going into different branches of the Army is, perhaps, important in considering the desirability of the different grades and the desirability of having officers go into the different branches of the service, I again wish to emphasize that that is not the point that I was making; but with regard to it, if the grade of the officer at the head of each one of the staff departments should be made one higher which would make it as high as any grade in the Army that the individual might attain, the attractiveness of the staff corps would be increased and an officer would not be deterred from going into one of the staff corps because he would not have as good an ultimate outlook.

Mr. OLNEY. Would you recommend the establishment of the so-called merit system in the Army which prevails in the Navy to-day as to the promotion of

officers? The old plucking board having been abandoned there is a board of nine to pass upon the eligibility of the advance of a naval officer.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. I am very much in favor of that system and have been for many years.

Mr. OLNEY. I understand in the Navy that it takes the vote of seven out of nine officers who pass on the promotion of naval officers.

Gen. CROZIER. Under this recently enacted law all of the promotions to the higher grades in the Navy will be by selection, and officers who, after having had an opportunity to be selected, do not attain promotion to these higher grades by certain specified ages, differing for the different grades, will automatically go on a kind of retired list. That is what may be said to be a merit system. I think no organization of men of any kind whatever can be a thoroughly efficient organization without a merit system among the personnel. In the Army, up to the grade of colonel, relative merit has nothing whatever to do with promotion; it goes by the wooden rule of seniority, and one man who is known to be a better man than the one above him every day in the week, by everybody who knows either one, remains below him until they get to the grade of colonel, and then he becomes eligible for selection as brigadier general. If there is anything that can be more deadening to initiative I do not know what it is.

Mr. GREENE. And when he gets to the grade of colonel the substitute for merit is politics. In no case does merit get much of a show.

The CHAIRMAN. Before we leave this question, in the event you should get this increase of 57 officers, do you propose to use some of them as military observers?

Gen. CROZIER. That would give me an opportunity to free some other officers, so that I would have a better chance of using some of them for military observers in Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 56 is the item "Ordnance service, \$425,000." That is a decrease of \$50,000 from the appropriation of last year?

Gen. CROZIER. That is a decrease, because, Mr. Chairman, it does not contemplate the continuance in the service after the 1st of next July of the National Guard. The appropriation for ordnance service was placed at its present figure in the current act after the National Guard had been called into the service, and it was intended to provide for their retention in the service for about six months. The funds which I have in the current appropriation are not sufficient to provide for the retention of the National Guard in the service until the 30th of next June. I so explained in my hearing before the Senate committee last year. At the time that I was before the House committee the subject had not reached such a stage that I could intelligently talk about it. I said to the Senate committee last year that if the National Guard should be retained more than six months I should have to come before Congress for additional funds. Those additional funds are appropriately estimated for in connection with a deficiency appropriation and not in connection with this appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you remember how much will be required?

Gen. CROZIER. I am asking for a deficiency appropriation under this head of \$75,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. This \$425,000 is upon the theory that the National Guard will not be in service after the 1st of July?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. What was the amount prior to the National Guard being in the service?

Gen. CROZIER. \$325,000 the year before.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why the necessity for an increase from \$325,000 to \$425,000?

Gen. CROZIER. There are several reasons for that. One of them is that the size of the Army has been considerably increased over what it was at the time the \$325,000 appropriation prevailed.

Mr. McKELLAR. The size of the Army has been increased about 12 per cent, while this seems to be about a 25 per cent increase.

Gen. CROZIER. But you must remember that there will be another 12 per cent increase in the year that this provides for.

Mr. KAHN. I wish you would explain this new language:

For membership dues of arsenals, designated by the Secretary of War in scientific and technical societies and associations.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The act of a year ago called for \$475,000 for this same item.

Gen. CROZIER. That is right.

Mr. KAHN. The general said that the full amount asked for was put in by the Senate.

Gen. CROZIER. And it was intended to provide for the service of the National Guard, which is now in the service. In answer to your question, Mr. Kahn, I will say, with reference to that new language, that it is intended to provide for the participation of the Ordnance Department in certain activities of scientific societies which have to do with the class of work that the Ordnance Department is particularly interested in—mechanical work, metallurgical work, and chemical work. It will also provide many advantages that the Ordnance Department or that arsenals of the Ordnance Department ought to have. They will receive the publications of those societies, scientific papers, discussions, etc. It will not amount to any great sum.

Mr. McKELLAR. They do not receive those at all now?

Gen. CROZIER. If they do they receive them only because of the individual membership of some of the officers at the arsenals in these societies and at the individual's own expense. I have not made any special increase of the amount in the estimate to cover this because I think it will be pretty nearly insignificant.

Mr. CALDWELL. What do those dues amount to?

Gen. CROZIER. I am individually a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and my dues are \$15. If an arsenal should have a membership in that society or in the society of mechanical engineers or in the society of electrical engineers I should say that the dues would be something like that.

Mr. CALDWELL. If an arsenal had such membership, would it be contemplated that every officer in the arsenal would attend the meetings or that just one officer would attend?

Gen. CROZIER. There would probably be only one, but I feel that we should make it possible that all officers would be eligible to attend. This membership would result in there being mailed to the arsenal,

addressed to the arsenal, and to go into the arsenal library, the proceedings of such meetings and copies of all technical papers and the discussions on them.

Mr. CALDWELL. In other words, you simply pay the membership dues, and that would be the means of getting the official publications of these societies for the use of everybody at the arsenal?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. As a matter of fact, this is simply the accumulation, in a governmental way, of this scientific information?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is all it is intended to cover.

Mr. KAN. I assume that you do not intend to have any membership in any organization outside of the United States, except, possibly, Canada?

Gen. CROZIER. I had not contemplated that, Mr. Kahn.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the record the details of the expenditures made under that item?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; I will be glad to do that.

The estimated expenditures of the funds called for under the estimates of ordnance service, 1918, are:

Services of clerks engaged in rendering money and property papers and other general work.....	\$140, 161. 49
Services and materials required in receiving and issuing ordnance and ordnance stores, maintenance of transportation, services of teamsters, purchase of forage, etc., and for purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles.....	164, 096. 14
Services and materials required for the maintenance of heating plants for offices, storehouses, and other buildings not used for manufacture or experiments; services and materials required for the illumination of grounds and buildings not used for manufacture or experiments; maintenance of the water supply and its purchase for other than manufacturing or experimental purposes.....	40, 031. 73
Publications.....	20, 371. 63
Telephone service, expenses of messenger and watchman service on other than manufacturing work.....	28, 402. 05
Incidental and various expenses.....	31, 936. 96
Total.....	425, 000. 00

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Ordnance stores, ammunition." In that item there is an increase of nearly \$3,000,000.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have added a proviso to that item?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the condition of our supply of ammunition for small arms? How much have we on hand?

Gen. CROZIER. Between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 rounds of the most important class, which is the rifle ammunition. I can give it to you a little bit more accurately than that.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are we progressing satisfactorily along that line? I mean, are we in a safe condition so far as having a proper amount of ammunition on hand for our small arms, in your judgment?

Gen. CROZIER. We have not as much as we ought to have, Mr. McKellar, but we are not as much behind as we are on other things. The scheme of the estimate which I am placing before you now is that we shall have what is considered to be a proper supply of small-arms ammunition for the force that is provided for in the national-defense act, in three more annual appropriations. This estimate

which I have before you now will provide one-third of the amount necessary to give us all the small-arms ammunition which we need for the force contemplated by the national-defense act, leaving the remaining two-thirds to be provided for in two more annual appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. In other words, you think that with two more appropriations besides this one, of like amount, you will have enough reserve of small-arms ammunition for the Army provided for in the national-defense act?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Both for the Regular Army and for the militia?

Gen. CROZIER. All of them.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You stated a year ago that you had on hand 200,000,000 rounds?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; and I have added to that in the meantime.

Mr. McKELLAR. About how much have you added, if you have the figures?

Gen. CROZIER. There were on hand on the 30th of last June about 227,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. That means at all places where this ammunition was subject to use by troops of the United States. Some of it was in the hands of troops who are required to keep a certain reserve on hand and some in the arsenals. Now, I expect to manufacture during the fiscal year which we are in now 230,000,000 rounds more.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You said you had 200,000,000 rounds, and how did it come about that you only added 27,000,000 rounds during the past year, whereas now you are going to add 230,000,000 rounds?

Gen. CROZIER. Because I could not expend that appropriation as soon as it was made. I am engaged in expending it now, and it will be from that expenditure that I expect to get the 230,000,000 rounds I am now talking about as intended to be manufactured during the fiscal year we are now in.

Mr. McKELLAR. In other words, this year will increase our supply of small-arms ammunition over 100 per cent; is that correct?

Gen. CROZIER. That would be the case if during the year we did not have to use any, but I contemplate that we will use and issue and transfer to the Navy—and get the money back for it to make more—etc., about 76,000,000 rounds, so that my estimated amount on hand on the 30th of next June is 381,000,000 rounds.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many rounds do you finally contemplate accumulating for the Army provided in the defense act?

Gen. CROZIER. It is something over 2,000,000,000 rounds.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many men does that supply?

Gen. CROZIER. That supplies not only men using rifles, but it provides also for machine guns, which use the same ammunition, and, of course, they use an awful lot of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much are you manufacturing yourself and how much are you purchasing?

Gen. CROZIER. Confining the statement to the most important class of small-arms ammunition, which I have been confining it to, namely, ammunition for the rifles, I expect to manufacturing during the current year out of this appropriation some 97,000,000 rounds.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. You expect to manufacture that, you say?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much do you expect to purchase?

Gen. CROZIER. And out of the appropriation for target practice, which we will come to pretty soon, about 42,000,000 rounds. Now, I expect to purchase out of this appropriation some 60,000,000 rounds.

Mr. McKELLAR. That would be just 199,000,000 rounds?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is right; 199,000,000 rounds. Now, the figures that I have given you thus far, gentlemen, are the orders that have actually been given, either to manufacture or to purchase, and I am expecting to still give orders for the purchase of 7,000,000 rounds.

Mr. KAHN. That would be 206,000,000 rounds?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you mean to purchase 60,000,000 rounds and then in addition 7,000,000 rounds—67,000,000 rounds in all?

Gen. CROZIER. In addition to the amount which I have given you gentlemen I expect to purchase 3,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, which is not of the United States model but of the British model, to be used in some machine guns which we bought as an emergency purchase last summer, and which use British ammunition and not American ammunition. Now, I have certain funds that I have not yet allotted, but I think you will find that those add up somewhere near the 230,000,000 rounds which I expect to purchase or manufacture in the current year, although not quite.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any change in the cost since last year?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the difference?

Mr. OLNEY. Tell us something about the bonus system; whether the taking away of the bonus system from the arsenals has resulted in any increased cost or lessening of efficiency.

Gen. CROZIER. The price has gone up very considerably since last year.

Mr. McKELLAR. The cost of manufacture, too?

Gen. CROZIER. The cost of manufacture and the cost of purchase of the ammunition has gone up very considerably. The cost of manufacture has gone up from about \$25 per 1,000 rounds to about \$36 per 1,000 rounds, which is an increase of nearly 45 per cent. The increase has come very largely in the increased cost of material—lead, brass, etc. In regard to the purchase price, that has gone up to the following: I have placed orders for this rifle ammunition with two different private manufacturers during the current fiscal year. One price is \$40.33 per 1,000 rounds and another price is \$45.75 per 1,000 rounds. I received bids from a third manufacturer and the price was \$55 per 1,000 rounds, but I did not make any award.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year it was \$34 per 1,000 rounds?

Gen. CROZIER. About that, yes; the last price was in the neighborhood of \$34 or \$35.

Mr. CALDWELL. There has been a considerable saving, then, in our own manufactured product?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Then, why would it not be a good scheme to enlarge our plants?

Gen. CROZIER. Because, Mr. Caldwell, I do not think there is any chance of Congress making those plants as large as would be necessary to provide for our war-time needs, and I do not know of any other way of providing for our war-time needs than to give some encouragement to private manufacturers, to keep them in business and in a position to supply us.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have not the private manufacturers had a great deal of encouragement during the past few years outside of our own Government?

Gen. CROZIER. They have had enormous encouragement; yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you think it is necessary for our Government to keep on encouraging them under the present circumstances?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, Mr. McKellar, the only extent to which it would be necessary for our Government to keep on encouraging them in the present circumstances would be to keep them in the position of having the special things necessary to make our particular ammunition; but they would not need any very considerable orders. But looking toward the future, and considering what would be necessary to keep them in a position to manufacture any considerable quantities, or, at least, to expand to manufacture any considerable quantities, in ordinary times, I do not see how that is to be done unless the Government does give them some encouragement.

Mr. McKELLAR. They seem to be manufacturing for these European Governments without difficulty.

Gen. CROZIER. I think that the words "without difficulty," Mr. McKellar, would need a little modification; they have had enormous difficulty.

Mr. CALDWELL. In the last bill we appropriated a large sum of money for the purchase of jigs, dies, and all those things, and I would like to ask whether you have gone about making any of those purchases?

Gen. CROZIER. To a limited extent, Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have they used up all of the money that was appropriated?

Gen. CROZIER. We have used but very little of it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why is that? Why not carry out the views of Congress as expressed in this national defense act in regard to the manufacture of powder and other materials?

Gen. CROZIER. I intend to do so, Mr. McKellar, but in explanation of why we have not made any greater progress—although we have made some progress—up to the present time I will first remind you that the army bill, which contained a good deal of this encouraging legislation, did not become a law until about the 1st of September, and we have not had much time.

Mr. KAHN. The appropriation bill, you mean?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. The national defense act, which contained legislation looking toward the same objects, did not make any appropriation, as you will remember; it simply made an appropriation in order. Now, the appropriation was not made until about the 1st of September, and the energies of my department have been very largely occupied up to the present time in providing for the judicious expenditure of the appropriations that were made.



However, we have not neglected this subject altogether. I have recently given an order, or stated that an order might be expected, for providing certain of these articles, such as gauges, and so on, which will prepare us to get this ammunition promptly from about five different manufacturers; the particular manufacturers have not been picked out, but as many as five may be. That is under way. However, the expenditure for that purpose will not come anywhere near using up the funds that have been authorized to be expended for that particular purpose; but I do not intend to stop just at that point. Since we are on that subject, and if you are interested, I will say a word or two with reference to some other manufactures than those we have mentioned.

Mr. KAHN. Before you leave that, I would like to ask whether the European nations use the same kind of ammunition that we use?

Gen. CROZIER. The ammunition is not interchangeable with ours, although there is a great deal of similarity. But the British ammunition can not be used in our rifles or in our regular machine guns. As you know, the machine guns and the rifles use the same kind of ammunition. Our ammunition is not interchangeable with England's ammunition; neither is England's with ours; England's is not interchangeable with Russia's, and neither one of the three is interchangeable with that of the French; neither one of the four is interchangeable with the German ammunition, nor is any one of the five interchangeable with the Italian ammunition. There are little differences.

Mr. KAHN. Then, the plants in this country that are turning out ammunition for the various belligerent nations are turning out a different ammunition for each nation?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. The same general plant and the same general machines could be used for making any one of these different kinds, but there must be special appliances for its manufacture, including the gauges, which are used for testing the size in manufacture, the gauges which are used for inspection, which test the material upon its receipt, and the master gauges which are used to inspect the gauges and keep them up to what they ought to be. All of these gauges are different for the different kinds of ammunition.

Mr. KAHN. Have you any knowledge of what the belligerent nations are paying to the manufacturers for their small-arms ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not any precise knowledge; that information is not given out.

Mr. KAHN. So you have nothing with which to compare what they pay; that is, the foreign Governments, and what we pay?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; I have not. I will say this, however: That I very much doubt whether any of them are paying \$55 per 1,000 pounds, which was the bid of one concern, and which I have already referred to. That was a bid from an establishment which was probably filled up with orders and which did not like to simply refuse to respond, but which did not expect to get an order at any such price as that.

Mr. KAHN. How about the \$44 price? Is the company that is turning out ammunition for us at that price getting anything like that from the foreign Governments?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not any way of checking precisely, Mr. Kahn, but I should suspect that unless they are manufacturing under orders that were given a year or two ago they are getting something like that price now. As you all know, the cost of material and labor has gone up tremendously.

Mr. McKELLAR. In other words, for the ammunition that we are buying and laying up as a reserve we are paying factories in this country about the prices that are being paid by foreign Governments using ammunition in the present war? You will notice I say about the same.

Gen. CROZIER. I have not any precise information on that point.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understood, in answer to Mr. Kahn's question, that you said you assumed the figures were somewhat about the same.

Gen. CROZIER. I assume that; yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. At what capacity are our own factories being run? Are they being run on a one-shift basis regularly, on a two-shift basis, or on more than a two-shift basis?

Gen. CROZIER. The orders which are given contemplate their running at full capacity on a two-shift basis.

Mr. CALDWELL. That is, 16 hours a day?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Why not run 24 hours a day? That would add one-third more, would it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. If we are saving a great deal of money here, why would it not be better in these times, when we are having to pay such an enormous amount for reserve ammunition, to run on a three-shift basis and make more of our ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. It is very difficult to run a manufacturing establishment efficiently 24 hours a day. The quality of the labor and the quality of the superintendence, particularly, falls off very badly when we pass from two shifts to three shifts. We can run fairly efficiently at two shifts, but it would require a sudden increase of skilled superintendence and an amount of it which would be uneconomical to put in the third shift. The third shift would require us to work at hours of the day when nobody likes to work and when it is practically impossible to get men to turn out a good night's work—because that is what it would be—because they will not conserve their energy for the purpose. It is so out of accord with the ordinary habits of society that you can not get good efforts.

Mr. McKELLAR. Under the bill of last year you were authorized to expend through purchase \$5,000,000 of this appropriation. Will that amount be spent? In other words, do you contemplate manufacturing only to the extent of \$5,000,000 and purchasing with the other \$5,000,000, or how do you propose dividing it in these times of big prices?

Gen. CROZIER. I expect to give orders for purchase out of this appropriation amounting to some \$3,800,000, and the rest would be for manufacture at the arsenals.

Mr. KAHN. \$3,800,000 out of the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the current fiscal year?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. And on that, according to your figures, we are paying the present high war prices for ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. No, Mr. McKellar; that is not quite the whole story, because the sum I have just given you will not all be expended for rifle ammunition.

Mr. McKELLAR. I mean for ammunition, generally speaking.

Gen. CROZIER. The amount which will be expended for rifle ammunition is less than that, because the amount I have just given includes some \$600,000 for grenades and a certain amount for other purposes, although the principal item is for rifle ammunition.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why did you buy these British guns at this time, for which you had to get this different kind of ammunition?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is the Lewis gun, is it not?

Gen. CROZIER. That may be a longer answer than you expected, Mr. McKellar.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then we will take it up with you later.

Mr. CALDWELL. I would like to ask this question: It was the Lewis gun you had reference to?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. General, I understood you to say that you contemplated in three appropriations purchasing practically 2,000,000,000 rounds of this small arms ammunition.

Gen. CROZIER. Two billion is not the exact number, but I contemplated purchasing an amount which, added to what we already have, will make about 2,000,000,000 rounds.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In reply to a question of the chairman you stated, as I recall your answer, that you had 200,000,000 rounds on hand, and he then asked you how many that would be for an army of say 500,000 men, and you replied that it would be 300 rounds per man. I have made a computation that that would be 3,000 rounds per man if we have 2,000,000,000 rounds in store, or it would be 1,000 rounds per man for an army of 1,500,000. How long would 1,000 rounds per man ordinarily supply an army of a million and a half men in battle? In other words, what experience have you had with reference to the number of rounds fired per man?

Gen. CROZIER. I will preface my answer by stating, Mr. Shallenberger, that the amount which we are contemplating provides for about 1,300 rounds for each man armed with a rifle and about 85,600 rounds for each machine gun. Now, going on and answering the rest of your question, I will say that the expenditure of small-arms ammunition in war is something which is very hard to get at. I will give you, however, the results of an investigation which I made a short time ago, first, with reference to the Russo-Japanese war.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You gave us those figures, I think, a year ago.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; and I think I told you then that from what I could ascertain the expenditure of the Japanese in the first six months of that war amounted to not more than one round per day for each man in the theater of war, and you remember, of course, where the theater was. Now, in this war the only statement I have seen which seemed to be made with authority or after a computation is reported to have been made by the Austrian minister of war, and was to the effect that in the first 18 months of the war they had expended 15,000,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition, which would

amount to fifteen or twenty times as much per man as was expended in the first six months of the Russo-Japanese war. I can only account for that difference and reconcile the figures by supposing that the amount of small-arms ammunition which has been expended by machine guns has been immense.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. General, if I recall your former statement, you stated that the fire of a machine gun was equal to about 15 infantrymen firing with our modern rifle; is that right?

Gen. CROZIER. I think it would be more than that. I do not remember what I said then, but I have seen it estimated from the European war that the fire of a machine gun is equal to that of about 100 rifles; but you have to count about 10 men per machine gun; not only the man firing, but the men carrying ammunition, and all other men, call for about 10 men for each gun, and each machine gun will use up ammunition to about the extent of 100 infantrymen.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Can you tell us just the number of men for whom you contemplate this reserve of 2,000,000,000 rounds?

Gen. CROZIER. Roughly speaking, and taking the size of the Army in round numbers, it is intended to provide for about 1,000,000 men.

The CHAIRMAN. General, will you explain the object of the proviso on page 57 which states that the Chief of Ordnance is authorized to enter into contracts and otherwise incur obligations for the purposes above mentioned not to exceed \$733,000 in addition to the appropriations herein and heretofore made?

Gen. CROZIER. The object of that, Mr. Chairman, is to diminish the size of the actual appropriation which is made. The total sum estimated to be required for meeting the plan in three annual appropriations is \$13,703,000, but if I have appropriated in cash now \$12,970,000, and am permitted to make these contract obligations and enter into contracts for the supply of material covered by this appropriation which will not be expected to be at the stage where payment will have to be made until after Congress shall have this subject before it again, so that the actual appropriation of this \$733,000 will not be necessary until you again have to consider it, that will simply put off the appropriation but will leave the Government ultimately obligated to make it.

Mr. KAHN. In other words, it simply allows you to incur these obligations?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; for the total sum which I will need.

Mr. Chairman, while we are on that subject, and in reference to the size of this appropriation which I have just said would amount, together with the contract authorization, to \$13,703,000, I should also say that the prices and costs on which those figures are based have gone up since the estimate was submitted and there will be required to meet the program instead of \$13,703,000 a total of \$14,245,000. Therefore, if I am to do what I contemplated doing when I submitted this estimate, instead of having a total available sum of \$13,703,000, I will have to have this other total available sum of \$14,245,000, of which \$733,000 may be a contract authorization.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will you put into the hearing the names of the munition manufacturers from whom you purchased this past year.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Small-arms ammunition has been ordered from the following firms, to be paid for from funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1917:

Kathodian Bronze Works, New York, N. Y., 10,000,000 rounds of caliber .30 United States ball cartridges, at \$40.33 per thousand -----	\$403, 333. 36
Western Cartridge Co., Alton, Ill., 50,000,000 rounds of caliber .30 United States ball cartridges, at \$45.75 per thousand -----	2,287, 500. 00
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., 3,000,000 rounds caliber 303, British Mark VII ball cartridges, at \$39.90 -----	119, 700. 00

(The committee thereupon adjourned until Wednesday, January 3, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
*January 3, 1917.*

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF  
ORDNANCE—Resumed.**

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Crozier, before we go to the next item, can you put in the record, if you have the figures before you now, exactly what it would cost to put the Government plants in a condition to manufacture all of the ammunition and arms that would be necessary for the Army?

Gen. CROZIER. I think I could give you those figures now in as much detail as you would want them. I have had occasion to run over that subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I think Mr. Hay asked you something along that line last year.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; and I have looked over those figures a little bit, and if you care to have it now while your mind is on the subject I can give you the figures in a rather short answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless some member of the committee wants them now I would suggest that you simply put those figures in the hearings.

Estimated cost, exclusive of land, of building and equipping the additional plants required for the manufacture of ordnance matériel to meet the anticipated needs of the Army in peace and war.

The peace needs are the present approved project of the War Department with reference to the quantities to be accumulated and the time within which it should be done. The estimated cost of the additional plant required (operating on a one-shift basis) is \$52,000,000.

The probable war needs are not so clearly defined, but based upon reports received from abroad, estimates have been made of the probable expenditures by the United States in time of war with a first-class power. Based upon these estimates the following is the estimated cost for the additional plants required for the forces named:

(a) Cost of plants (additional to existing plants) required to run 1,000,000 men through the first year of war; equip a second million and run them through as much of that year's war as they would get into, and supply the necessary seacoast matériel (plants operating on a one-shift basis), \$496,000,000.

(b) Cost of plants (additional to existing plants) required to run 1,000,000 men through the first year of war; equip 3,000,000 more men and run them through as much of the first year of war as they could get into, and supply the necessary seacoast matériel (plants operating on a one-shift basis), \$927,000,000.

The plants estimated for under (a) and (b) would be capable of fully maintaining and supplying during the second and any succeeding year of war the forces named.

Mr. HULL. Is that peace-time needs or war-time needs?

Gen. CROZIER. I can give it for both.

Mr. HULL. I think that would be better.

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. Chairman, before we go to the next item I would like to make a correction in a statement I made yesterday in answer to a question, I think, by Mr. Shallenberger. Mr. Shallenberger asked me the total number of rounds of rifle ammunition we were aiming to accumulate, and I said something over 2,000,000,000 rounds. I should have said something over 1,000,000,000 rounds. It is about one billion and a quarter. I can give you the division of it for the different purposes if you would like to have it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. No; I simply made some computations following your statement, and I saw it was going to run to a different figure from the one you gave us, and this explains it.

Gen. CROZIER. A billion and a quarter is the figure of accumulation which we are trying to make.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There was one thing which made me ask that question, and that is I saw you had increased very enormously, as I understood it, the amount of ammunition in reserve for each rifle, and you explained that by stating that the best figures you have gotten from the European war show that they are requiring more rounds per man than before. I think it is pretty well conceded that in all prior wars the infantrymen have never been able to fire an average of 300 rounds per man, and I think you stated something to that effect a year ago.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And I noticed that your reserve was very much larger unless you were contemplating a very much larger army than we had in view.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes. Now, there is another question that was asked me with reference to the division of the orders relating to the item, ordnance stores ammunition, which we were discussing, as between orders for manufacture at the arsenals and orders for purchase, and I made some statement about the number of rounds of ammunition that had been ordered manufactured and the number of rounds of ammunition we were expecting to purchase. I, however, did not at that point draw attention to the fact that this appropriation, ordnance stores ammunition, covers several other things besides small-arms ammunition, and of course, several other kinds of small-arms ammunition in addition to the rifle ammunition, which was the only one dwelt upon. Therefore, I have thought you would be interested in my making a general statement of the division of the funds under this appropriation between manufacturing orders and purchase orders, covering all the different kinds of things that this particular appropriation is used for, and I can give it to you now by saying that there have been allotted for manufacturing orders at the arsenals up to about the middle of last month \$3,042,291.12, to be exact, and there have been allotted for purchases \$3,598,322.36. Now, those sums leave me an unallotted balance in the Treasury and that unallotted balance is made up partly of some funds I had left

over from the previous appropriation, but not very much of those, and the total unallotted balance which I have left in the Treasury is \$3,359,386.52, which I shall use for giving further purchase orders, partly because our manufacturing capacity is used up by the orders for manufacture, which I have given, but mainly because the greater part of that sum, over three-fourths of it, will be used for the purchase of a kind of material which we do not produce, and which naturally we have to purchase. Now, that is a general statement of the purpose for which I am using the funds which were appropriated last year under this particular heading.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There is just one question I would like to ask you along the same line I asked about before. You still contemplate the figure you gave this morning of reserve ammunition for about 1,000,000 of men?

Gen. CROZIER. About 1,000,000 of men; yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. As I understand it, the War Department accumulates the ammunition, and the Navy Department buys from the War Department?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, Mr. Caldwell, that is in general true. We supply them with their small-arms ammunition.

Mr. CALDWELL. How about ammunition for their big guns?

Gen. CROZIER. They get that all themselves.

Mr. CALDWELL. Are they manufacturing any powder themselves?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; they have a powder factory down the river here at Indianhead. They manufacture more powder than we do.

Mr. CALDWELL. And they are bringing up a large amount of nitrate, are they not?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. The reason I ask that for the record is because I find in the hearings before the Senate committee quite a complete statement of the manner by which they bring it up on boats and the names of the boats on which they bring it up, and how much they expect to get. Have you compared the figures of your cost of getting the material with the figures showing their cost?

Gen. SCOTT. Yes, sir; we are in close communication on that subject all the time.

Mr. HULL. General, there is one thing I presume might as well be brought up here now, and that is that at a number of the arsenals, in fact at all the arsenals, there are quite a number of men paid monthly, and owing to the high cost of living and the small pay which they are getting, they desire to be paid semimonthly. Do you know of any reason why they are not paid semimonthly or do you have any particular objection to it?

Gen. CROZIER. I would have no objection to paying them semimonthly, particularly as we pay most of the employees at the arsenals four times a month. There is a statute which states that annual-salaried employees shall be paid monthly, and then it gives a rule for computing the monthly pay, which rule is necessary on account of the different lengths of the various months. Now, I held at one time that that statute forbade paying these employees otherwise than monthly; that is, once a month. I would not have the slightest objection to its being changed so that we could pay them as often as we

do the other employees, for instance, as much as four times a month, if that should be convenient to them.

Mr. HULL. You would not have any objection to our putting something in the bill that would allow you to do that?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. FIELDS. How much would that add to the cost of bookkeeping?

Gen. CROZIER. Under existing conditions I think it would not add appreciably to the cost of bookkeeping; but when we changed from paying the bulk of the employees from one a month to four times a month, as we do now, I computed then that it cost about \$1 a year per employee more for bookkeeping work. That was some years ago.

Mr. HULL. But now it would not cost anything, practically?

Gen. CROZIER. Now that we have such a bookkeeping arrangement with reference to the great bulk of employees, to put these very few who are paid only once a month on the same basis would not make a difference that anybody could find.

Mr. FIELDS. What percentage of them do you pay monthly?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not suppose offhand it is more than 5 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for small-arms target practice, and I notice there is a reduction in this item.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, Mr. Chairman; and the reason for the reduction is that the last appropriation contemplated target practice for the National Guard in the service of the United States for the first six months of the current fiscal year, in addition to the target practice for the Regular Army. Now, the estimate which I am submitting to you to-day does not contemplate the National Guard being in the service during the fiscal year commencing the 1st of next July, which this bill is intended to provide for. If they shall be in the service at that time I shall probably have to ask for a deficiency appropriation or submit a supplemental estimate.

I will also say in that connection that when I had my last hearing on this subject with reference to the last appropriation bill, which hearing I do not think was before this committee, I stated that if the National Guard should be held in service, or any considerable portion of it, during the second half of the current fiscal year, I would have to come to Congress again for a deficiency appropriation for target practice to cover that second half; but having now gotten into the second half, I can say that, principally because the numbers of the National Guard in the service of the United States have not been as great as I was intending to provide for, the funds which I secured and which were intended to cover the first six months of this fiscal year are sufficient to cover the whole year, and I will not submit a deficiency appropriation for that purpose for the National Guard.

Mr. KAHN. I notice the words "of able-bodied males capable of bearing arms" are put in brackets as though it is the intention to omit those words from the bill. Can you tell the committee why that is?

Gen. CROZIER. They are to be provided for under a different heading which you will come to later in the bill.

Mr. KAHN. You make a provision in a later part of the bill for that purpose, and you appropriate, as I recall, \$500,000 in the other item, so that there is really no reduction in this item at all.



Gen. CROZIER. Not for that purpose. Mr. Kahn, I will say that, although the language in the last appropriation act covered this kind of use of funds, there were not any funds provided to meet that language.

Mr. KAHN. The \$3,000,000 that was provided took in these rifles.

Gen. CROZIER. It was not sufficient for that purpose. I mentioned the sum that I thought could be used for the purpose, but that sum was not included. It was cut out, although the language was left in.

Mr. KAHN. And you want this language left out hereafter in this item?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; in this item.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I want to call your attention to the first line on page 58, where the word "which" is left out after the word "accessories." That word ought to be put in, because otherwise the sentence makes no sense.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; the word "which" ought to be in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the appropriation you ask for under this item substantially what it was year before last?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the difference?

Gen. CROZIER. It is considerably increased. The appropriation year before last was \$800,000, and you can see that this estimate has been considerably increased, and in a moment I am going to give you some reasons why the estimate even as it is before you is not quite large enough.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are you referring to the appropriation for the manufacture of arms?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; we are still on small-arms target practice. Some of the reasons why the estimate is larger than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1916 are that the Army in 1918 will be considerably greater than it was in the fiscal year 1916. Another reason is that the prices of practically everything have risen very greatly as compared with the prices for the fiscal year 1916. Now, with reference to this last point, I will say that the prices, cost of material, and the cost of labor, have risen since this estimate was submitted. The estimate was submitted based, among other things, upon an estimated cost of rifle ammunition of \$35 per thousand rounds, whereas the indications I have now are that this cost will be about 17 per cent greater than that, and therefore the increase for the rifle ammunition required for the target practice alone will amount to about \$350,200, so that this estimate instead of being \$2,500,000, as it is before you, ought to be \$2,850,200 in order to accomplish the same purpose intended to be covered by the estimate when it was submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the increase is partly due to the increase in the size of the Army. What size Army are you estimating or basing that on?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It is based on the second increment, is it not, General?

Gen. CROZIER. It is based on the Army as it was in the fiscal year 1916, plus two increments.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Sharpe, in his statement before the committee, based his estimation on an Army of 168,000 officers and men. Is that the same basis you are figuring on?

Gen. CROZIER. I have it in detail here and I will see if I have the figures added up.

Mr. KAHN. Gen. Sharpe's figures were 168,199 officers and men.

Gen. CROZIER. I think we both must have used the same figures in our computation, Mr. Chairman. I will give you the principal items. In regard to the men, I have estimated for about 60,000 enlisted men of Infantry and about 19,000 enlisted men of Cavalry. Those are the branches of the service which use the largest amount of ammunition. Then I have estimated on about 24,000 Coast Artillery. Then, of course, there are various additional calls for target-practice ammunition, as, for instance, machine guns, of which the allowance has been increased very considerably by the War Department. I have allowed for 12 guns per regiment for 64 regiments and 20,000 rounds per gun for machine-gun practice for the machine guns in the hands of the regiments. Then there are machine guns which are in the hands of seacoast artillery troops for the defense of seacoast fortifications against land attack, and there are some machine guns expected to be used in isolated places, which would call for not a very large amount but some addition to the ammunition that is used. It is a rather extensive computation, Mr. Chairman, but I can give you any detail about it. I think, that you care to call for. I have given you the principal elements already.

Mr. GREENE. Are we to understand that in a general sense, when you say you have estimated for so much ammunition for so many thousand enlisted men, that that is exclusive of what is estimated for the machine guns; in other words, that that applies only to the individual with his rifle?

Gen. CROZIER. As I have given it to you, it applies only to the individual with his rifle.

Mr. GREENE. And this other allowance for the machine guns is not to be reckoned as a part of that?

Gen. CROZIER. That is correct.

Mr. KAHN. Did I understand you to say, General, you estimated 24,000 rounds per machine gun?

Gen. CROZIER. Twenty thousand rounds. In making up this figure I can say that the allowance for an enlisted man of Infantry, for instance, which is a typical kind of enlisted man, is \$12.42 per annum. He is allowed \$12.42 worth of ammunition of various kinds per annum for his instruction. The cavalryman is allowed \$14.70 worth because he has to have just about as much rifle practice as the infantryman, and then he has to have pistol practice besides.

Mr. TILSON. Did you say you figured on 12 machine guns to a regiment?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. They do not have 12 machine guns to a regiment now?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; we now have only four machine guns per regiment, but we have had a good deal of consideration of this subject of machine guns, as a result of which it has been recommended all along the line, and finally approved by the Secretary of War, that the number should be increased to 12 per regiment.

Mr. TILSON. I think that is a very moderate increase.

Mr. KAHN. And you will have the 12 per regiment by the time the fiscal year 1918 begins?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; we ought to have it by then.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the manufacture of arms, for which you are asking an increase of \$1,805,000 over the appropriation of last year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you spent all the appropriation of last year, General?

Gen. CROZIER. Just one moment until I get that point about the figures straightened out. I think, in addition to the increase in the appropriation asked for of \$1,805,000, there is an authorization to enter into contracts to the extent of \$545,000 more. That is in anticipation of the fact that the execution of the contract will not, by the end of the fiscal year, have reached a stage calling for payment, to the extent of this \$545,000. Now, Mr. McKellar, I think you asked me a question——

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; about the manufacture of arms, as to what is being done now and whether the \$5,000,000 appropriated last year has been allotted.

Gen. CROZIER. Not all of it, Mr. McKellar.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much have you left?

Gen. CROZIER. I have allotted for manufacture under this appropriation, which covers rifles and pistols and royalties for the manufacture of pistols which are patented articles, and certain other miscellaneous objects like spare parts and certain repairs, the sum of \$2,326,713.87. Now, I have allotted for the purchase of pistols, which is the only item which I have thus far directed the purchase of, \$1,015,500.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are you authorized to do that under that provision of law?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. It does not state to purchase.

Mr. KAHN. But it says "procure."

Mr. McKELLAR. That would hardly cover purchase, would it?

Mr. KAHN. I think it would.

Mr. McKELLAR. The word "purchase" has a technical meaning in all of these bills, and I think that unless it is used it is not intended that it should be done.

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. McKellar, with reference to this subject of pistols there was in one of the preceding bills legislation to the effect that the language should not be interpreted to prevent the department from carrying out arrangements which had been entered into for the purchase of patented articles. I do not know whether that language is intended to cover anything else than the bill it was in or not, but the idea remains the same. I think I have explained to this committee. but it was probably sometime ago, that the automatic pistol which we use is a patented article, and when we adopted it I thought it would be a good plan to introduce the manufacture of the pistol at the Government armory. The Government had never made pistols before; it had always gotten all of its pistols from private manufacturers. The private manufacturers were at first desirous of continuing the old practice, but I finally made an arrangement with them under which we could manufacture at our own armories, upon the payment of \$2 royalty, one pistol for each two that we ordered from them, and in the interpretation of that agreement I afterwards had them allow us to include the pistols for the naval service, which the Navy Department gets through us, and which

increases the number that we are allowed to manufacture. So we can manufacture one-third of all these automatic pistols which are procured for the use of the Army and Navy.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many years has this pistol been on the market that we use now?

Gen. CROZIER. About three or four years, Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do you know how long the patent has been in existence?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think the patents—at least the latest patents—are near their expiration as yet, Mr. Caldwell, because we spent a good deal of time and effort in developing this pistol, just as the manufacturers did, and we tried it out for them and made suggestions right along. We finally adopted it, just as soon as it was developed to the point where we thought it was a perfectly serviceable pistol. Without remembering particularly about it I should say that there were devices and features that kept coming, through the years, nearly up to that time.

Mr. KAHN. Who are the patentees?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, the patent is controlled by the Colt Patent Firearms Co.; the inventor is Mr. Browning, a very well known inventor of small arms.

Mr. KAHN. How much royalty do you have to pay on each pistol?

Gen. CROZIER. \$2.

Mr. KAHN. \$2 on each pistol?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. What do these pistols cost to manufacture?

Gen. CROZIER. Their cost has varied. Along about 1912—which goes back four years, and I said three or four years—the price was \$14.25 each.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is to purchase them?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much did it cost to manufacture them?

Gen. CROZIER. I will give you a little more information about that. Then, as the manufacture proceeded and as we had gotten a considerable number of these pistols, I thought the price ought to come down, and by agreement we brought it down to \$13.25 each, which was the price paid in 1915. Then in the last contract which we have made, which was made in this last autumn of 1916, the price went up again, to \$14.50. However, you will see that does not run quite in the same proportion with some of the other articles that I have spoken about.

Mr. KAHN. Does that include the royalty?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; because I buy the pistols from the company that controls the patents.

Mr. CALDWELL. How much do those that you manufacture cost you?

Gen. CROZIER. They cost less.

Mr. CALDWELL. How much less?

Gen. CROZIER. We have manufactured these pistols, one lot at a cost of about \$11, including the \$2 royalty, and another lot at a cost of about \$9.50, including the \$2 royalty, and we have now under manufacture something like 20,000 of these pistols at an estimated cost of about \$11.25, including the royalty.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the capacity of your plants for manufacturing these pistols, and why could we not manufacture them all?

Mr. CALDWELL. Because they are patented articles.

Gen. CROZIER. The principal reason has been suggested by Mr. Caldwell, that they are patented articles. However, I achieved something in favor of the Government when I made an arrangement by which we could introduce it and manufacture one-third of those required.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do we make all we can under that agreement?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many do we use a year?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, we have purchased, including our contract of this fall, since the adoption of this pistol, between 170,000 and 175,000, and we have manufactured between 23,000 and 24,000, and we have now under manufacture between 20,000 and 21,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. But that is not one-third, is it? The figures you have given show that we have manufactured about 40,000?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. And that we have purchased about 170,000?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. One-third would be practically 60,000?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Therefore, we are 20,000 shy of the number we could make. Would it not be a good plan to make all that we have the right to make before we contracted to buy any more?

Gen. CROZIER. Your question is entirely pertinent, and I will answer it by saying that this agreement that we shall be allowed to manufacture one-third of our requirements, including those of the Navy, was not entered into until after a considerable number of these pistols had been purchased, and it applied to those that should be procured from that time on.

Mr. CALDWELL. It did not apply to any that had preceded?

Gen. CROZIER. No.

Mr. CALDWELL. So that your statement in the first place, namely, that you were manufacturing as many as you could under your agreement with the patentees, was accurate?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that still holds.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do I understand that you have purchased these pistols out of this particular item?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What about this language:

For manufacturing, repairing, procuring, and issuing arms at the national armories.

Do you not think the intention of that language is plain that the money is to be applied at the national armories?

Mr. McKELLAR. Has it ever been passed upon by the Judge Advocate General? It seems to me as a lawyer that that language is absolutely exclusive, and that you have no right to purchase pistols of that class.

Mr. KAHN. But the word "procure" would allow them to purchase.

Mr. CALDWELL. Why not allow Gov. Shallenberger's question to be answered and get the answer in the record?

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is a good suggestion.

Gen. CROZIER. Answering Gov. Shallenberger's question, which I think I remember, I can say that we have always interpreted the word "procure" as covering both manufacture and purchase, and if you will look back over the items of appropriations in this act for various years you will find that in some years, when it has been intended to prohibit the purchase, the word "procure" has been left out, in regard to some other items. There were several years during which I was not allowed to purchase any small arms ammunition, and this prohibition to purchase was secured by leaving out the word "procure." Now, with reference to the language there, indicating that the procuring shall be done at the national armories, I can say that a procurement by purchase can be made at the national armories; many purchases are made at the armories which are not made directly through my own office.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I wanted your interpretation of the item, because it seems to me the entire sense of the paragraph would leave it to the national armories. The four items are manufacturing, repairing, procuring, and issuing arms at the national armories; and as I say, I just wanted your interpretation.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has that language been carried in the appropriation bill? Can you tell us that, General? For a good many years?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that has been the construction that the department has placed on it?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, I will say, just as a statement of what we have been doing, that for many, many years past we have not purchased any rifles from anybody; we have manufactured them at the national armories.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have you paid a royalty on those?

Gen. CROZIER. We did pay a royalty on the Krag-Jorgensen which we manufactured, and we paid a somewhat smaller royalty on the modern 1903 rifle, some little part of it. However, I think the patents for that have run out, and if the patents have not run out we have reached the lump sum which was agreed upon.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have we a lump-sum agreement as to these pistols?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think we have, Mr. Caldwell; but if we have, we have not anywhere nearly reached it.

Mr. CALDWELL. The point I have in mind is this: According to your figures practically 50 per cent of the money that is paid to the company for these pistols is profit; in addition to that there is paid to them \$2 for every pistol that we make ourselves. It seems to me that is an exorbitant profit and that we ought to find some way to stop it.

Gen. CROZIER. There are two considerations which I can present with reference to that, because nobody connected with the company is present to defend their prices. One is this: That we took this pistol as a complete and developed article, with nothing to do in regard to it but to go ahead and manufacture it in accordance with the model which had been worked out. The company controlling these patents and from whom we purchased the pistols had all the expense of development, which lasted over a number of years and which must have cost them a good deal. They have no way to get

that back except on the price of the pistol. I will say, however, that necessarily there must come a time when it will be considered that, in at least a fair way, they have gotten their early outlay back. We reached that point a couple of years ago when we arranged for a reduction in the price of the pistol of \$1 each, and we brought the price down from \$14.25 to \$13.25. I had determined, if things had gone on normally, to insist upon, or at least to try to get the company to agree upon a lower price. I do not like to use the word "insist," because I think these things are better done by negotiation. One does not insist unless he has to. But then the European war came along, with a greatly increased demand for pistols, an increased cost of material, and an increased cost of labor. That has sent the price up again to a quarter of a dollar more than it had been in the first place. But the rise in price in the present year or the year just passed of \$1.25 per pistol, a rise in price from \$13.25 to \$14.50, is a very much smaller proportionate rise than that which has accompanied small-arms ammunition, steel, copper, brass, and almost every other kind of material that enters into war supplies.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I think the general has answered my question in a general way, but there is one other point that I want to ask him about, and that is whether or not you have used this appropriation for the purchase of any other arms aside from pistols?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; we use it for swords and sabers, and we use it for target practice rifles.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In other words, you feel that under this language you would be authorized to spend all of that money in the purchase of swords, sabers, and other implements of warfare without manufacturing any?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that as far as the language is concerned we would be authorized to do that, but I had nothing of the sort in contemplation.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I am not trying to draw things to too narrow a point. I asked Mr. Kahn about this language after the general left yesterday and called his attention to the fact that the National Guard appropriation, the subsistence and pay of the Army, were all lumped together finally in a clause at the end saying that they are to be considered as one fund and that they can be used indiscriminately, but the general's appropriations do not seem to be so designated, indicating that there was an intent upon the part of Congress that the general's funds were to be spent as they were legislated for. That is the reason why I asked for enlightenment about it.

Gen. CROZIER. I can say in that respect that I think the latitude is sufficient. This policy of manufacturing and purchasing has been discussed before the committee a great deal, and there are arguments both ways, of course. I can say that with regard to the appropriation that was made last year I had expected to purchase about 20,000 rifles. The principal reason for that is that I shall not be able to manufacture those rifles at the national armories during the time that this money is intended to cover, not so much because the plants are not sufficient in capacity as because I can not get the workmen. We are running the two armories, one at Springfield and one at Rock Island, to the fullest extent to which we can man them, and we are doing our best to get in additional workmen all the time.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will you tell the committee what these 20,000 runs are going to cost?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not found anybody yet who wants to make them at any price, but I have not gotten through trying. I first indicated to some of the manufacturers that I intended to ask for bids. One of the largest manufacturers requested that I would prescribe an interval of four months before the bids would be opened; that he would not be ready to submit a bid until four months had passed; he thought he would be able to submit a bid at the end of that time. I thought that was a pretty long time for the submission of bids, to say nothing of the time required to get the guns, so I communicated with other manufacturers—I think with all of them. I asked them how much time they would like before they should be asked to submit proposals. I have had a reply from one, and he has said he did not think he would be in a position to submit a proposal at all, that he was so full of orders. I know that he is so filled with orders now that he could not take in any new business at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. Our manufacturers, then, are not imbued with any great amount of patriotism, notwithstanding the fact that we are keeping them up, in a way, by encouraging them through the giving of these appropriations every year.

Gen. CROZIER. We have not given these particular ones any part of the appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you think our private manufacturers will do any better as long as we continue to give them a million dollars or so every year?

Gen. CROZIER. I will say this, Mr. McKellar, that thus far I have simply made a business proposition to these manufacturers. I intend before I get through to appeal to their patriotism. However, I can not say in advance what the effect will be.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think you had better appeal to our own factories.

Mr. HULL. Is there any emergency existing by which it has become necessary to purchase?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that under the language of the national-defense act before the President can make use of his power to require that the orders of the Government shall be given precedence he must hold that the conditions existing constitute either war or imminence of war. Unless he holds that, he has no power to commandeer the resources of private manufacturers.

The CHAIRMAN. Right there, if you will pardon an interruption, as I understand it, your plants are not sufficient at this time to manufacture all that is required, and it would take a considerable amount of money to make them sufficient. I believe I have asked you to put figures in the record showing what it would cost to put those plants in adequate shape to manufacture all that is required?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. It would take a considerable sum of money to put the plants in a condition to meet, for instance, our peace-time program, of which I have spoken several times, three annual appropriations to accumulate supplies in regard to some things and a longer time in regard to others. It would take, then, a sum very much greater than that to see us through a fairly good-sized war.

The CHAIRMAN. One other question in that connection. What is the consideration by which you obtained from these patentees the right to manufacture on the part of the Government?

Mr. CALDWELL. In other words, what royalty do you pay?



Gen. CROZIER. I have stated the royalty, but I presume the chairman refers to something a little more than the royalty.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; because you have to pay that, anyway.

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. Chairman, there was one argument which I used at the time; I can not say whether it was a controlling one or not, but I think it had some weight, and that was this: The machine gun, the automatic machine rifle, which the Army is now principally armed with, although it is not one which we are at present buying any more of, is of foreign origin. It was brought over to the Ordnance Department and we experimented with it and arrived at the conclusion that it should be adopted, and had ourselves an arrangement with the foreign controllers of the patents. When it came to getting a further supply of those rifles I thought it was wise to deal in regard to them as we had done in regard to the pistols, and fit up for their manufacture at one of the Government arsenals, which was a kind of manufacture that had never been carried on in any Government establishment. We had never made machine guns in any Government establishment before that time. I thought it would be a good plan also to have some private manufacturer fit up to manufacture these guns, and therefore I made an arrangement that one of these private companies should be allowed the right to manufacture by paying a royalty, as we had to pay royalty, to the people who controlled the patents. I thought that was—although done for the interest of the Government—something that these people ought to have appreciated, and I told them, when it came to the subject of these pistols, that we had been liberal with them at that time and had permitted them to come in on this manufacture instead of doing it all ourselves, and that they ought to do the same thing with reference to the pistols.

Mr. GREENE. Then it is to be understood that when any part of the firearms or any type of firearms is controlled exclusively by private patents that the Government has no right to manufacture unless it obtains the consent of the controller of the patents?

Gen. CROZIER. That is not exactly the case. I consider that the Government can, if it chooses, manufacture anything at its own arsenals, and that there is no way to stop it. You could not get an injunction against the Government in the courts preventing the Government from manufacturing anything in its own plants that was necessary for the national defense. Now, if the Government goes ahead and does that without making an agreement as to royalties, it has consented, by a special statute, to allow itself to be sued in the court of claims by the controller of the patents for the recovery of a fair compensation.

Mr. GREENE. Your answer supplies what I, perhaps, ought to have indicated in my question, that, of course, the ultimate right to the national defense must include every means of national defense, but it also carries with it the obligation on the part of the Government to make some restitution, perhaps, under the general color of private property taken for public uses.

Gen. CROZIER. Notwithstanding that prohibition of taking private property for public use without just compensation, until the enactment of this statute some five or six years ago there was no method by which, on a claim for the infringement of a patent, a private

party could procure restitution. He could not get into the courts as against the Government. That had been held many times.

Mr. CALDWELL. But under this statute he can?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. So, then, it comes down to the common-sense spirit of mutual accommodation between the Government and these people?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And their permission to the Government to manufacture a part of an article, for the manufacture of which they have the exclusive patent rights, is reciprocity largely, and there is no momentary consideration involved in the way of special consideration?

Gen. CROZIER. You mean in the way of a lump-sum payment?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. That is not excluded from the methods of negotiations which might be engaged in. If it were thought more advantageous to pay a lump sum it would be possible to do so, but I think, as a rule, the royalty payment is the better plan. These military devices are so progressive that after having used a certain article for a certain length of time some one might find a better one and, therefore, the Government would not want any more of that particular article. I may say that in these negotiations with manufacturers it is practically always the case that those who control the patents would like to have a lump-sum payment, but we practically always insist that the payment shall be on a royalty basis, up to a limited sum.

Mr. KAHN. Does the Colt Co. sell these pistols to anybody else than the Government?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; there is a considerable sale of them.

Mr. KAHN. Do they sell them to private individuals?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Do you know what they charge the private individuals for them?

Gen. CROZIER. I have heard that price, Mr. Kahn, more than once, but I can scarcely trust my memory, except to say it is considerably higher than the Government price.

Mr. KAHN. Can you put it in the hearing?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. The present market price of the Colt automatic pistol, caliber .45, Army model, is \$22.50.

Mr. KAHN. Are they selling these pistols to any of the foreign governments?

Gen. CROZIER. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Do you know what price they are charging the foreign governments?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not, and I have never known that.

Mr. KAHN. Is there any way of finding out?

Gen. CROZIER. None that I know of which the department can use.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, you do not know, therefore, whether they are charging our Government more or less for the article than they are charging foreign governments?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not know, Mr. Kahn.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many does the department propose to acquire by purchase, and if you have not spent all of that appropria-

tion of last year why do you increase the appropriation this year, and how many do you expect to purchase and how many do you expect to manufacture this year?

Gen. CROZIER. There will be required something over 560,000 pistols all together. We expect to have on hand by the end of this fiscal year, already provided for through appropriations which have been made, 180,000, which will leave to be acquired hereafter something over 380,000. I am, out of the appropriations which we have now available, purchasing 63,000 pistols and manufacturing 18,000; out of the appropriation which I am asking you for to-day I expect to purchase 110,000 and to manufacture 18,000. Now, of course, you will notice in that that the manufacture does not constitute the one-third of the total number which we are entitled to manufacture, but the reason for that is that we have not the capacity at the Government factory.

Mr. KAHN. I want to ask you one further question about the sale of these pistols to foreign governments. You say that the price has been increased \$1.25 a piece, I think, lately?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Do you think that increase is probably due to the fact that our Government is in competition with any of the foreign Governments in the purchase of these pistols?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think it is necessary to make that hazard, Mr. Kahn, in order to account for this increase. The increase, you see, is not 10 per cent in the price of the pistol, and everything going into the manufacture of the pistol has increased a great deal more than 10 per cent since the low price obtained.

Mr. TILSON. As a matter of fact, they have reduced the price as compared to other things rather than to increase it?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that results from the figures.

Mr. HULL. Is anybody in this country prepared to manufacture Springfield rifles?

Gen. CROZIER. Not now; except the Government.

Mr. HULL. If you entered into a contract you would have to give them some time to fill the contract?

Gen. CROZIER. That would be necessary.

Mr. HULL. Would there be any objection, now that \$5,000,000 have been appropriated, to allowing the amount that you can not use in manufacture to be turned back? The reason I call your attention to this is because I am satisfied, and I think all the members of the committee are satisfied, that it was never the intention of Congress to purchase rifles. If you will remember, at the time this item was put in we did not put in enough to even run the small-arms factories of the Government. The item of \$5,000,000 was put in on the floor of the House at the time of the Mexican excitement. I know how it was put in and everything about it. There was not any intention at the time to use any of the money, I am satisfied, in the purchase, but there was not time to figure out how much we could use in the manufacture, and we had to simply put in a lump sum, and Mr. Hay put that in after consulting with me.

Gen. CROZIER. That is in accordance with my recollection.

Mr. McKELLAR. That has not been carried out at all; instead of doing that the department has made purchases?

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. Hull was speaking about rifles. I have given no orders for purchase, I have received no propositions, and I have received no indication that anybody will make any proposition.

Mr. HULL. I am satisfied that the purchase of pistols was contemplated, because it was talked of in this committee. Whether the language was put in properly, I do not know. We talked about it, and I think the testimony will show that.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have we any antiaircraft guns?

Gen. CROZIER. We have not any efficient ones, but we have got a number of them under manufacture and approaching completion.

Mr. CALDWELL. In private plants or in our own plants?

Gen. CROZIER. The guns themselves are all being made in our own cannon factory. The mounts are being made partly in our factory—up to the limit of its capacity—and partly in private factories.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have we guns of any kind, either satisfactory or unsatisfactory, located in the vicinity of the Government plants for protection against aircraft?

Gen. CROZIER. No.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do you not think we had better do that right away?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; as soon as we can.

Mr. CALDWELL. There is no provision suggested in this bill for that purpose?

Gen. CROZIER. The appropriation for those guns is made in the fortifications bill, except those which are mobile and intended to accompany the Army in the field, and they can be procured from one of the appropriations in this bill and one of the appropriations in the fortifications bill also.

Mr. CALDWELL. The Appropriations Committee has charge of the fortifications which are on the seacoast. These plants are in the interior, and therefore does not that naturally come before this committee?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will you please give us a clause to cover those appropriations, because if it comes up from the Appropriations Committee a point of order will knock it out. We want it to go into this bill.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The General said that there is language in this bill in one of the specific appropriations which he thinks he can use for that purpose.

Gen. CROZIER. I think that I ought to explain what that means in order that there might not be a misconception. There is an appropriation asked for in this bill under the head of "Field artillery for the Organized Militia," and antiaircraft guns mounted on movable carriages, automobiles, if you like, would be included under the head of "Field artillery for the Organized Militia." That is the only appropriation carried in the bill as it stands which would cover that class of guns.

Mr. CALDWELL. "Organized Militia" refers to the National Guard?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; I should have said National Guard.

Mr. CALDWELL. These plants are under the General Establishment?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Should not the General Establishment have antiaircraft guns for the protection of the Government plants?

Gen. CROZIER. It should.

Mr. CALDWELL. There is nothing in the bill so far to cover that sort of an appropriation?

Gen. CROZIER. There is not; I think there ought to be.

Mr. CALDWELL. Please put in the record a suggested clause for next year.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

NOTE.—The suggested legislation is as follows:

*Antiaircraft guns.*

For the procurement and test of antiaircraft guns, including their carriages, sights, implements, and equipments, to be immediately available and to remain available until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, \$1,275,000.

At the present prices it is estimated that antiaircraft guns and mounts of 3-inch caliber, which would be proper for defense of ordnance stations, would cost \$12,500 each. The more important ordnance stations should each have eight or more of these guns and the smaller from four to six. The total required on this basis would be:

Eight each for the Frankford, Watertown, and Watervliet Arsenals, 10 for Picatinny, 10 for Springfield Armory, or a total for the more important stations of 44.

Two for Augusta Arsenal and four for the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, a total of six.

Six each for the Benicia Arsenal and the New York Arsenal, a total of 12.

Six each for the Manila Ordnance Depot, the Panama Ordnance Depot, and the Hawaiian Ordnance Depot, a total of 18.

This makes a total of 80, which, at \$12,500 each, would make the total estimate \$1,000,000.

*Ammunition for antiaircraft guns.*

For the procurement and test of ammunition for antiaircraft guns, including the necessary experiments in connection therewith, to be immediately available and to remain available until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, \$980,000.

The allowance of ammunition for these guns is 500 rounds per gun in the United States and 1,000 rounds per gun in the insular possessions and Panama, which would make a total of 49,000 rounds (31,000 rounds for the United States and 18,000 rounds for insular possessions and Panama).

The estimated cost per round is \$20, so that the total for reserve ammunition for these guns is estimated at  $49,000 \times \$20$ , or \$980,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. As far as the appropriation for the National Guard is concerned, perhaps guns could be supplied to the militia companies made by the private plants and which would protect them in case of war, but so far as the Government plants are concerned it seems to me that that naturally falls within the General Establishment and that the guns should be appropriated for in this bill?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The entire appropriation for the Field Artillery for the Regular Establishment is made by the fortifications appropriation committee and not by this committee; we have no authority to appropriate for that?

Gen. CROZIER. You are right in your premises, Mr. Shallenberger, but the idea under which the appropriation for the purpose mentioned by Mr. Caldwell might be considered appropriate in this bill would be that this particular kind of antiaircraft gun would be for the defense of the Government plants and would not be field artillery, and would not be seacoast artillery.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I understood you to say that we could appropriate for the National Guard because it was field artillery?

Gen. CROZIER. There are two rather general classes of antiaircraft guns, and so far as we have gone on a very new subject we contemplate manufacturing one class which consists of guns of a very high power for their size. That means very high velocity, long guns, firing projectiles of about 15 pounds weight with a velocity comparable to that of the seacoast artillery or naval guns. The recoil with such a gun as that is so violent and is so difficult to control that it is practically impossible to mount it on any kind of an automobile or horse-drawn vehicle which would make it very mobile. So far it has to be mounted either on a fixed platform or else on a very slow-moving kind of a truck, like a house-moving vehicle. That takes it out of the class of field artillery.

Mr. KAHN. I saw some photographs of a machine antiaircraft gun which seemed to be mounted on an ordinary wheel. There was also an ordinary wheel in the ground, and you could turn that wheel in any direction you wanted to in order to aim the gun. That was not a part of the Artillery Service at all.

Gen. CROZIER. If I am thinking about the same thing that you are I suspect that the picture you saw was one of an improvised field gun, and the wheels of the carriage were mounted on top of a conical structure which set them up above the ground 5 or 6 feet, and the trail extended down, and in some cases would be provided with another wheel running on an extemporized track. That was a method of permitting high elevation for field guns.

Mr. KAHN. No. The picture I saw was of a machine gun mounted on an ordinary cart wheel. There was another wheel in the ground, and the men who manipulated the gun would move it around in any direction that they wanted to fire. That was an antiaircraft gun.

Gen. CROZIER. The method then was using a machine gun against aircraft?

Mr. KAHN. Yes, sir.

Gen. CROZIER. That mounting would only serve for a light gun like a machine gun. The machine gun has scarcely range enough and can scarcely reach a sufficient altitude to be considered an efficient protection against aircraft. Of course, if the aircraft would come low enough the machine gun would be a very destructive gun, but at the height at which they travel for safety we have to have something which will reach higher in the air.

Mr. TILSON. General, what are we doing toward finding out the kind of antiaircraft guns and other guns that are being used in this present war in Europe?

Gen. CROZIER. I said something about that yesterday.

Mr. TILSON. I beg your pardon. I was not here at that time. I am very much interested in the subject, but if it is in the hearings that is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know that I exactly understand what the object of the proviso in *italic* is. As I understand, you simply want the authority to enter into a contract during the next fiscal year, but the money is not to be expended until the following fiscal year?

Gen. CROZIER. That is the object.

Mr. TILSON. It is equivalent to an authorization which must be appropriated for at some future time.

Mr. KAHN. The same is true as to the other item which you explained yesterday in regard to ordnance stores ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The idea is that you will probably be able to make a very advantageous contract?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. Some of these contracts take some considerable time to execute, and if the execution shall not be completed until after another appropriation bill shall come along there is no use in actually appropriating the money now.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are not prices for war material pretty high right now, and would it not be to the advantage of the Government not to be in such a hurry to make contracts at these high prices?

Gen. CROZIER. I think possibly if we were considering that point alone there would be a good deal of truth in what you say, but the sooner we make the contracts the sooner we will get the material, and our program contemplates being about three or four years in getting that material.

Mr. McKELLAR. What material do you speak of in this particular provision?

Gen. CROZIER. I intend to have it cover any of this kind of material. Take, for instance, small arms—rifles. If we should make a contract for rifles for the purpose of getting somebody in a condition to make them, I should think that in order to induce a manufacturer to accept an order for a small number that we would have to allow him a considerable length of time to make his delivery, so that he could carry it along in the manner most convenient for his establishment. Of course, if we should give a contract for a large number, I should expect him to devote his energy and attention to doing the work promptly.

Mr. McKELLAR. As a matter of fact, that is a bonus paid him to get him to start the manufacture of small arms?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; and to maintain himself in a position to extend upon necessity.

Mr. McKELLAR. In other words, we are just going to pay him to let us deal with him in the future as we want to. Do you not think that it is really very poor business to undertake to deal with a manufacturer in that way? Do you not think that it would be very much better for us to go ahead and manufacture our small arms?

Gen. CROZIER. If you apply that policy to all of this fighting material we have to procure, I think that when you see some of the figures which I will give you, in answer to the request of the chairman, you will recognize that you are not going to carry out what you are suggesting now. It will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars, which Congress, I am satisfied, is not going to appropriate; and being satisfied that I can not count on that, I turn to the only other method that it is possible to consider, and that is the method of the utilization of the industries of the country.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let us look at it this way: How many rifles have you an hand now?

Gen. CROZIER. At the end of this fiscal year, by the 30th of June, I shall expect to have on hand between 825,000 and 850,000.

Mr. KAHN. Does that include the Kraggs?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the capacity of our plants per year, running two shifts? How many could we manufacture?

Gen. CROZIER. That depends a little on how we use them. I have stated before this committee several times that, with a single shift, the capacity of our two plants was 750 rifles per day. I think right here I ought to explain that that capacity never has been realized, and I think never will be realized, for the following reasons: It contemplates that the plant at those two factories shall not be used for the manufacture of spare parts or for repairs, or for any other purpose than the manufacture of rifles.

Mr. McKELLAR. With two shifts a day, how many rifles could we manufacture, together with the spare parts?

Gen. CROZIER. At the Springfield Armory we could manufacture, running two shifts, about 700 rifles a day, and at the Rock Island Arsenal we could manufacture about one-half that number.

Mr. McKELLAR. Say 1,000 a day. That is 300,000 a year. If we continue to accumulate rifles at 300,000 a year, which you can easily manufacture, would not that be fairly reasonable progress in the manufacture of rifles, and ought we not to do that instead of paying this bonus to private manufacturers at the enormous price, as a plain business proposition?

Gen. CROZIER. That would leave us entirely dependent upon the Government plants in time of war.

Mr. McKELLAR. According to your testimony, we are entirely dependent on the Government plants now, unless we take those plants over, because, as you say, you can not possibly get a price on them?

Gen. CROZIER. I am not through trying.

Mr. KAHN. In your statement you say that there is another factor in regard to the manufacture of these guns in our arsenals; that is, that you have not the labor?

Gen. CROZIER. That is limiting us, now. We hope to get it, of course.

Mr. KAHN. Will it ever be possible for you to get the required amount of labor?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that in the course of time, with the advantages which the Government offers, we shall be able to fill the arsenals with the labor required.

Mr. KAHN. "The advantages that the Government offers." What do you mean by that? Does the Government pay more salary than the private individual?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. Possibly that requires some explanation. I have no doubt that you have in mind the rule that we pay the same wages as those in the vicinity for work of like character. Following that rule, we still pay higher wages than the outside manufacturer, because we pay the same day wage, and we pay it usually for a less number of hours of work than the private manufacturer. In addition to that, we pay for 30 days' annual leave when we do not get any work, which the private manufacturer does not pay for, and we pay for 7 national holidays when we do not get any work, which the private manufacturer does not pay for. We pay in comparison with the private manufacturer who works eight hours a day, just as the Government does, about 13 per cent more per hour than the private manufacturer, and if he works nine hours a day we pay about 27 per cent more than the private manufacturer does.



Mr. KAHN. Do you not think under those conditions that it would be very easy for the Government to get the required number of men if the Government offers so many more inducements? Have you to-day any trouble at all about getting the required amount of labor?

Gen. CROZIER. Not in normal times, but these are not normal times. We do not have any trouble except in times like these. The private manufacturers are making all sorts of special rates for the men. Some of the ordinary machine operating men working at piece rates, men who have not even served as apprentice machinists, are getting \$6, \$8, and \$9 a day.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. As to getting the private manufacturers to manufacture the guns right in this item is the proviso "that \$200,000 of this appropriation may be used to procure gauges, dies, jigs, tools, fixtures," etc. As I understand, with that appropriation you would secure those devices necessary and needed and turn them over to the private manufacturer to make the guns?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Have you bought them?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Can not you buy them?

Gen. CROZIER. I expect to.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Would not that cover the entire necessity for encouraging the manufacturers?

Gen. CROZIER. I think with the provision suggested, and the equipment, it will be necessary, in order to carry out the object, to accompany the provision with an educational order, an order for a small number which the manufacturer should be given a considerable time to deliver. I have not spent the money, and perhaps I should explain why I have not spent it. The reason is this: Having gotten the arsenals filled up with orders for rifles, which is the principal armament we are on right now, I have still funds left for procuring by purchase or manufacture of some 20,000 more rifles. I want to give orders for a part of these as educational orders, but I did not think that it was necessary to give an order for such a large number as that for an educational order. The appropriation of \$200,000 which I can use to fit up some private manufacturer with certain of his special tools and appliances will not cover more than one manufacturer.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You are asking for it again. You have not used it?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is this a continuous appropriation; do you expect to keep that up?

Gen. CROZIER. I will leave that to the judgment of the committee. The reason that I have not thus far taken any steps to select and equip any one manufacturer is that I wish to ask for proposals to manufacture something like 20,000 rifles, and if I should first equip some individual manufacturer at the Government's expense he would have a very considerable advantage over all the other possible bidders. It would be almost a foregone conclusion that he would make the lowest bid.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You expect to have the private manufacturer equip himself with this and be ready when you call on him?

Gen. CROZIER. I wanted first to have the competition and give the order for a small number of rifles, and then, after that, taking into consideration everything that would bear on the subject, the capacity of the plant, the safety of location, and the benefits that would enter, we would select some particular manufacturer to equip or to aid in the equipment of by means of this appropriation of \$200,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, the \$200,000 is not intended to be used by you to equip our own plants for the manufacture of these gauges, dies, jigs, tools, fixtures, etc., but it is to be used by private plants for the Government to experiment with?

Gen. CROZIER. Not to experiment with. I understand it to be for the use of private plants.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you not think it would be better for us to try it on our own plants, and was not that the intention of Congress last year, and was not that your recommendation to Congress last year?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir. Our plants are already equipped for the manufacture of a considerable number.

Mr. McKELLAR. This is just for the private plants?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. Then the private plants would be equipped to make these things for the other Governments?

Mr. McKELLAR. To fight us with in the event that we should get into war.

Gen. CROZIER. The equipment would not be available for that purpose.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. General, I should like to ask whether or not you are opposed to or in favor of this Government enlarging its own plants for the manufacture of these small arms?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think that the Government plants ought to be enlarged beyond their present capacity, and I do not think that they should be operated up to their present capacity.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. You are in favor of the private manufacturers manufacturing these arms for our Government?

Gen. CROZIER. I am in favor of their manufacturing a part of them. I think the Government ought to manufacture some part of everything which it needs in the way of fighting material which is not also a commercial article; but I think after the Government has manufactured enough to get an idea as to prices and understand the subject thoroughly and is able to prescribe specifications, that its main dependence should be upon private manufacturers in order that their facilities will be in existence to draw on in case of need.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. If the Government were to enlarge its own factories so as to be enabled to manufacture its own small arms, do you not think that within a few years, at the rate of the bonuses being paid by the Government to these private manufacturers, we could pay for the cost of enlarging our own plants?

The CHAIRMAN. I have asked the general to put those figures in the record.

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think we could, Mr. Littlepage, when you consider the size of the plants that would be necessary to see us through a war.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Do you mean to say, General, to this committee that it would cost us hundreds of millions of dollars, according to

the figures you have been requested to put in the record, to so enlarge our own plans as to manufacture our guns—that is, our small arms—with a saving to the Government?

Gen. CROZIER. Referring to small arms alone, Mr. Littlepage, I do not think the figures would run into hundreds of millions of dollars, but I do not know how to separate a policy with reference to small arms from a policy with reference to artillery or ammunition or any other fighting material.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. We have been discussing small arms—pistols and rifles—this morning.

Gen. CROZIER. The plants necessary to manufacture all the fighting material necessary to see us through a war would cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. TILSON. In other words, General, if I understand you, all the Government plants that we now have and all that the most liberal Congresses would probably appropriate for would still be but a drop in the bucket if we got into a real war?

Gen. CROZIER. I think they would be very far from sufficient.

Mr. TILSON. In other words, our main dependence must necessarily be upon private resources?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that is the case.

Mr. TILSON. Is not that the case in England now, for instance? Has not that been absolutely the case?

Gen. CROZIER. To the very highest degree.

Mr. KAHN. And is it not the case even in Germany?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; to the highest degree.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. But it has been dropping into the other fellow's bucket for the last 50 years, and I feel that the Government is being fleeced right straight along.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we ought to discuss this matter in executive session. We have spent all the morning here on one item and the 4th of March is not very far off.

Mr. QUIN. I move we go ahead.

Mr. FIELDS. I would like to ask one question in connection with the question of the advocacy of Government manufacture. If we should equip a plant as large as we could possibly expect Congress to provide for, it would not be adequate for the supply which we would need if we should become involved in war?

Gen. CROZIER. It would not; no sir.

Mr. FIELDS. Then the overhead charges on that plant through peace times would amount to more than the bonuses we pay private manufacturers?

Gen. CROZIER. Very much more in my opinion; yes, sir.

Mr. FIELDS. As I understand it, you are encouraging these private manufacturers so that you may be able to draw upon them in the event the country becomes involved in war?

Gen. CROZIER. That is what I have in mind.

Mr. FIELDS. And even their facilities and what the Government has could not supply us, and we would have to utilize every possible source of supply?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; if our experience should be like that of every other nation.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That would depend upon the size of the war!

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FIELDS. And if we should have to construct a plant that would supply the Government in time of war, the overhead charges on it would far exceed the bonuses that we are paying the private manufacturers now?

Gen. CROZIER. They would in my opinion; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us pass to the next item.

Gen. CROZIER. There is one point of information I have not given with reference to this item, and it bears right on the point we are discussing, and that is the extent to which I contemplate expending the appropriation I am now asking for in the manufacture and purchase of rifles. I expect to manufacture with this appropriation something over 200,000 rifles and I expect to purchase about 5,000.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Five thousand rifles?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Will you put in the record just what those 5,000 rifles cost, bonuses and all?

Gen. CROZIER. It would be impossible for me to tell now, Mr. McKellar, because I have got to receive proposals from private manufacturers.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Oh, yes; that is true. They are so busy manufacturing for our supposed enemies that they can not give us prices on our supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. General, we will pass to the next item, ordnance stores and supplies, for which you ask for an increase of \$4,815,000. Will you explain this item?

Gen. CROZIER. The increase is largely due to the increased size of the Army, and the size of the appropriation, irrespective of its comparison with that which has been previously made, results from a scheme of providing for the Army of the national-defense act in three annual appropriations. The expenditure of the funds will be divided between material manufactured and purchased for reserve and material manufactured and purchased for the maintenance of the force that will be in existence during the fiscal year 1918. For reserve for the war-time Army of the national-defense act there is estimated to be required something over \$10,000,000, and for maintenance during the year 1918 something over \$4,000,000. I think, on account of the increased prices since this estimate was made up and the increased cost of manufacture, in order to carry out the idea under which the estimate was made, this sum should be increased about \$2,200,000, making it \$16,515,000 instead of \$14,315,000. The class of article which the appropriation is intended to cover is the personal equipment of the men—haversacks, cartridge belts, and things of that sort; horse equipments, saddles, bridles, blankets, etc.; harness for the Artillery for the Regular Army, saddlers' tools, blacksmiths' tools, overhauling, cleaning, and repairing all sorts of ordnance stores; carpenters' tools for batteries of Field Artillery, the mountain artillery pack outfits that we have to use, cleaning materials, and materials of that class.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Do we manufacture some of those? What proportion of this appropriation of \$16,515,000 would be used for manufacture by our own factories?

Mr. KAHN. It says in the bill:

*Provided*, That not more than \$10,500,000 of this appropriation may be used for the purchase of ordnance stores.

Mr. McKELLAR. I see that, but I am asking about the proportions.

Gen. CROZIER. Perhaps I could give you a better idea of that by saying what proportion we are now using of the existing appropriation for the different classes of objects. The existing appropriation is \$9,500,000, and I am using for manufacturing at the Government arsenals \$5,004,367, orders already given, and I am using for purchases \$2,729,559. I have an unallotted balance, which I have not yet placed orders for, either for manufacture or purchase, of \$1,774,073.56, and I intend to use that for the purchase of range finders, Infantry equipment and harness; and also I intend to use it for additional manufacture of harness and pack outfits and parts for machine guns. The sum which I am expecting to use now for purchase of this remaining balance is \$755,000, and the sum which I expect to use for manufacture of the remaining balance is \$1,405,000, and that leaves me of the balance which I have remaining, to be exact, \$369,073.56, which I have not arranged for the disposal of yet. You see, there are six months remaining in this fiscal year, and I like to keep a little money in hand to provide for something which may be unforeseen.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are you going to increase our stores or is this \$16,515,000 to purchase about what the \$9,500,000 purchased last year?

Gen. CROZIER. The \$9,500,000 which was appropriated last year, Mr. McKellar, was a figure which was arrived at rather hastily and in a somewhat confused situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much did we appropriate the year before?

Gen. CROZIER. Very much less—\$1,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. And we added to that \$8,500,000 last year?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. Last year I asked for something over \$15,000,000. You may remember that during the course of the year there were several different military schemes.

The CHAIRMAN. You must have asked for that before the Senate committee.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Because your estimate before us was only \$4,757,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. About half of what we finally appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. When you appeared before this committee you increased that to \$7,231,000, and then you went before the Senate committee and got \$9,500,000.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; during the course of those changes a great many things had taken place. In the first place, there were three or four different military schemes requiring three or four different sized forces, and then finally when the appropriation was made and when my last request for funds was submitted we had pretty much the whole National Guard brought into the service of the United States, and the appropriation had to provide for their equipment and maintenance.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is this estimate of \$16,500,000 in round numbers based upon the retention of the whole National Guard in the system?

Gen. CROZIER. It has nothing to do with that, Mr. McKellar.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has nothing to do with the National Guard?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many men will this \$16,500,000 equip? What size army are you estimating on when you ask for \$16,515,000?

Gen. CROZIER. I am estimating on an army of about 1,000,000 men, and I am asking for one-third of the amount which will be necessary to supply the remaining equipment which we now have not got for the 1,000,000 men.

Mr. McKELLAR. So this appropriation will last for three years in order to equip an army of 1,000,000 men?

Gen. CROZIER. No; I shall expect in the next three years to have two other appropriations of the same size.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is what I said. The appropriation will last for three years.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; these figures will obtain for the next three years.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then we will have equipment for 1,000,000 men, regardless of the size of the Army we may have.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. General, are you able to enter into an agreement that these figures will not grow later on?

Gen. CROZIER. I can only say what our present estimate is.

Mr. McKELLAR. They have already grown from \$1,000,000 to \$16,515,000.

Gen. CROZIER. If the prices soar as they have been soaring in the last year and a half, I would not like to place any limit on the size of the estimate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why did you select an army of 1,000,000 men as a basis for the estimate?

Gen. CROZIER. The national-defense act provides for a force which foots up to about 1,000,000 men.

Mr. McKELLAR. If you get them.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean including the National Guard?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I see that the proviso says "that not more than \$10,500,000 of this appropriation may be used for the purchase of ordnance stores." Then you have, in brackets, \$5,600,000. That amount is to go out because that is the amount of last year?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the proviso, in italics:

*Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to loan, without expense to the United States, under appropriate bond for its safe return, service matériel for exhibition purposes in cases when, in his judgment, the educational value of such exhibits justifies the loan.

Mr. McKELLAR. What particular thing does that refer to?

Gen. CROZIER. That refers particularly to a class of requests which in the course of a year we receive—I can not say how many, but we nearly always receive several, generally forwarded by Members of this body or of the other House—for the loan of any kind of interesting articles of military equipment for State fairs, State expositions, or some other kind of a gathering, where numbers of people

are expected to be present and where it is thought that an exhibit of fighting matériel would prove interesting.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Would a request by Elks for the loan of Government tents come under that?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think that would be for exhibition purposes.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I just wanted to know what organizations might make such requests.

Gen. CROZIER. The requests usually come from State associations or county associations.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The proviso states that these things shall be loaned when the educational value of such exhibits justifies the loan. That means military education, does it not?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; it would refer to the education of the citizens, with reference to that portion of their public duties which relates to the national defense.

Mr. KAHN. I have seen some Red Cross exhibitions, and I presume that this would cover their exhibits?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; we could loan things to the Red Cross Society for their exhibits. There is no authority of law now to loan Government property. Congress has provided various ways of disposing of Government property, but there is no general authorization for loaning it.

Mr. GORDON. Do you not think that is a very wise thing, that there should be no such provision?

Gen. CROZIER. I think it is wise in general, Mr. Gordon. I think that the administrative officers had best not be authorized to use their own discretion as to loaning Government property.

Mr. GORDON. In other words, it is your best judgment that this provision ought to go out?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Otherwise we would be swamped with hundreds of requests.

Mr. KAHN. It is subject to a point of order.

Mr. GREENE. May I suggest one thing? I have seen in my State, at fairs and other places, an attempt made to have what might be termed a national-defense exhibit, and that back of it was the general idea of attempting to popularize interest in military matters, a very essential thing if we are to have anything like a general defense of our country along the lines that have been recently suggested. There is no waste or misuse of public property in doing that.

Mr. GORDON. If you are going to loan indiscriminately the Army equipment, you can not tell how far——

Mr. GREENE. Oh, no.

Mr. GORDON. Well, where are you going to stop if you get started on it?

The CHAIRMAN. Unless there is some other question we will pass to the next item, national trophy and medals for rifle contests. The same appropriation is carried in this bill that was carried last year. Is that the usual appropriation?

Mr. MCKELLAR. And has that been used? Do we use that much every year?

Gen. CROZIER. It is appropriated each year, but it is not expended under my department. The office of the Assistant Secretary of War

usually controls that appropriation. If I disburse it at all I simply do it in a formal way.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know whether it has been used or not?

Gen. CROZIER. It has been given for a number of years.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know; but it does not seem to me that you need exactly \$10,000 each year?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, they have to limit themselves to that sum.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, the Assistant Secretary of War is the one to give us information about that?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I would like to put in the record a table which I have here. I think the committee will recall that I asked the Secretary of War when he was here in regard to the number of raw recruits which were complained of in the National Guard upon the border and about the general criticism that was made in regard to them by the General Staff report, covering some 70 pages. I asked him if the record would not show that if the Regular Army had been mustered up to peace strength it would have also shown a large number of raw recruits, and I think the Secretary replied that it would have shown a per cent, but not a large per cent.

Mr. GORDON. That was Gen. Scott.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. No; that was the Secretary of War. I have a table here, taken from the Infantry Journal, which I think is a semiofficial document, giving the enlisted strength of all the regiments in the Regular Army in the Southern Department on September 15, 1916. It gives their peace strength and their enlisted strength, and for the information of the committee I will say that the first regiment quoted here shows a shortage of 583 men; the second one, 482 men; the third one, 451, and so on, a shortage of something like 50 or 60 per cent in the peace strength of these Regulars, if they had been required, as the National Guard was required, to fill their regiments up rapidly to that strength. I want to have this published in order to verify the point that I was attempting to make, which was that if the Regular Army had been required to have even its peace strength when it went to Mexico it would have had practically as large a number of raw recruits as the National Guard had, and that is one of the principal criticisms that runs through that report.

Mr. KAHN. I move that Mr. Shallenberger be allowed to insert those figures in the hearings.

(Said figures follow:)

Organization.	Enlisted.	Authorized peace strength.
Third Infantry.....	753	1,336
Fourth Infantry.....	854	1,336
Sixth Infantry.....	885	1,336
Seventh Infantry.....	803	1,336
Ninth Infantry.....	650	1,336
Eleventh Infantry.....	1 779	1,336
Twelfth Infantry.....	956	1,336
Fourteenth Infantry (less First Battalion).....	603	1,336
Sixteenth Infantry.....	860	1,336
Seventeenth Infantry.....	995	1,336
Eighteenth Infantry.....	910	1,336
Nineteenth Infantry.....	989	1,336
Twentieth Infantry.....	804	1,336

<sup>1</sup> Plus 150, Oct. 13, 1916.



Organization.	Enlisted.	Authorized peace strength.
Twenty-second Infantry.....	875	1,336
Twenty-third Infantry.....	909	1,336
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	1,700	1,336
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	813	1,336
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	832	1,336
Thirtieth Infantry.....	1,026	1,336
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	898	1,336
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	632	1,336
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	841	1,336
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	839	1,336
First Cavalry (less Troops B and M).....	732	1,015
Third Cavalry.....	1,067	1,015
Fifth Cavalry.....	1,025	1,015
Sixth Cavalry.....	1,072	1,015
Seventh Cavalry.....	849	1,015
Eighth Cavalry.....	1,137	1,015
Tenth Cavalry.....	1,027	1,015
Eleventh Cavalry.....	1,018	1,015
Twelfth Cavalry (less first squadron).....	753	1,015
Thirteenth Cavalry (less Troop I).....	1,021	1,015
Fourteenth Cavalry.....	1,071	1,015
Sixteenth Cavalry.....	1,134	1,015
Seventeenth Cavalry.....	1,099	1,015
Third Field Artillery.....	647	873
Fourth Field Artillery (less Headquarters, Second Battalion, Batteries E and F).....	653	873
Fifth Field Artillery.....	730	873
Sixth Field Artillery.....	873	873
Seventh Field Artillery.....	648	873
Eighth Field Artillery.....	797	873

Thereupon the committee recessed until 2 o'clock p. m.

#### AFTER RECESS.

The committee reconvened at 2 o'clock p. m.

The CHAIRMAN. We left off on page 60. There is a big reduction in the item for automatic machine rifles, nearly \$4,000,000.

Gen. CROZIER. I think we have had some supplemental estimates, Mr. Chairman, on that which will make the reduction disappear. The supplemental estimate is contained in House Document 1755 of this session, dated December 13. The supplemental estimate calls for \$5,265,000 under this heading and for \$4,921,000 under the heading of automatic machine rifles for the National Guard, which follows this item a little later in the bill. There is only one other item between the two. Both items are on the same page. I think that both of those items might as well be considered together, Mr. Chairman, because the explanations in regard to them will run into each other. Now, the reason for the submission of the supplemental estimate is stated in the document which I have just referred to, as being required by the approved recommendations of a machine-gun board which was appointed last autumn, reported in the latter part of October, was reconvened and made another report, which report has been approved by the Secretary of War.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How much is the supplemental estimate?

Gen. CROZIER. Under the two items, \$10,886,000.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. \$10,000,000 in addition to this estimate?

Gen. CROZIER. In addition to this estimate and in addition to the item for automatic-machine rifles for the National Guard on the same page.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How much are you asking altogether for automatic guns?

Gen. CROZIER. The total amount under the two headings is \$19,139,000. I think that I can make this subject clearer by commencing pretty nearly at the beginning. You may remember—

Mr. KAHN (interposing). Before you commence that, General, will you please state who were the members of the board that went into this matter?

Gen. CROZIER. Gen. French was the president. The other members were Col. Dickman, of the Cavalry; Col. Todd, of the Coast Artillery; Col. Dickson, of the Ordnance Department; Capt. Cole, of the Marine Corps; Lieut. Commander Rowan, of the Navy; Mr. Hanson, a civilian; Mr. Little, a civilian; and Capt. Willis, of the Signal Corps.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Lieut.-Col. Dickson, of the Ordnance Department is not the Lieut.-Col. Dickson who is trying to be restored to the service?

Gen. CROZIER. He is the same officer.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Was he a retired officer?

Gen. CROZIER. He was a retired officer, of course. Retired officers are put on that board on special assignments. He is a colonel on the retired list, and he is anxious to come back as a lieutenant colonel on the active list.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I understand.

Gen. CROZIER. The object of appointing this board was to receive the advice of the best body of Army and Navy officers and civilians which could be gotten together to consider the subject of automatic machine guns and advise the War Department as to the number of guns which ought to be eventually procured and as to the model of guns which would be best for the department to procure. You may remember that there had been a good deal of discussion, some of it quite spirited, as to the merits of various machine guns, and the desire of the War Department was to secure the conclusions of the best-qualified body to pass upon the subject which it could get together, after mature deliberation, such as they might give to it by reason of their detachment from all other duties for the time being to devote their time entirely to this subject. The board recommended that there should be procured for the military service—that is, for the Army, including the Regular Army and the National Guard, and a provision for the force that it is intended to contemplate in the future—a total of 17,283 machine guns; and it recommended that there should not be included in this total any of the machine guns which we now have on hand, which comprise three types which we had heretofore been considering as modern rifles—that is, sufficiently modern to be continued in use as a part of the equipment of the forces—namely, guns of the Vickers-Maxim type, Benet-Mercier type, and the Lewis type, of which we have something like 1,300 on hand altogether. Those were all excluded from the 17,283 recommended by the board.

The board also recommended that the total number of guns should be procured through a series of appropriations of which the last one should be made for the fiscal year 1920. The number of guns which should be provided for the various tactical organizations of the

Army run as follows: That there should be for each Infantry regiment and for each Cavalry regiment a machine-gun company or machine-gun troop armed with 12 machine rifles; in addition to those regimental machine guns, there should be for each brigade of Infantry three machine-gun companies; that there should be for each Infantry division a battalion composed of four machine-gun companies; and that these machine-gun companies for the brigades and for the divisions should have only 6 guns each instead of the 12 guns each, which were recommended for the machine-gun companies and troops of the Infantry regiment and of the Cavalry regiment. Now, remembering these figures of the equipment of the regiments and of the brigades and of the divisions, it sums up that there should be for each Infantry division 108 machine guns in the hands of the Infantry regiments of the division, of which there should be 9; that there should be 54 machine guns in separate machine-gun companies attached to the brigades, of which there will be 9 (that is, there will be 9 of those companies); that there should be 24 machine guns in the hands of the 4 machine-gun companies attached to the division; that there should be 12 machine guns with the 1 Cavalry regiment which forms a part of an Infantry division; that there should be 36 machine guns for the aero squadron, consisting of 12 aeroplanes, which is attached to each division; making a total of 234 machine guns for each Infantry division. Now, the Cavalry division by a somewhat similar allowance was recommended to have 222 machine guns. There were also recommended a number of machine guns for the seacoast Artillery service for the defense of the seacoast Artillery forces on the land side, for armored motor cars and motorcycles, for schools of instruction, for the defense of special places, for installation in defensive works, and in other similar places, a sufficient number to bring the total up to 17,283, which I have mentioned. Now, as to the method under which these guns are intended to be procured. The division of the number to be procured between the Regulars and the National Guard is that for the Regulars the total project calls for 7,220 and for the National Guard the total project calls for 10,063.

First, considering the Regulars, there were provided for in the appropriation preceding that made in the Army bill of last August 125, and there were provided for in the appropriation made in the Army act of the last session of Congress 2,300, except a part of the pack outfits, which the machine-gun board recommended be not procured this year. Subtracting these two numbers from the 7,220, which the project contemplates for the Regular Army, it leaves 4,795 still to be appropriated for for the Regular Army, and one-third of that number would be 1,598, which is the number which it is estimated to procure from the appropriation which I am now asking for under the head of automatic machine rifles. The cost of the remaining pack outfits for the guns being procured from the last appropriation has also been included in the estimate. Now, as to the National Guard. Of the 10,063 contemplated by the total project, none had been provided for until the last appropriation act was passed. That act provided for 2,300, except a part of the pack outfits and all the personal and horse equipment, leaving to be procured for in future appropriation acts 7,763, and one-third of the remaining total—that

is, of the 7,763—would be 2,588, and that number I hope to procure from the funds estimated for under the heading automatic machine rifles for the National Guard in this bill. The estimate also includes the remaining pack outfits and the personal and horse equipments for the guns being procured from the last appropriation. The total estimated cost of the 17,283 which are recommended by the board, at normal prices, is \$46,654,100. Now, there is a difference in what is supplied to the Regular Army and what is supplied to the National Guard under these two items, although their headings would indicate that there should be no difference. The difference comes from the fact that there are necessary for the personnel of the machine-gun organizations personal and horse equipment—that is, haversacks and meat cans and other personal equipment of the soldiers, and saddles and bridles for the horses which the personnel of these organizations have to have. I am not speaking now of the pack saddles and equipment of that kind which is used for carrying the guns themselves, but the equipments that go with the personnel and the horses of the personnel as distinct from the pack animals. For the regular service those personal and horse equipments are not procured out of this appropriation, but out of the appropriations for ordnance stores and supplies, which has already been considered.

Now, for the National Guard the design is, when they are given a machine-gun outfit for a company, to give them a complete outfit, so that the utilization of that outfit and the realization of what is intended to be given to them will not call for the expenditure of any funds out of any other appropriation. Therefore these personal and horse equipments are purchased out of the appropriation for automatic machine rifles for the National Guard, and for the total project the personal and horse equipments for the National Guard will amount to \$3,030,350, which, added to the total for guns and the material that goes with them, will make the grand total of the whole project \$49,694,450, of which \$10,221,000 has already been provided in the appropriation for the current year.

Now, that last statement does not exactly check up with the size of the appropriation as made for these two items under these two headings under the current appropriation act which was passed at the last session of Congress. In that act the sum was \$12,000,000. The difference is made up largely by an expenditure for 353 Lewis guns and automobiles to carry them in, which was made as an emergency purchase last summer after the National Guard had been called into the service, and was made out of this appropriation. I know the question will arise in somebody's mind as to how we made the appropriation before the guard was called out when the guard was not called out until a couple of months afterwards. I can explain that by saying that the purchase was made by incurring a deficiency obligation, for which no funds were available, and that thereafter and before a deficiency appropriation could be made to meet the payment the Army bill itself was passed, containing the \$12,000,000 appropriation, and part of the funds were taken from that appropriation and the deficiency estimate was dropped to that extent. I may further state that the figures given above for this year's estimate include 25 per cent additional to normal prices to cover the present high costs, which I hope will not continue indefinitely.

Mr. TILSON. What do you think of that experiment, General, of the Lewis guns and the Ford machines? Were you satisfied with the result?

Gen. CROZIER. It was not done exactly as an experiment, Mr. Tilson. We were up against it with the National Guard called into the service and a good many of the organizations with no machine guns at all. Now, there were this number of Lewis guns which were available and which were the only guns that could be had at once. They have been demonstrated by the service in the European war to be useful guns, such that the purchase of them would be justified, whatever people's opinions might be as to the relative merits as between them and other guns. There was no question about it that they were good enough guns to buy; and as to the means of transporting them, there was no time to manufacture pack outfits so as to transport them in the way in which we transported machine guns of the Regular service. There again the only things which could be quickly gotten were a lot of these Ford automobiles, which were very quickly furnished and which, I think, filled the emergency very well.

Mr. TILSON. Is there not something to be said for a mixture of the two? In the case of my regiment, we were equipped with the pack animals. Another regiment which brigaded with us for a short time was equipped with Ford machines and Lewis guns. In case of an emergency, if we had wanted to send a number of these machine guns a considerable distance where there were roads, of course, we would have sent the guns belonging to the company which was equipped with Ford cars, whereas if we were required to go to a place where there were no roads but only mountain trails we would have used the outfit belonging to the other organization. It seemed to me that both types might be profitably used.

Gen. CROZIER. I think so, Mr. Tilson. I think the conclusion will be, as we go along, that some of the machine guns should be supplied for each kind of transportation. In general, I fancy it will work out that these regimental machine-gun companies had better have the pack transportation; and the divisional machine-gun companies, which are independent companies and not associated with any other troops but attached to a division, should be perhaps transported by automobiles. The principal difficulty which has been encountered with these Ford machines has been in endeavoring to make them march slowly enough to keep back with the division troops. The Ford transmission is such that it does not lend itself to anything like slow progress, and when you have to come down to 2 miles an hour there is considerable wear on the car, the consumption of gasoline is great, and the evaporation of the water supply in order to keep the engine cool is very rapid.

Mr. TILSON. Then, there are places where the Infantry pack train can go where even the Ford machines can not go?

Gen. CROZIER. Oh, yes; undoubtedly. But I think, considering their limitations and with the recognition that they ought not to be used in the way that these cars were never designed to be used and not good to be used, that these Ford automobiles that we have gotten will form a valuable asset to the service.

Mr. SHALENBARGER. General, I see given out in the public press the statement that the War Department has purchased \$9,500,000

worth of these machine guns of the Vickers type, stating the price at \$570 per gun. Is that correct?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; not quite correct, Mr. Shallenberger.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What is the correct price of the gun itself?

Gen. CROZIER. The gun itself cost \$750. Now, what goes with the gun—

Mr. SHALLENBERGER (interposing). That is what I want to get at.

Gen. CROZIER (continuing). The pack outfit and certain ammunition boxes and water boxes, etc., will bring the whole price up to about \$2,700 per gun.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. \$2,725 it figures out here.

Gen. CROZIER. It will be just short of \$2,700. Gov. Shallenberger, you remember that I gave you a figure last year with reference to that same gun?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir.

Gen. CROZIER. And that figure was \$3,000. Now, we have succeeded in getting all that was covered by that \$3,000 for \$2,700.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Now, I want to know what that consists of which costs something like \$2,000. What goes with the gun?

Mr. KAHN. General, would it not be possible for you to bring before the committee and show the committee to-morrow morning one of these Vickers guns with all the accessories?

Gen. CROZIER. There are only four of these Vickers guns in the possession of the department. We have had them a number of years. We have 125 to be manufactured under contract, made about a year ago, and we have several thousand to be manufactured under contract made last month.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is not this rather a large price to pay for the accessories for a gun that can be carried on a horse? What is it that costs \$2,700?

Gen. CROZIER. I can answer your question best, Governor, by stating something of what I intended to procure in detail with this sum which I am estimating for under the heading which we are now considering. I expect to procure 1,544 Vickers guns which I have put down in round numbers at \$1,000 apiece. I can get the guns for \$750, but included in that \$1,000 is a tripod on which the gun sets, which costs \$250.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Have you got one of those tripods?

Gen. CROZIER. We have one similar to that. We have a couple of photographs of the gun.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What is the weight of the gun?

Gen. CROZIER. Thirty-five or thirty-six pounds, without the tripod. The tripod weighs about the same.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What goes with the tripod?

Gen. CROZIER. The first item is a set of tools, accessories, and spare parts which usually goes with the gun, costing \$255.02. Then there will be with each gun 20 ammunition boxes at \$6 apiece. There will also be furnished with each gun 20 ammunition belts at \$5.35 each. The ammunition belt is shown in one of those photographs.

Mr. CALDWELL. Are those things that go with the gun all patented?

Gen. CROZIER. No; they are not all patented. Some of them are patented and some of them are not.

Mr. McKELLAR. Could they not be manufactured?

Gen. CROZIER. We are right now, Mr. Caldwell, advertising for some of these articles independently of the manufacturer from whom we expect to procure the guns themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that you finish your answer to Gov. Shallenberger's question.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; going on now with my answer to Gov. Shallenberger's question, there will be furnished with each gun four water boxes with a spanner, which is a little wrench for opening them, at \$10 apiece. There will be furnished with each gun one loading toolbox, with its contents; that is, a tool for loading the cartridges into the belt, at \$83.94 for the box and what it contains. There will be furnished with each gun one arm chest at \$15; then there will be spare parts for peace maintenance and for a war reserve amounting to about 20 per cent of the items I have previously enumerated, and that is for the ordinary use of spare parts the same as you have with an automobile or any other piece of mechanism. There will be required for each gun one pack outfit, or the equivalent transportation, at \$750.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many Ford automobiles would that buy?

Gen. CROZIER. That would buy about one, I think.

Mr. GORDON. It would buy two, would it not?

Gen. CROZIER. It will be a little more than one, because we have got to get something more than just the automobile itself—a number of spare parts, etc.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is this a pack outfit to go on the back of one mule?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; to go on 10 mules, because it includes packs to carry the ammunition supply for each gun and certain things of that kind.

Mr. GREENE. Is that the end of the inventory?

Gen. CROZIER. That is the end of it.

Mr. GREENE. Is this tripod shown in the illustration here practically a three-piece bit of iron molded to a particular shape with a rest on it?

Gen. CROZIER. There are 120 parts in it, exclusive of rivets and pins.

Mr. GREENE. So it is complex enough to represent a fair value of \$250?

Gen. CROZIER. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is it not a fact that in Europe now most of the nations that are fighting are transporting these machine guns by the men themselves? Are they not carrying them into action without all this extra equipment you have mentioned here?

Gen. CROZIER. I think for the purpose of transportation on the march they are never carried by the men themselves. The lighter ones like the Lewis gun or the Benet-Mercier are oftentimes taken by the men, and in an attack they are rushed forward with them to some kind of advanced position, rushed forward with the Infantry line, but when they are going from place to place they never do as the infantryman does with his rifle, carry it on their shoulders.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I have seen in the last week pictures taken in France where the infantrymen were carrying the guns on their backs into action; at least, the picture so stated.

Gen. CROZIER. I think that is done. I think they are carried into action oftentimes in that way, but not on a march.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you not think these guns could be transported in some way much cheaper than we are preparing to transport them here? The only thing necessary is to get them up to the line of battle, and you are providing here for 17,000 guns, all of which are to be transported in this expensive way. What I am getting at is, do you think it is necessary we should furnish these expensive accessories for all of the guns?

Gen. CROZIER. You must remember, Gov. Shallenberger, that the transportation is not only for the guns but for the very considerable ammunition supply which they shoot away, and but \$750 per gun of the \$2,700 is for transportation equipment.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That could be transported in wagons or in trucks easier than on the backs of mules, could it not?

Gen. CROZIER. Transportation in wagons or in trucks is much cheaper than transportation by pack animals; but such amount as we provide to be transported by pack animals ought to be right with the guns and go wherever they can go, and the pack animals are for the purpose of carrying them where vehicles can not go.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is it not a fact that these guns are only useful, practically, in an action which is largely a defensive one? In other words, they are not particularly mobile. For instance, can you tell us why at the different engagements our Army had in Mexico we had no machine guns either at Parral or Carizal, and the enemy had machine guns? If they are easily transported, why were they not with our troops when they were moving in Mexico?

Gen. CROZIER. Governor, I think there were machine guns with the column which you are referring to.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The column was a long ways away from the real action.

Gen. CROZIER. No; I think they were used at Parral.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. At Carizal they were 60 or 70 miles away, and that is where we had the worst defeat we had down there.

Gen. CROZIER. At Carizal I do not think there happened to be a machine-gun troop present. There is only one machine-gun troop in a regiment, and the force at Carizal was considerably less than a regiment.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is just the point I intended to make. They are not a particularly mobile arm, and it is a question whether this matter of transporting them in this expensive way should be provided for all these guns. You are asking, as I take it, for money to buy these guns with these expensive accessories for the whole number of guns, and the point I am making is that only a very few would be used with mule transportation and all the accessories which you are providing for the guns.

Gen. CROZIER. As I stated a moment ago, in answer to a question by Mr. Tilson, I suspect the way this thing will work out will be that the machine-gun companies with the regiments will have a pack transportation, and that the machine guns with the division, not attached to regiments, will probably have automobile transportation, which ought to be cheaper, and that the machine-gun companies with brigades, which is an organization between the two, maybe



one or the other, depending on circumstances. Now, with reference to the automobile transportation, we have found this last summer that for all the purposes for which the transportation is needed there were called for about one Ford truck per gun; a little more than one Ford truck per gun. There were five Ford trucks for four guns of an Infantry regiment. Now that was for the Lewis gun and the Lewis gun only weighs 26 pounds, and these were 1,000-pound trucks. About half a ton is all that should be put on those trucks as a load. So you will see how very much more than the gun itself requires transportation.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You are asking here for the purchase of these guns, about half as much as the entire appropriation for the Army about a year ago; that is, for 1914 the entire appropriation for the Army was a little over \$100,000,000, and you are asking now for \$49,000,000 for this purpose.

Mr. KAHN. Covering a period of years, however.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes. It is not a very probable thing that by the time we purchase these things an automatic shoulder rifle will be in use in the Army and make these guns practically obsolete and only useful in trench warfare or something like that, where you have a fixed defense which you are trying to hold; and the coming gun of the military experts is a gun which the man can put on his shoulder and fire and take along with him just as he does his present rifle, and fire it as rapidly as this gun, and would not this great sum of money be used for something which would then be largely obsolete if we were to encounter such a condition?

Gen. CROZIER. Governor, that question is important enough to have been suggested before. I will say that the experience in this last war, more than any other experience, has indicated to the students of these subjects that there will probably be required two kinds of automatic machine rifle. One kind of the greatest reliability, and with regard to which the function of defense of places which are more or less fixed is such as to permit of some toleration of weight in order to secure the greatest reliability. Now, that toleration of weight involves what we call a water-cooled gun, such as the one you have just seen a photograph of, with a supply of water, because that kind of a gun is more reliable and can be counted on to continue shooting more uninterruptedly than the kind which does not use water.

Now, the other kind which has been demonstrated to be required is of a light type, which can be carried forward by the individual man, and which, for the sake of that lightness, can be permitted to dispense with a certain degree of reliability; that is to say, you can put up with a little less trustworthiness, particularly if you have a good many of them, than is demanded of the other type. Those are usually air-cooled guns, and they have got those down now so that the two types best known in this country, namely, the Lewis and the Benet, weigh about 26 and 28 pounds, respectively. There is a continual effort to lighten that type of gun, and we have presented to us now for test, with claims as to their efficiency, guns of that type weighing as little as 18 pounds, and we have been told about guns of that type that are coming on and will be presented for test soon weighing as little as 16 pounds. Now, you will see that that is continually approaching the weight of the infantryman's rifle, which

now weighs about 9 pounds. Just how far down ingenuity will be able to lighten that gun without destroying its serviceability no man can tell, but whatever it comes to we will follow it down and apply this appropriation to it.

Mr. KAHN. Will a man be able to carry enough ammunition to work one of those machine guns if they ever get it down to a basis where every man can carry such a gun?

Gen. CROZIER. No; the ammunition supply will have to be, in action, carried by other men.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Of course, the question of the waste of ammunition by these guns has not been worked out thoroughly; that is, whether men with a certain number of rifles shooting accurately are not more deadly in combat than a machine gun simply spraying the ammunition at a fixed object, where they can not vary the sighting very much. Now, the point I have in mind is that you are asking for a great deal of money, and I think the public has the opinion that this machine gun has practically revolutionized warfare. We are asked here to spend about half as much as we spent for the whole Army a short time ago, and yet we had 1,000 of these guns. We went into Mexico, or the Army did, and every time it needed them it did not have them, and when it did have them the guns did not work. So the question in my mind is whether after we put this tremendous amount of money in these guns we will not find we have put our money into something that is not really of value to the Army; in other words, whether we will not spend all of our money for a new-fangled proposition when we ought to spend our money for those things which have been tried out and found practicable.

Gen. CROZIER. With reference to the use of these guns in Mexico, as I said a moment ago, Gen. Pershing's troops had them and they carried them with them; every one of his regiments had machine guns, and when the occasion arose they could be used and were used.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But they were engaged in such form of warfare that they could not be used?

Gen. CROZIER. Of course, a machine gun is not useful in hunting bandits; that is, generally speaking, for small groups of men.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is it not a fact that the warfare in Europe, especially on the western front, has become a trench warfare, because there is no way of flanking the trenches? They have there virtually fortresses on both sides; it has become a fixed proposition, and they can plant their machine guns, but if it were possible to flank the guns would not be as valuable. We could not extend our lines in this country long enough to prevent being flanked, and that being so the point I make is that these machine guns might not be as valuable and as effective in the kind of warfare we would have to engage in here, which is different from that being engaged in in Europe.

Gen. CROZIER. But they have been used a great deal on the eastern front, and they were used a great deal on the western front before the armies got one another pinned down to the position that they have been occupying for the last two years. In Mexico if there had been any occasion for Gen. Pershing to use those machine guns, he had them with him and they were quite mobile enough for him to have used them. But with only a few people at any one place where there was any fighting going on there was no occasion for using them. Now, you speak of their not working where they did have them.

That was at Columbus, at the raid of Villa on the town of Columbus. As a matter of fact, they were used and were used with great effect, and the officer who had charge of those machine guns was very much surprised at the statements which appeared in the press which would indicate that his guns had gone out of commission and did not serve their purpose.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Villa burned the town just the same, did he not?

Gen. CROZIER. But the machine guns contributed effectively toward driving him out, this officer thinks, just as much as any other part of the force there.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, it was only one of the guns that failed to work because it became jammed.

Gen. CROZIER. But it was gotten to work again very quickly.

The CHAIRMAN. And they did do very effective work, and finally resulted in driving him out?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes. The officer who had charge of them thought they contributed very much toward it. From those four guns there were fired during that rather short period of fighting some 20,000 rounds of ammunition, an average of 5,000 apiece. The officer in charge thought that was doing very well, and he expected that the machine-gun outfit that he was in command of would come in for praise and was very much astonished when he found the idea had been given to the country that these guns had gone out of commission.

The CHAIRMAN. What make of gun was that that they had?

Gen. CROZIER. The Benet-Mercie.

Mr. KAHN. Even at Carrizal the Mexicans had machine guns and fired with a great deal of effect upon our boys.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But they were in a trench and fixed, the troops being garrisoned at that town.

Mr. KAHN. These Vickers guns that you have negotiated for are water-cooled guns?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You have expended practically all of the appropriation made last year for their purchase?

Gen. CROZIER. One and a half million dollars of it has not yet been involved in the contract which has been made.

Mr. KAHN. I think in the hearing last year you spoke of this gun as being somewhat more complicated than the Benet-Mercie gun?

Gen. CROZIER. I did not intend to convey that impression, Mr. Kahn. The gun, I think, in the number of its parts and in other items which relate to complication, is rather more simple than the Benet-Mercie gun.

Mr. KAHN. I think your testimony of last year was that you were working on a gun which was somewhat more complicated than the Benet-Mercie gun, and I wondered whether this was the gun and what your opinion was?

Gen. CROZIER. I think what you refer to is this: That I was speaking of the Vickers gun and of one of the other new model guns which is in the air and which may be presented for trial, which involved the water-cooling process, and that the appliances which go with them make them seem more complicated as compared with the Benet-Mercie gun, which is air cooled, and this gun having to have water appliances.

Mr. KAHN. I asked you last year whether you would have difficulty in getting water for these guns in a dry country like Mexico, and you replied you thought that probably the situation would be complicated in Mexico. Have you changed your opinion in that matter?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; I think that the necessity for cooling the gun by water is in itself a disadvantage, but that that gun, so cooled, was more dependable and reliable than the other gun; that they are very reliable for a good many places, particularly defensive places. A defensive place is a place where you are a little bit settled down, and when you come to that sort of a place you can usually get water.

Mr. KAHN. Then you would not think they are so good for offensive purposes?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir. I can quote to you upon that point the conclusions of this board, which I have been speaking of just now.

Mr. KAHN. I wish you would put them in the hearing. You need not take up the time now.

Gen. CROZIER. I can say it in a word. They have recommended that there should be approximately two light guns for every heavy gun, two air-cooled guns for one water-cooled gun—that is, for the mobile troops.

Mr. KAHN. How much water does it take to cool the jacket of one of these guns?

Gen. CROZIER. I think the jacket of that Vickers gun holds about a gallon of water; not far from a gallon. You will understand that that water serves its purpose as long as there is any of it left.

Mr. KAHN. Does it not evaporate pretty rapidly under heavy fire?

Gen. CROZIER. After a while it commences to evaporate.

Mr. KAHN. And turn to steam?

Gen. CROZIER. It turns to steam; yes. Then, if you have no means of condensing it, it is, of course, lost, and the means of condensing it would be other water; it would require other water to condense it. Condensing devices are, however, supplied, which permit using the water more than once.

Mr. KAHN. Would you not have to carry, in addition to your great quantity of ammunition, in a dry country like Mexico, a whole lot of water wagons to furnish water for these guns?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, I should say, Mr. Kahn, that for operations in a dry part of the country like Mexico we would expect to move pretty fast and would not ourselves occupy many defensive positions; I think we would be on the offensive very decidedly down there and be very rarely on the defensive, and that the equipment of the troops would be of the lighter type of guns, mainly.

Mr. KAHN. Would not these guns heat up very rapidly shooting about 750 rounds a minute? I think that is what they are capable of firing?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that the usual rate is not as fast as that; it varies a little bit; I think it is something like 300 or 400, and that that is as fast as is necessary to fire them. But at that rate they do evaporate water pretty fast. We are relieved a little bit from speculation by the experience which has been had in Europe. The Germans particularly are arming very largely with these water-cooled guns.

Mr. KAHN. The Germans are?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, that is a country where there is water everywhere, and there is no trouble in getting water, but with us our terrain is entirely different.

Gen. CROZIER. In parts; yes.

Mr. KAHN. Have you any idea how many Lewis guns are used over there?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not know the number and I do not know that there is any way of finding out. However, I know they have been manufactured and used in large numbers by the British.

Mr. KAHN. I have seen somewhere that they have about 40,000 of them.

Gen. CROZIER. That I could not tell you.

Mr. KAHN. They are used very largely by the British?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. How much do they cost as compared with this gun that you have mentioned?

Gen. CROZIER. For the one that we bought last summer we paid \$750.

Mr. KAHN. Did that include everything?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir. That included simply the gun itself and some spare parts, tools, and accessories, that were issued with it.

Mr. KAHN. Did it include the tripod?

Gen. CROZIER. There is not any tripod with it, Mr. Kahn. The gun does not fire from a tripod, but it has a forked muzzle rest which is attached to the barrel not very far from the muzzle, and upon which the gun is designed to rest. The gun can also be rested on a rail or a bag, or on almost anything like that.

Mr. KAHN. It costs about one-fourth of what a water-cooled gun costs?

Gen. CROZIER. No, Mr. Kahn. I do not think it figures out just that way. You are comparing the gun alone and not in connection with the gun, its transportation, spare parts, ammunition boxes, and various other things mentioned in connection with the other gun.

Mr. KAHN. As I understand, you say the Lewis gun only costs \$750 and that you get practically all of the spare parts?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; we get a few spare parts. I can give you a statement of the cost of the Lewis gun with what generally ought to go with it. The gun itself with sets of tools and spare parts issued with it and magazines for carrying some 4,800 rounds of ammunition, containers for transporting the loaded magazines, a spare barrel, the cases for carrying the gun, some gloves or mittens which we usually issue for handling the gun, because the gun gets hot in handling, and a loading tool with its container, costs something over \$1,500. That is in accordance with the price that we have obtained. Those same things for the Vickers gun which I have just been talking about or corresponding things, so that the Vickers and Lewis guns would be equipped about alike, cost something like \$1,600, about \$100 or one-fifteenth more. I want to say in justice to the Lewis gun that the prices have been based on something like 200 guns, made, however, in a plant fully equipped and engaged in producing large quantities, whereas the prices for the Vickers have been based upon something like 4,000, about twenty times as many. So the

probabilities are that a comparison would be somewhat more favorable to the Lewis gun in price if obtained in larger numbers.

Mr. KAHN. I have read somewhere that the English are using four or five Lewis guns to one Vickers gun. Of course, I take it that they are trying those guns in actual warfare and that the value of the guns is being determined in actual warfare. Do you think that if the Lewis gun was so much inferior to the Vickers gun that the British Government would buy so many more of the Lewis gun?

Gen. CROZIER. My information is that the British Government are buying just as many Vickers guns as they can possibly get their hands on. They are pushing the manufacturers to their limit to secure Vickers guns, and that they are buying large numbers of the Lewis gun and have been from the beginning of the war, because they were able to get them, and they were considered good, serviceable guns. There has been a machine-gun famine in Europe practically since the beginning of the war, and anybody who had a machine gun which would shoot could find a ready market for it over there. There was an establishment in England which was able to turn out Lewis guns and which turned out the serviceable guns and which has been patronized to its capacity as have all other establishments which were able to turn out serviceable guns.

Mr. KAHN. If the Vickers people are turning out all that they can produce for the British Government, what chance have you of getting any of their guns under your contract?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not any. Therefore, I expect to get them from the American manufacturers with whom I have a contract and who also have a large contract for the making of Vickers guns for the British and the Russian Governments.

Mr. KAHN. You expect to have them made by American munition makers?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HULL. When do they expect to fill the contracts?

Gen. CROZIER. The deliveries will commence under an old contract we have for a very small number, 125, next month. Under this last contract of 4,000 the deliveries will not commence until next summer, about June, and will finish about a little less than a year from now.

Mr. KAHN. Does the Vickers gun fire the ammunition that you use for the mobile army, the Infantry?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; it will fire our small-arms ammunition.

Mr. KAHN. When do you expect to have your contracts completed and all of these guns furnished?

Gen. CROZIER. The contract which I have just spoken of, the large one for 4,000 Vickers guns, will be completed in something less than one year from now. They are to be delivered within a year.

Mr. KAHN. Is there any penalty for delay in delivery?

Gen. CROZIER. We have put that in, as usual. It is one-thirtieth of 1 per cent for each day of delay in delivery, amounting to about 1 per cent per month of the value of the undelivered parts which are behind.

Mr. HULL. Do you enforce that?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you manufacture any of these guns?

Gen. CROZIER. We have manufactured in the past some of the Benet-Mercie guns at the Springfield Armory. I have not fitted up for the manufacture of any of these Vickers guns. In the first place, while the Vickers guns might be manufactured at some armory, yet at the same time we would have to use some of the rifle-making equipment and we expect to have that pretty well occupied in making the rifles. In addition to that the private manufacturer with whom we have this large contract has, or will have shortly, a very large capacity, and consequently I do not feel that I need to use any additional plant for this purpose to meet an emergency. I think that we ought to make some of the machine guns which we use, and I expect, if the Vickers gun continues to be the gun which we want to use in quantities, that I shall endeavor to fit up for the manufacture of some of them or for whatever other gun we may use in its place or partly in its place.

Mr. McKELLAR. You had that same view last year. Are we not just where we were last year? I read here from your testimony of a year ago:

The gun we are going to manufacture is largely used in the European war. It is being used to the greatest extent to which they can get them by the British Government.

You referred, I suppose, judging from the context, to this Vickers gun?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you carried out your then purpose of manufacturing these guns? Can not we manufacture them a great deal cheaper than we can buy them?

Gen. CROZIER. I had not any purpose at that time to fit up for the manufacture of the Vickers gun. I think I explained that point in my testimony, and I think I explained in an executive session the reason why I did not.

Mr. KAHN. Have you had any practical test made of the Vickers gun?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And found that it worked perfectly satisfactorily?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; it was tested with a number of other guns, including the Lewis and the Benet-Mercie, both of which we have in the service, and was found superior to either one.

Mr. KAHN. Is it an aeroplane gun?

Gen. CROZIER. It is being used in the aeroplane service now in England and being used in other aeroplanes to a considerable extent. The two features which militate against it are the water-cooling feature, which involves additional weight, and also the character of this belt feed, which you have noticed in the photograph, the belt vibrating in the wind and getting in the way. Now, they have found a way of preventing that, and they are using it in the aeroplanes at the present time.

Mr. KAHN. You stated this morning that you cooperated with the Navy in the defensive work for the country. Do you understand that the Navy within the last few days has entered into a contract for the delivery of quite a number of the guns that Mr. Caldwell spoke about, antiaircraft guns?

Gen. CROZIER. I had not known of that contract.

Mr. KAHN. I understand that the Navy has entered into that kind of a contract.

Gen. CROZIER. You mean for machine guns to mount in an aeroplane?

Mr. KAHN. No.

Gen. CROZIER. Antiaircraft guns?

Mr. KAHN. Yes, sir.

Gen. CROZIER. They have been building guns for that purpose for use on their ships for a little while, just as we have, and they have now, as you know, of course, very large appropriations for the construction of new vessels. Those appropriations carry the armament of the vessels, of course, which would include the antiaircraft guns.

Mr. KAHN. I understood you to say this morning that you had not perfected any?

Gen. CROZIER. We have an antiaircraft gun under manufacture. We have perfected a design. The first gun under that design is expected to be manufactured very shortly, and we think enough of it to have others under manufacture in accordance with the same design.

Mr. KAHN. Have you seen the ones designed by the Navy?

Gen. CROZIER. I have seen the design.

Mr. KAHN. Have any of their guns been manufactured?

Gen. CROZIER. I think they have some of them or they have used a small number principally for experiment.

Mr. KAHN. You have not seen any of the experiments?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Do you not think it would be a good idea in weapons of such great defensive value for the two branches of the Government service to cooperate pretty closely?

Gen. CROZIER. We are in constant communication. The Office of the Chief of Ordnance of the Navy and my office have been in consultation for months on this very subject in regard to these very guns so that we are to-day perfectly familiar with one another's designs.

Mr. GREENE. Is there any reason why there should be a difference in type of the anti-aircraft guns for naval and for land purposes?

Gen. CROZIER. There is no particular reason why their type should differ from our fixed type, but we have need for a mobile type, which they do not make.

Mr. GREENE. As I understand, a gun that would be on the deck of a vessel or one that would be similar to an emplaced gun might well be probably the same type of gun?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; there is no reason why they should not be practically alike.

Mr. CALDWELL. In buying the English guns you buy the design that uses the English cartridge?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; the only one we can get.

Mr. CALDWELL. There is a difference between the English and American cartridge?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. The English cartridge is one of higher power or higher potentiality than the American cartridge?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; it is the other way about.



Mr. CALDWELL. The American cartridge is of higher potentiality than the English cartridge?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Does this difference in the character of the cartridge used in the gun have any effect upon the efficiency of the Lewis gun?

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. Caldwell, the Lewis gun has been tried by two War Department boards. The last time last April. When it was tried there were two guns furnished the board for trial, one using the American ammunition and the other using the English ammunition. The one using the English ammunition went through the trial and did very well but was adjudged by the board not to be as good as the Benet-Mercie gun, not to be as reliable. The one using the American ammunition failed to qualify as a serviceable gun. The Lewis gun has never qualified with American ammunition.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do they say the reason of that is because of the difference in the character of the ammunition, or is it a fault in the particular gun?

Gen. CROZIER. It is supposed to be because of the ammunition. Our ammunition is a little harder to handle, being a little more forceful than the British ammunition. I think, perhaps, I have the elements of the two cartridges with me.

Mr. TILSON. You must send the British type of ammunition with the Lewis gun wherever it goes?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. They are only useful with British ammunition. We had to buy British ammunition to use them, which we were able to do, because a great deal of British ammunition is being made in this country.

The muzzle velocity of the British ammunition bullet is 2,440 feet per second, and the muzzle velocity of the bullet of the American ammunition is 2,700 feet per second. The muzzle energy of the English ammunition is 2,298 foot-pounds, and the muzzle energy of the American ammunition is 2,425 foot-pounds. The maximum pressure in the chamber given by the powder with the British ammunition is 46,000 pounds per square inch, and with the American ammunition it is 52,000 pounds per square inch. The weight of the English bullet is 174 grains, and the weight of the American bullet is 150 grains. There is one point in favor of the English ammunition. We use a lighter bullet. The British powder charge is 40 grains of nitrocellulose powder or 30 grains of nitroglycerine powder. Our charge is 50 grains of nitrocellulose powder, which is the only kind we use. That gives you a comparison.

Mr. KAHN. The Lewis gun is an American patent?

Gen. CROZIER. It is, Mr. Kahn; yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The Vickers gun and the Benet-Mercie guns are patented?

Gen. CROZIER. The Vickers gun is an English gun. It is a descendant of the gun known as the Vickers-Maxim gun. That is a descendant of the gun known as the Maxim gun. The Maxim gun was originally brought out by an American. The Benet-Mercie gun is a French gun, but it was brought out at the Hotchkiss Works. It is sometimes called the light Hotchkiss gun. Hotchkiss himself was an American, and Mr. Benet, whose name is connected with the gun, is an American.

Mr. KAHN. All these guns practically have been invented by Americans?

Gen. CROZIER. They had Americanism in their origin.

Mr. KAHN. Were they ever presented to our Government for adoption by the Government?

Gen. CROZIER. The Maxim gun was, as I say, first brought out in Europe and was presented to this Government by some English people who brought it over here, as I remember, about 1888 or 1890. From that time on, it was from time to time presented and tried, and we bought a few of them. We never had much money to spend for machine guns. We got a few of them, but we never had much money to patronize the manufacturers.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose if the matter had been called to the attention of Congress, and the importance of the guns had been called to the attention of any committee of Congress, they would have appropriated the money necessary for them?

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. Kahn, you must remember this, that these automatic machine rifles, all of them, were the successors of a class of machine rifles which were not automatic, of which, perhaps, the best known was the Gatling gun. The Gatling gun used the rifle ammunition just the same as the automatic guns do, but the power was a crank turned by a man's arm. The Gatling gun was adopted and used in this country. When these automatic guns presented themselves for attention and it was claimed that they would displace the Gatling gun it was some time before they had reached such a degree of perfection as to justify that claim, because at first they halted and jammed and were unreliable, as almost every gun is in the early stages, but they proceeded to demonstrate their better reliability, and we encouraged them to the extent that we could, but there was no time when we could have said to Congress, "Here is a brand new idea which should be adopted, and the Gatling gun should be thrown on the scrap heap." We helped in the development of the gun and had the Maxim gun for months at a time at the proving ground.

Mr. KAHN. During that time did you generally appoint boards of officers just as you did in the present case to investigate the utility of the guns?

Gen. CROZIER. Whenever there was a case of more than one gun presented with claims for consideration to be passed upon there would be a board appointed, but when it is only a case of the development of one single thing to help it over the hard spots and endeavor to promote its success we do not have a board, because the Board of Ordnance and Fortification is in continuous session and the people are devoting their entire time to the subject of ordnance.

Mr. KAHN. Heretofore you have practically had these guns submitted to the Chief of Ordnance or the Chief of Ordnance has passed upon their availability or their nonavailability?

Gen. CROZIER. In the early stages all weapons of this general class are apt to be submitted to the Chief of Ordnance. That has not always been the case with reference to every one of them. The Benet-Mercie gun was submitted to the Chief of Ordnance. We tested it out and satisfied ourselves that they had a good gun, and then we sent it out into the field, in California, where they tested it out under field conditions in the hands of the enlisted men. They made a glowing report, after which we adopted it. When the Lewis

gun came along that course was not followed. The proponents of the Lewis gun did not care to submit it to the Ordnance Department. There was some influence connected with the management of that gun that was not favorable to the Ordnance Department and persuaded those in charge of the gun that they would not be likely to get fair treatment. That gun was submitted to the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and had its first trial by a board of officers of the War Department, of which only one ordnance officer was a member.

Mr. KAHN. I am asking these questions because it has been frequently stated by the magazines and the newspapers of this country that weapons of great value and that have been found of great value in other countries were submitted to our Ordnance Department and turned down. Is there anything in that?

Gen. CROZIER. Nothing whatever, Mr. Kahn. It is an absolutely groundless charge.

Mr. CALDWELL. Right in that connection, General, we see occasionally in the papers a statement to the effect that the Lewis gun was offered free of charge to the United States Government and was rejected; that is, that it was offered by the patentee free of charge and rejected by the Government. Is there any truth in that suggestion?

Gen. CROZIER. Not to my knowledge. There is no record of that gun ever having been offered otherwise than as a commercial proposition at the hands of a commercial company and there is not a scrap of record of any kind at the War Department that will show anything else. Mr. Caldwell, when that gun was first presented to this agency of the War Department, namely, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, when the idea was first submitted, it was embodied in a gun which had itself been made abroad. In other words, the idea was carried abroad and utilized there to the extent of embodying it in a gun before it was presented to the War Department.

Mr. CALDWELL. You stated that we required a total of seventeen thousand two hundred and eighty and odd machine guns?

Gen. CROZIER. That is the total number recommended.

Mr. CALDWELL. For a million?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. You said that we would have to have four mules for each gun, to carry the gun and its accessories and connections?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. That would make 69,100 mules to transport that many guns and their accessories?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; if they were all transported by mules. I also said, Mr. Caldwell, I think, that in all probability it would develop that some of the guns would be transported by automobile transportation.

Mr. CALDWELL. You do not contemplate having 69,100 mules in the United States to transport these guns around?

Gen. CROZIER. These guns?

Mr. CALDWELL. From reading the testimony one would naturally suppose, without knowing any better, that the idea of this committee in appropriating money to purchase 17,280 machine guns was to make an appropriation of a sufficient amount of money to buy 69,100 mules.

Gen. CROZIER. Most of the machine guns in time of peace would be boxed up in the storehouses of the Ordnance Department and would not be in the hands of the troops at all. The mules will be drawing plows and delivery wagons about the country, earning their living.

Mr. CALDWELL. As I understand it, ordinarily in time of peace you will only have one or two machine guns with a regiment?

Gen. CROZIER. We would have ordinarily in time of peace, I think, the whole 12 with the regiment, but there would be a number of regiments which would not be formed and there will be a number of uses for purposes of defense of seacoast fortifications, etc., for which mules will not be maintained during peace times.

Mr. CALDWELL. Out of the 17,280 guns there would probably be how many in time of peace with our present proposed Army of 250,000 men and the National Guard?

Gen. CROZIER. Six thousand seven hundred and fifty in the hands of mobile organizations, 1,398 at seacoast forts, 1,440 in armored motor cars and motor-cycles.

Mr. McKELLAR. What size Army do the 17,280 machine guns contemplate?

Gen. CROZIER. About 1,000,000 men, composing the mobile part of the Army, with 12 Army Corps.

Mr. McKELLAR. If we do not contemplate having over 500,000 the appropriation would be for one-half of that number?

Gen. CROZIER. If that were the ultimate force provided for the appropriation would not be so large, but it would be more than one-half of that for a force of 1,000,000 men. We must keep before our minds that this appropriation provides for machine guns not only for the mobile Army force, consisting of the Army Corps and divisions, but also for certain other parts of the military service which are not a part of the mobile Army force.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it a wise policy to box up and put into vaults or proper warehouses which you have for the reserve the 17,000 guns that have been so rapidly changing in make in the last few years that Congress can not keep up with them, because there has been such great improvements constantly made? This goes over until 1920. Suppose we spend this sum of \$50,000,000 for these guns that are not contemplated to be used now at any rate, and by the time we get them all properly housed, put in the warehouses or in other proper places for keeping them, a new gun should be developed, then we would have spent the \$50,000,000 in vain?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; the \$50,000,000 would have served its purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. What purpose is that? That is what I would like to get at. Why should we spend that money?

Gen. CROZIER. Because there is no way to be prepared for war except to get these things in advance. It is absolutely impossible to get them quickly when war is upon one. There is no other way, and the policy with reference to these machine guns does not differ in the least degree from the policy with reference to rifle ammunition or the policy with reference to the rifles themselves or with reference to artillery or with reference to artillery ammunition or any other war supplies which we accumulate as a preventive of disaster in war.

Mr. McKELLAR. But why accumulate them for an Army so much larger than we have, or that is in reasonable contemplation; in other words, you are preparing on the basis that we will have 1,000,000 men in the field. Now, we can manufacture a great many guns during the time we would get 1,000,000 men in the field, no matter what system we adopt.

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; I think not, Mr. McKellar.

Mr. McKELLAR. England has done it in the past two years and a half. She did not have this vast amount of material on hand.

Mr. GREENE. Look what it cost her.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, it cost her a great deal, but not as much as this is going to cost us, because we are spending these immense amounts of money in times of peace.

Mr. GREENE. I am not talking about the amount of money, but the number of lives it has cost.

Mr. McKELLAR. War exacts its toll, no matter how it comes.

Mr. CALDWELL. General, how many machine guns did we have at the beginning of the trouble with Mexico?

Gen. CROZIER. About 1,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. Where were they?

Gen. CROZIER. At the beginning of the trouble with Mexico?

Mr. CALDWELL. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. We had about 1,000 machine guns altogether last June, just before we called in the National Guard.

Mr. CALDWELL. That is about the time I refer to. Where were they?

Gen. CROZIER. Many of them were in the hands of the troops of the Regular Establishment and some of them, although not very many, were in the hands of the troops of the National Guard.

Mr. CALDWELL. The word "many" does not mean anything to us. Will you please give us the figures as to about how many were actually with the Army that went down into Mexico?

Gen. CROZIER. Every regiment of that force had with it five machine guns.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many regiments were there?

Gen. CROZIER. I think there were about 15 which went over into Mexico.

Mr. CALDWELL. Fifteen regiments, with five apiece, would make 75 machine guns which went into Mexico?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that is probably about right.

Mr. CALDWELL. Then, the rest of the Regular Establishment had perhaps an equal number, making another 75?

Gen. CROZIER. There were more regiments than that left behind and scattered along the border, and each one of them had five machine guns.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many regiments were left?

Gen. CROZIER. I think there were about 30,000 troops, and that would be something like 30 regiments.

Mr. CALDWELL. That would mean 150 more machine guns?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; then there were regiments in Panama, and they each had 24.

Mr. CALDWELL. Generally speaking, we had about 100,000 men in the Regular Establishment, and that would be 500 machine guns. I

believe we had a little less than 100,000 men at the beginning of the Mexican trouble.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; between 80,000 and 90,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. So that 5 machine guns to each regiment would mean about 500 machine guns. What I am trying to find out is where were the other 500 machine guns.

Gen. CROZIER. Some of them were in the Hawaiian Islands, some of them were in the Philippine Islands, and some of them, as I said a moment ago, were in Panama, and some of them were at the sea-coast fortifications, and some of them were in reserve, where they would be needed for special purposes for which they were called on, like in connection with the Mexican trouble.

Mr. CALDWELL. This reserve supply were the ones bored up and put away in a storehouse somewhere?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. About how many were there; that is what I wanted to find out.

Gen. CROZIER. I could get that figure for you.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will you put it in the hearing?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

(The statement is as follows:)

*Location of machine guns June 1, 1916.*

In hands of militia machine-gun organizations, 44 regiments.....	176
In hands of Regular Army machine-gun organizations, 46 regiments (includes Porto Rican Regiment).....	295
At seacoast fortifications, continental United States.....	97
At seacoast fortifications, Philippine Islands and Hawaii.....	140
Armored motor cars and motorcycles.....	20
Aero squadron.....	10
In store at arsenals.....	167
In service at arsenals and schools.....	42
	<hr/>
	947
Under manufacture by contract.....	125
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,072

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these machine guns have you now?

Gen. CROZIER. We have about 1,300 now, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KAHN. Can you put into the hearing just how many of each type you have?

Gen. CROZIER. Or I can give it to you now, just as you like.

Mr. KAHN. Just put it in the hearings, because I do not want to take up the time of the committee.

NOTE.—Six hundred and sixty-five Benet-Mercie, 282 Vickers-Maxim, and 353 Lewis.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. With reference to this question of the manufacture of machine guns, you do not contemplate manufacturing any of these guns such as you are buying now, do you?

Gen. CROZIER. No; I am not fitted up for manufacturing them now.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And you could not be ready to manufacture them in the three years in which you contemplate getting them. You expect to purchase them all?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, we do not expect to purchase only the Vickers gun.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I mean the machine guns you are going to expend this money for.

Gen. CROZIER. The money which I am asking for now will probably all be expended for the purchase of machine guns, but it is my expectation before we get through to prepare for the manufacture of some machine guns at the armories.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. A year ago, when you testified before the committee, I asked you about this same question, as follows:

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You are not manufacturing at all now?

Gen. CROZIER. Not manufacturing at all now, because we have recently adopted a new model, which we are not equipped to make. We had intended to manufacture them in small quantities. We were manufacturing them.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How long since you abandoned manufacturing them?

Gen. CROZIER. Something over a year ago.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The European war has been going on for 16 months?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Don't you think that we should be making them?

Gen. CROZIER. I think we ought to be. There is a reason, however, why we are not now making even the small number we could make in our own factory.

That was your testimony at that time, and I asked if you were not doing it for the purpose of buying them, and you did not answer that question. Is the reason you do not manufacture them now so as to get a chance to buy them from the other manufacturers, or do you do it because you think it is more economical? What is the reason you do not manufacture these machine guns and spend this great sum of money with private manufacturers?

Gen. CROZIER. The real reason is this, Mr. Shallenberger: We have been expecting right along for months to hold some tests and to round up the general subject of the relative merits of machine guns. When this board was appointed about which I have been telling the committee the board fixed the date of these tests as May 1 next, and at that time it is expected there will be presented a number of models of machine guns, and I wish to await the result of that test before going to the expense of fitting up for the manufacture of any particular model of machine gun.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In your testimony a year ago, in speaking about the reserve of artillery ammunition, you gave us the figures of the Treat Board, which, as I recall, contemplated \$480,000,000, in round numbers, of artillery and ammunition, etc., in reserve. Can you tell us how large an Army that contemplated? Was that for an Army of 500,000 men? In your statement before you did not give us, that I can find, the size Army that the Treat Board had in contemplation.

Gen. CROZIER. They had in contemplation an Army of about 1,000,000 men.

Mr. CALDWELL. You said that each regiment had 5 machine guns. Why did they fix 5 machine guns and why not 10 or 20?

Gen. CROZIER. At that time the best military opinion was to the effect that four was a proper number per regiment, and we gave them four and then one spare gun to take the place of one that might be put out of order.

Mr. CALDWELL. Has there been a change of policy with reference to that question?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. What do they think now?

Gen. CROZIER. They think now that every regiment ought to have 12.

Mr. CALDWELL. Ten for use and two for reserve?

Gen. CROZIER. They do not put it in that way. They just say 12 machine guns per regiment.

Mr. CALDWELL. Then with a million men you would have 1,000 regiments of 1,000 men, and 12 machine guns per regiment would mean 12,000 machine guns.

Gen. CROZIER. The computation is not quite as simple as that, Mr. Caldwell, because, in the first place, the war strength of a regiment will be very considerably more than 1,000 men.

Mr. CALDWELL. Then the number will be less.

Gen. CROZIER. That would bring it out a less number, of course.

Mr. CALDWELL. Then, even with 1,000 men to each regiment and with 12 machine guns to the regiment, that would be 12,000 machine guns, and yet your suggestion here is that you want 17,280.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Why that extra number?

Gen. CROZIER. That comes from two considerations, Mr. Caldwell; one is that the machine guns are needed for a very considerable number of other purposes than the arming of regiments, and another is that in pretty nearly all this provision I am putting before you now—I have said this a number of times before the committee, but perhaps not at this hearing, and I think I ought to say it now—we are providing not only for the original equipment of the forces, but we are providing an amount for wastage in the first months of the war, which, generally speaking, we have taken at about 50 per cent. For instance, on the subject of rifles I have stated to the committee we are thinking of about 1,000,000 men. Now, the scheme which I am following of appropriations, which I hope to have finished in three annual appropriations, looks to 1,500,000 rifles; that is, 50 per cent allowed for wastage in addition to the original equipment, and that would apply also to machine guns, and that is the view taken by this board of which I have been speaking.

Mr. KAHN. Do you expect to supply some of these machine guns to the aeroplanes?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You do not expect to supply the Vickers gun to the aeroplanes?

Gen. CROZIER. That will have to be as it works out. As I said a moment ago, Mr. Kahn, the latest information we have from England is to the effect they are taking out other guns and putting the Vickers gun in their aeroplanes. Now, to what extent they are doing that, I do not know.

Mr. KAHN. At the present time they are using very largely the Lewis gun in the aeroplane forces, as I understand it.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; they are. They have been doing that in the past for several reasons; one is that the method of feeding the ammunition to the Lewis gun lends itself very well to aeroplane service. It has a compact, little, circular magazine which fits down on the top of the gun, and is not subject to the disadvantage of a flying belt vibrating in the wind, and then the gun is light, and also that gun does not require to be water cooled. Those are all distinct advan-



tages. Now, the French service are using in their aeroplanes principally the gun which we use, which is the Benet-Mercier gun.

Mr. KAHN. That is the one which clogged or jammed down at Columbus.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; but it does not jam as much as the Lewis gun does.

Mr. KAHN. What I want to know is whether the man manipulating his aeroplane would be able to get the clip into the narrow slot very readily as he was flying along?

Gen. CROZIER. I happen to have here a picture of a noted French aviator, Jules Vedrine, and he is shown here in his aeroplane with a machine gun in front of him and in the act of manipulating one of those strips. You will notice it there. He is using a Benet-Mercier gun.

Mr. TILSON. General, I should like to have you make a further statement as to the interchangeability of ammunition in the three principal types of machine guns which you have referred to and the English and American rifle.

Gen. CROZIER. All of our machine guns which we have in service, with the exception of the Lewis gun and our service rifle, use the same ammunition interchangeably.

Mr. TILSON. That is, in the Benet-Mercier, the Vickers, and our rifle we use the same ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. And the British rifle and the Lewis gun use the same ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; and the Vickers gun as used in England also uses the same ammunition.

Mr. TILSON. But we could not use the British ammunition in our rifle nor in our type of machine gun?

Gen. CROZIER. Nor in any other machine gun except the Lewis.

Mr. TILSON. How much change would it require for manufacturing British ammunition to change over to manufacturing American ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. The same machines could be used in general for the purpose.

Mr. TILSON. What about the finer tools?

Gen. CROZIER. But the punches and the dies and the gauges would have to be different.

Mr. TILSON. They would all have to be changed for the manufacture of our ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. As to the British rifle, those being produced in this country, or the rifle we are producing for Russia, what can you say as to their being interchangeable with our own rifle?

Gen. CROZIER. They are not at all interchangeable.

Mr. TILSON. I do not mean interchangeability of the rifle parts, but in the use of ammunition.

Gen. CROZIER. The ammunition is not interchangeable.

Mr. TILSON. We could not use them at all?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; we could not use those rifles with our ammunition at all.

Mr. TILSON. What is the present capacity of machine-gun factories in the United States which could manufacture machine guns that would use our ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. The only factory which is manufacturing machine guns of the kind we use is the Colt factory.

Mr. TILSON. What gun are they manufacturing?

Gen. CROZIER. They are manufacturing the Vickers gun. They are manufacturing it for the English, for the Russians, and for ourselves, each one to use the ammunition of the country for which they are manufactured.

Mr. TILSON. Then the capacity of that factory is the capacity of our country for the manufacture of machine guns that will use American ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Just at the present time; yes, sir. However, there are several other factories which are manufacturing machine guns and they inform us that it would take not a very long time to adapt their plants for the manufacturing of machine guns to use our ammunition.

Mr. TILSON. What will happen to these plants should the war in Europe close so that they would not need to manufacture any more machine guns for foreign use? What would happen to those plants so far as availability for the manufacture of machine guns for our use is concerned in the future?

Gen. CROZIER. Those plants, Mr. Tilson, would either have to secure orders for machine guns for some other than European countries or else they would have to go, to a considerable extent, out of existence. The possibility of keeping them, not going at anything like full capacity, but in possession of the knowledge of how to make machine guns, so that they could expand their production at short notice, has been one of the things that has occasioned me a good deal of concern.

Mr. TILSON. What I am trying to get at, General, is what it would cost us to keep those private plants in a situation so that they could be used in case we needed their services; that is, how little we would have to have manufactured there to keep them available for our use in an emergency? It seems to me that is an important thing for us to consider, as to what our situation would be in the future in the case of great emergency?

Gen. CROZIER. I think it is an important thing to consider, Mr. Tilson, but it is pretty hard for me to give in figures just how much would be necessary to keep a plant going.

Mr. TILSON. I realize that you can not give accurate figures, but I am asking for your judgment as the man who knows as much about this as anybody we can find.

Gen. CROZIER. Here is a general statement that perhaps I might risk, Mr. Tilson: If we consider a factory which is now manufacturing machine guns, but without any American patronage, and we would wish to keep that factory in possession of the knowledge of how to do this work, so that they could come to the Government's assistance, I think that we ought to contemplate giving such a factory an order or continuing orders for not less than, say, a couple of hundred guns a year.

Mr. TILSON. Would you not think it the better part of wisdom for us to have these factories produce these guns so as to keep their hand in, as we might say; that it would be more economical to do that rather than to let these private industries, now equipped, go entirely out of business and build up a small plant for the manufacture of a few machine guns which will practically only take care of peace needs, anyway?

Gen. CROZIER. I think the policy of keeping private manufacturers in existence is a much better one.

Mr. TILSON. How long would it take to equip a factory to make the Vickers machine gun in quantities? If you were given the money and told to produce a factory that could manufacture the Vickers gun and turn it out in quantities, how long would it take you to do it?

Gen. CROZIER. The company which is now manufacturing the Vickers gun in this country is an experienced company which manufactured rifles and machine guns before, and they have been getting ready to manufacture Vickers machine guns for something over a year and a half, and they have not yet commenced to turn out the guns.

Mr. GREENE. That suggests a question which I have had in mind for some time. We have provided in the national-defense act for gauges, dies, jigs, and one thing and another for the emergency manufacture of various bits of ordnance and ammunition. It does not follow, as I understand it, that because a factory may be supplied with those things, to be put upon its existing machinery, that as soon as they are adjusted and in operation you can expect a perfect product. but that there is some considerable time necessary for more or less educational work, the accomplishment of dexterity, and so on, on the part of the workmen in turning out a new type of ordnance or ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; that is very much the case, and the time required for such adjustment is the longer in proportion to the length of time that elapses since that particular kind of work has been done in that factory.

Mr. GREENE. In other words, if I may continue, they may have been turning out at this factory a certain model of rifle which, to the layman's eye, resembles all military rifles, but when an order comes to change the fixtures and produce a new type there must ensue, of necessity, quite a lot of experimental work on the part of the workmen and supervisors before they begin to turn out an acceptable product.

Gen. CROZIER. In quantity?

Mr. GREENE. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. And that time can only be reduced by having a certain amount of this new manufacture that you are speaking of going through that factory all the time; it can be materially reduced by that kind of process, I think, even if the manufacture of it is in a quite limited quantity, but it keeps them in the knowledge of how to make that particular thing.

Mr. GREENE. I ask these questions because there is a rather popular tendency to rely upon the expertness and shrewdness of the Yankee Nation to be ready for any emergency—is not that true?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Now, is it not true that when war orders began to come from Europe that certain of the most experienced and best-equipped munitions factories were delayed in adjusting themselves to the new types, so that they did not begin to fill the orders satisfactorily for something over a year after the orders had been placed?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; you are quite within the mark. And referring to the subject of rifles that we have been talking about a good deal this afternoon, the delay was so great that the British minister of munitions, in a speech in the House of Commons last August, said that the equipment of the British Army up to that time had been entirely from home sources; that they had had no assistance from the United States at all.

Mr. TILSON. Then, General, what would you do as the best means of shortening that period? What provision would you make in advance or what equipment would you have on hand to shorten that period as much as possible in order that we might begin the manufacture of arms and ammunition in large quantities in private factories?

Gen. CROZIER. I think the process which was contemplated by legislation in the national defense act and by the appropriation which was made in this bill last year, of providing special tools, jigs, fixtures, and appliances, which apply to a particular weapon, and then giving a small order for that class of weapon, with a liberal time for the execution of the order, and keeping that process going, is the best provision that could be made.

Mr. TILSON. In other words, it is those special tools, such as gauges, jigs, dies, and other fine tools, which have to be made by various skilled mechanics, that require and did require, in the case of foreign orders given to this country, the longest time to make?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; those are the things which require the longest time to make, and there are not very many people in the country who can make them at all.

Mr. TILSON. And having those special tools and fixtures, with as much experience as can reasonably be attained by giving an order for manufacture of a peace time supply of those products, would be the best thing we could do toward shortening the period that would be necessary to begin turning out arms and ammunition in immense quantities?

Mr. GREENE. Still figuring on some considerable delay after their installation and before skill is accomplished?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no other questions on that item, we will pass to the next item—armored motor cars. You are asking for an increase of \$1,008,000?

Gen. CROZIER. May I call your attention to one point with reference to this estimate for automatic machine rifles? In the language of the appropriation I should be glad if you would insert after the words "to be" in the third line, where it reads "to be available until the close of the fiscal year ending June 20, 1919," the "immediately," and after the word "available," the words "and to remain available." So that that language may read "to be immediately available and to remain available until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919." The object of that is to enable me to get to work upon the utilization of this appropriation as soon as it shall be made. It must be made before the 4th of March, and then there will be four months

before the appropriation, in the ordinary course of events, would become available.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Why do you want it made available until 1919 if you are going to use it right away?

Gen. CROZIER. It is difficult always to close these matters up entirely at the end of the fiscal year. This committee adopted the practice some years ago of making all this class of appropriation available for two years.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is it that way all through this appropriation bill?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; that is to say, it was made continuing with reference to the items that were carried in the bill at the time the bill was enacted, but these are new items that have come in since so that the old language does not apply, and to make it apply it has to be specially inserted.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you allotted all of your last year's appropriation?

Gen. CROZIER. All of it but a million and a half dollars, and we expect to allot that million and a half dollars as a result of the tests of the machine guns which we expect to commence May 1st.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you only want that amendment in the item with reference to automatic machine rifles? Do you not want it in the item with reference to the National Guard?

Gen. CROZIER. It ought to be in both items, Mr. Chairman, and it ought to be in the one in between with reference to the armored motor cars. You remember, of course, Mr. Chairman that the Constitution contemplates that the appropriations for the support of the Army may be made for two years at a time, and I am simply taking advantage of that provision.

Mr. McKELLAR. The language of the Constitution is not that they may be made for that time, but that they can not go beyond that under any circumstances.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that is right. You will understand, Mr. McKellar, in manufacturing operations it is very difficult to close up at a certain given date and then start over again.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, I understand that, but it seems to me that at this time when we are paying the very maximum prices for everything that a little slowness might not be the worst thing in the world, that is just what occurs to me as a business man. I do not believe in piling up materials for emergencies in times when the prices are emergency prices.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all on this item?

Gen. CROZIER. That is all under automatic machine rifles; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will pass to the next item, "Armored motor cars," for which an increase of \$1,008,000 is asked.

Gen. CROZIER. With reference to armored motor cars, Mr. Chairman, I call your attention to the fact that this kind of manufacture is rather slow, and experimentation is slow; and it is desirable, with reference to these funds appropriated, that their availability should be extended over a longer time than one fiscal year, and I am going to ask you if you will not make the appropriation of last year available through the fiscal year 1918, and also add such language to the legislation making appropriation for the coming fiscal year so as to make the funds available throughout the following fiscal year also,

in accordance with the same idea I have just been explaining with reference to the automatic machine rifle.

Mr. KAHN. How much of the appropriation for this current year have you unexpended?

Gen. CROZIER. I have a good deal of it unexpended, Mr. Kahn. The unallotted balance is \$473,000 out of \$500,000 appropriated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then you have only spent \$27,000?

Gen. CROZIER. That is all; yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. And yet you ask for an increase of over \$1,000,000. Why is that, General?

Gen. CROZIER. The reason for that, Mr. McKellar, is that we have not yet thrashed out a satisfactory type of armored motor car. We have made two and sent them down to the border. One of them we know is too heavy, and we will not want to reproduce it. I have here a photograph of it. The other one is lighter, but there is need of some further designing work to be done in connection with it. We are in consultation with some of the automobile manufacturers, some of whom have made armored automobiles, and have, I think, presented them to certain National Guard organizations.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is this vehicle intended to be used on railroad tracks?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; it is a road vehicle.

The CHAIRMAN. What did the two you have now cost, General?

Gen. CROZIER. I think the cost of them was not exactly the same in each case, but the average cost was not far from \$10,000 apiece.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Did we build them or did you buy them?

Gen. CROZIER. We bought the chassis and the motor and armored them ourselves.

Mr. KAHN. Have you invited bids from any of the manufacturers of armored motor cars?

Gen. CROZIER. We have asked some of them for designs, but we have not gone so far as to promise them an order in case of an accepted design.

Mr. KAHN. Did you receive designs from them?

Gen. CROZIER. We have had some tentatively presented, and we have a couple more of these armored cars under construction now under contract with private manufacturers.

Mr. KAHN. You have not had an opportunity to test those yet?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; those have not yet been delivered.

Mr. GREENE. General, has our old friend Mr. Isham come forward with an armored-car proposition.

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think he has presented an armored car or a design for one to us for consideration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are you working on any to be used on railroads?

Gen. CROZIER. The Engineer Department are working on the armoring of railroad cars. Armored railroad cars are in the twilight zone of jurisdiction between the Engineer Department and the Ordnance Department. The Engineer Department look after the railroads, including the rolling stock, in a militarily occupied territory, and for military purposes, and we supply the weapons. Now, when it comes to armoring a railroad car the Engineers provide the car, and we usually provide the armor, but we certainly provide the weapons.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you attempt to coordinate with that department?

Gen. CROZIER. We are coordinating, and they are concerning themselves with the development of an armored railroad car to use both machine rifles and field guns, and we are providing the guns for them.

Mr. KAHN. Who operates the guns?

Gen. CROZIER. They will be soldiers, who may be Engineer soldiers or may be detachments detailed from any organization or regiment which may be convenient.

Mr. KAHN. So that there are three branches of the military establishment which will have to cooperate in the manipulation of a single one of these guns mounted on rails?

Gen. CROZIER. They look to the Engineer Department and ourselves to supply the arm and armored cars, and they will expect them to be the right kind, too, and then they will use them, and if they are not satisfied with them we will certainly hear from them.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is your information from those now engaged in war about these armored cars and the use of them? Are many of them being used?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think there have been very many armored railroad cars used in this war.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have there been very many armored motor cars used?

Gen. CROZIER. I think there have been more of them used. I think they have been used to some extent, but not greatly in the later phases of the war.

Mr. McKELLAR. In other words, they are in an experimental stage now; that is, the use of them is at the experimental stage, if I understand you?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think this war has been of such a character as to produce any very great demand for armored motor cars, Mr. McKellar, although there have been some built and used.

Mr. KAHN. Is not the tank car an armored motor car?

Gen. CROZIER. We were speaking yesterday of a class of armored motor car which has received the name of tank. This is a very slow-moving vehicle and is covered all over with armor, and they mount machine guns, and some of them are said to have mounted even heavier weapons than machine guns, and they can be called armored motor cars; and I think this appropriation, if you see fit to make it, will be available for the construction of that class of car.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, do you not think in the present situation of this particular kind of weapon; that is, there being a question as to its usefulness after having been made, do you not think our purpose should be now to find out the right kind rather than to accumulate a large number of these machines, that may not be of value after they are built?

Gen. CROZIER. I agree with you entirely, Mr. McKellar, and it was for that reason that I expended such a small amount of the appropriation made in the last act.

Mr. McKELLAR. And does it not seem rather unreasonable, if we have spent only \$27,000 in the last year in experimenting, for us now to appropriate \$1,500,000 in addition to the \$473,000 you already have unexpended, making altogether about \$2,000,000 for this pur-

pose? Do you not think that is rather unreasonable at this time, and do you not think that that amount could be reduced very greatly?

Gen. CROZIER. The rate of expenditure has not been quite as slow as your question suggests, Mr. McKellar. We have not had a year in which to expend this money, but only since the 1st of last September, or about four months.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. The appropriation which you are considering now is intended to cover the next year and a half; that is to say, it is to last until a year from the 1st of next July, and in that year and a half I think there will probably be time to arrive at a conclusion with reference to the proper model and to commence something of a supply of that model and begin accumulating them.

The CHAIRMAN. General, how many of these cars do you propose to acquire, either by purchase or manufacture?

Gen. CROZIER. I contemplate tentatively, as a program which may be changed, about 58 armored automobiles at \$10,000, making \$580,000. I contemplate also getting something like 230 machine-gun motorcycles with armored shields at \$1,000 each, which will require \$230,000; and I expect to get, if I should continue to have the estimate of the value of them which is now indicated, some 690 motorcycle cars for carrying ammunition; that is, these motorcycles with the side-car attachment which you are familiar with, at \$500, which would call for \$345,000; and 115 motorcycles to carry individuals with a side-car attachment at \$400, calling for \$46,000, and with an allowance of \$5,400 for contingencies those figures will foot up \$1,206,400. Now, to allow for changes in price I have added to that 25 per cent of that amount, which brings the whole estimate up to the figure which you have before you of \$1,508,000.

Mr. CALDWELL. General, in answer to my question yesterday about these tanks which they have over in Europe, you stated you had a provision in the bill for motor vehicles. Your statement does not provide for the building of any tanks or experimenting with them.

Gen. CROZIER. It does not; and that is one of the reasons I have endeavored to emphasize that this is a tentative program, and in such a new subject as this is subject to change. You will notice that although I give this as my contemplated program, the language of your legislation does not confine me to it; and I have the latitude that will be conveyed by the definition of vehicle as an armored motor car.

Mr. CALDWELL. You will need all of these vehicles that your tentative program calls for, will you not?

Gen. CROZIER. I think so, eventually; yes sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do you not think we need a tank or two?

Gen. CROZIER. The first item I gave was 58 armored automobiles at \$10,000 each. Now, one of these tanks could very well be described as an armored automobile, and some of those 58 might be tanks, and if I could not get one for \$10,000 I might get one for \$20,000 and reduce the number correspondingly.

Mr. KAHN. Have you any idea how extensively the so-called tank car is being used by the allies at the present time?



Gen. CROZIER. I have heard, Mr. Kahn, that at one of the factories well back of the line there were observed to be a considerable number of them under construction. Now, when I say a considerable number I have in mind something like 10 or 20 or 30, and not two or three hundred. I can not give you anything more definite than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the record the number of men that it takes to operate each of these armored cars?

Gen. CROZIER. The ones of the kind that I have shown you photographs of call for something like three or four or a half dozen men.

The CHAIRMAN. We will pass to the next item—field artillery for the National Guard. There is a \$600,000 increase in that item, and then there is an additional increase in the proviso.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. May I ask you why you have made so many of those provisos through the bill that did not occur before, as I recall?

Gen. CROZIER. That was done with the object of reducing the size of the appropriation which would have to be actually made at the time without correspondingly cutting down the project. When I originally submitted these estimates I did not have any of these provisos, but estimated for the total amount that would be required to carry out each one of these projects which I am presenting to you. Then it was suggested that the sum total of the appropriations might be reduced by following a process which has been followed in the fortification bill for a number of years past, namely, only appropriating the cash for that part of the project which could be carried to such a stage as to call for payment before the time when another appropriation bill might be expected to fall in.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Does it result in reducing the amount of money that we finally spend, or merely read better on the face of the returns?

Gen. CROZIER. It does not result in reducing the amount of money that we finally have to expend; no, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why the change from "manufacturing" to "procuring"?

Gen. CROZIER. The object of that, wherever that is put in, is to permit purchase as well as manufacture. It is intended to cover both kinds.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you spent the \$10,000,000 appropriated last year, or allotted it?

Gen. CROZIER. I have ordered by contract—

Mr. McKELLAR. I call attention to the fact that last year's bill provided that not more than \$5,000,000 of this appropriation might be used for the purchase of field artillery. I see now that by changing the language from "manufacturing" to "procuring"—which I take to mean purchasing or obtaining in any way—you desire to remove that proviso from last year's bill; that is, that only half of it should be purchased. Now, my first question is, What amount of the \$10,000,000 has been used for purchase and what for manufacture, or what allotted for those two purposes up to date?

Gen. CROZIER. I have given orders for field-artillery matériel, to be manufactured at the arsenals, amounting to \$4,800,000. I contemplate ordering, to be manufactured at the arsenals, matériel calling for \$2,600,000 more.

Mr. McKELLAR. Out of that appropriation?

Gen. CROZIER. Out of the appropriation for Field Artillery.

Mr. McKELLAR. Out of the appropriation of last year?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; that, Mr. McKellar, will absorb funds appropriated for Field Artillery purposes, both in this bill and in the fortification bill, and I think that the whole subject—

Mr. McKELLAR. I am referring to this bill, because I am not familiar with the fortification bill.

Gen. CROZIER. The total appropriation in the two bills amounted to \$16,516,500, and they cover the same class of matériel, and I think I can—

Mr. McKELLAR. Was that proviso in the fortification bill?

Gen. CROZIER. There was a limiting proviso in the fortification bill, but it was a little different form.

Mr. McKELLAR. What limitation was put on it in that bill?

Gen. CROZIER. To the effect that none of the money appropriated in that act should be expended in such a manner as to prevent the operation of the arsenals at their most economical capacity, and I have interpreted that as requiring the arsenals to be operated at full capacity on a two-shift basis, and I am placing all of my orders for Field Artillery matériel in contemplation of the fact that the arsenals shall be kept fully occupied on a two-shift basis.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much have you contracted to purchase under the law of last year?

Gen. CROZIER. I have ordered under contract so far from the appropriations made in the two acts \$5,441,000 worth, and I am contemplating giving further orders to the extent of \$4,339,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. That would make in all how much? A little over half of the two appropriations?

Gen. CROZIER. That will make all together \$9,780,000 worth of orders under contract.

Mr. McKELLAR. Out of the \$16,000,000?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is going a little beyond, unless you interpret the other provision differently from the authorization in last year's bill, is it not?

Gen. CROZIER. Now, Mr. McKellar, I shall be obliged, by the terms of the legislation, to confine the contract orders under the funds appropriated in this bill to less than \$5,000,000 worth.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it contemplated in this present bill to use more than half of it for the purpose of purchase? I see you have stricken out "manufacturing" entirely.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the purpose of thus striking it out? What are you going to make? How much is it your purpose to manufacture and how much is it your purpose to buy if we pass this bill as you ask to have it passed?

Gen. CROZIER. I expect, Mr. McKellar, to operate the arsenals as I am operating them under the current appropriations—that is, at their full capacity on a two-shift basis, and producing all the material they are capable of producing when they are operated in that way.

Mr. McKELLAR. According to the figures you have just given, they are capable of producing about 40 per cent of the appropriation of last year. Why not put a limitation like the one of last year on it?

Gen. CROZIER. The reason for that, Mr. McKellar, is that if you put the same kind of a limitation in this bill as was put in last year's bill you leave me under the necessity of placing orders at the arsenals for more than the capacity of the arsenals, and then I can not get the material, that is to say, if my arsenals are already loaded with orders to their full capacity, and the limitation is such that I can not place orders with private manufacturers to the extent of the remaining funds which I have available, then I can not use the remaining funds which I have available in any way. The work of this class now ordered at the arsenals, and which it will be necessary to so order under this and other bills, will keep two of them fully occupied on a two-shift basis for at least two years and the third for one year.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true. What is the difference in the cost of material manufactured and purchased?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, that varies in accordance with the material.

Mr. McKELLAR. Take it, in round figures, for what you have manufactured last year and what you have contracted to buy out of that \$10,000,000 appropriation of last year and see how it works. Have you a schedule showing all of those facts?

Gen. CROZIER. I have in a few instances the difference in the cost at the arsenals and under contract of the class of material that is covered by this appropriation, extending over a period of the last three or four years. These instances are illustrative, and I can mention a few of them if you like.

Mr. McKELLAR. If you will put them in the record, I will be much obliged to you, but tell us about how much less or more the cost is to manufacture than to purchase?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, it varies widely.

Mr. McKELLAR. I mean taking the general cost of the manufacture and the general cost of purchase.

Gen. CROZIER. In some instances, which are not very common, I have been able to purchase at less cost than I have been able to manufacture, but the great bulk of the instances are the other way about.

Mr. McKELLAR. You manufactured last year \$7,000,000 worth of material and you bought \$9,000,000 worth of material in round figures. Did the Army get more out of the \$7,000,000 worth of manufactured material than it got out of the \$9,000,000 worth of purchased material?

Gen. CROZIER. The orders for manufacture were simply orders, and the manufacture has not been completed yet.

Mr. McKELLAR. I mean, when the deliveries are made in accordance with the contract, does the Government actually get more out of the \$7,000,000 allotted for manufacture than it does out of the \$9,000,000 allotted for purchase?

Gen. CROZIER. Well, it may get more out of the \$9,000,000 which has been placed under contract, but I can say this, that we will get more for the \$7,000,000 of manufactured orders than we would for a corresponding amount of \$7,000,000 placed under contract.

Mr. McKELLAR. It strikes me that would be a good illustration of what I have asked you, and can you give me some figures about that?

Gen. CROZIER. I can give you some figures, Mr. McKellar, which

will, I think, serve your purpose, but they will not be exactly responsive to your question. For instance, here is one way of answering your question: If I give an order to the arsenals for the manufacture of a certain number of batteries, 3-inch field pieces, and I give an order to a contractor for a certain number of batteries, 6-inch howitzers, how can we tell which is cheaper?

Mr. McKELLAR. The only possible way to tell would be where you manufactured like pieces to those you bought.

Gen. CROZIER. Exactly.

Mr. McKELLAR. If you could give us the percentage on those, of course that would be illustrative.

Gen. CROZIER. I can give you an illustration which I think will serve your purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Put it in the record, please.

Gen. CROZIER. I just wanted to warn you that I would have difficulty in answering your question literally, but I think I can answer it in a satisfactory way.

(The statement is as follows:)

The following tables show the comparative cost of procuring ordnance matériel by manufacture at ordnance establishments and by purchase from private manufacturers. The cases enumerated are practically all those of any importance during the past four years in which a direct comparison is possible.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY MATÉRIEL.<sup>1</sup>

Number.	Name of article.	Contract cost.		Arsenal cost.		Saving.
		Unit cost.	Total cost.	Unit cost.	Total cost.	
47	3.8-inch howitzer caissons.....	\$2,253.95	\$105,935.65	\$1,763.90	\$82,903.30	\$23,032.35
63	3.8-inch howitzer limber, model 1911.	1,541.44	97,110.72	1,422.50	89,617.50	7,493.22
28	4.7-inch howitzer carriage limber, model 1909.....	1,509.24	42,258.72	863.15	24,168.20	18,090.52
84	4.7-inch howitzer caisson and limber, model 1909.....	3,579.33	300,661.20	2,193.06	184,217.04	116,444.16
			545,966.29		380,906.04	165,060.25

#### SIGHTS AND FIRE-CONTROL INSTRUMENTS.<sup>2</sup>

24	W. & S. azimuth instrument.....	\$449.28	\$10,782.72	\$427.87	\$10,268.88	\$513.84
11	W. & S. azimuth instrument.....	536.40	6,120.40	427.87	4,706.55	1,413.85
45	2-inch telescope sights.....	221.17	9,952.65	212.25	9,578.25	374.40
			26,855.77		24,553.68	2,302.09

<sup>1</sup> The figures include an addition of 6.5 per cent to the contract cost to cover inspection and "War Department burden" and 13.8 per cent to the arsenal cost to cover the "arsenal burden" and the "War Department burden."

<sup>2</sup> The figures include an addition of 6.59 per cent to the contract cost to cover inspection and "War Department burden" and 12 per cent to the arsenal cost to cover the "arsenal burden" and the "War Department burden."

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What size fieldpieces are you now manufacturing, you have increased them?

Gen. CROZIER. We have orders for manufacture or for purchase up to 6-inch caliber, and we are contemplating in the near future, as soon as we can settle on a design, giving orders up to 9½ inches for field artillery in quantities, and for only experimental pieces we are going higher still.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. As I remember, you contemplate the design of an 11-inch field howitzer?

Gen. CROZIER. A 12-inch. We have one under manufacture.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You testified before the committee that 9½ inches was about as heavy as would be required, and you have raised that?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not changed my ideas as presented to you last year. I think that 9½ inches is as high as we are warranted now in ordering for a supply. I am not certain that the 12-inch for mobile army purposes will be repeated. We are making an experimental one. Whether we will reproduce it for the equipment of field armies, I think myself is doubtful.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You testified, as I recall, in reply to my question, that you thought we did not require the heavy calibers because we did not have any forts of steel and cement such as were in Belgium to attack. Has it not turned out that the trenches are more difficult to attack than the field forts, and are they not using them against the trenches, those erected rapidly on the field of battle?

Gen. CROZIER. My information is that the most serviceable piece against the strong trenches on the western European front is the one of about 9.2 caliber.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. As to the character of this field ammunition Mr. Anthony asked you if it was not the fact that experience had demonstrated the need of the high-explosive shell rather than the shrapnel which we are supplied with now and you replied that that question was still a matter of dispute. Are you still of that opinion?

Gen. CROZIER. As far as the use against strong trenches or fortified positions is concerned there is no question but that the high explosive shell is the projectile to use. The shrapnel is useful against troops in the open or in very weak and hastily constructed trenches. I think the question last year must have referred to the proportion in which the two classes of projectiles should be supplied.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I asked you a very tactical proposition, whether or not it was not demonstrated and as I recall it is in the record, you further elucidated that by referring to the experience of the British Government which was then only in embryo in military management and to the fact that England had failed to provide the right type of ammunition was resulting in the overthrow of the British Government and a change of the whole policy that has been demonstrated since Kitchener went out and the fact that they did have the wrong kind of ammunition was resulting in an upheaval of the British Government.

Gen. CROZIER. There is no contention that they have excluded the shrapnel entirely and replaced it with high-explosive shell; but they have probably changed the proportions.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And they are now supplied with the high-explosive shell so as to shell them out of the trenches?

Gen. CROZIER. Our supply of field-artillery ammunition is not great, because up to last year the appropriations were not very large; but we have not in our supply that proportion of the two kinds that we can not meet any lessons which are likely to come out of the war, and in our future supply we are not loading up with one kind at the expense of another. We have in our tables each year an increased proportion of the high-explosive shell over the shrapnel to what

we had before. We can not abandon it. These heavy pieces, such as the 9½-inch howitzer, will have a very large proportion of their projectiles high-explosive shell and a very small proportion of shrapnel.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. We appropriate in this bill for the National Guard and the Fortifications Committee appropriates for the Army. Are you contemplating building the heavy field guns for the National Guard or for the Regular Army?

Gen. CROZIER. I contemplate getting out of this appropriation some of these heavy pieces for the National Guard up to 9½ inches caliber, and from that down to the 3-inch gun.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What is the extreme range of fire which you contemplate for your mobile artillery?

Gen. CROZIER. I think the greatest range we can get from any of these pieces, of which the 9½-inch is the largest size, is about 16,000 yards.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. They are shooting at a good deal longer range than that in Europe?

Gen. CROZIER. I think not in general; not with the fieldpieces. I fancy that your attention has been directed to the long firing at cities, of which Dunkirk is the best example. That firing has been done by mounting on specially designed mounts either seacoast or naval guns such as we all have, and any of us can use if we want to, but I do not think that has been repeated to any great extent; and I think that the firing that was done at Dunkirk was not considered worth its cost.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I saw in the professional notes in the Field Artillery Journal a report from some of your observers that the Germans have built guns that have a range of 21 miles, able to maneuver on specially constructed tracks, and that the French have 6 miles of track on which they move 15-inch caliber guns with a range of 22 miles. They are not, as I understand, naval guns, but guns built especially for that purpose.

Gen. CROZIER. I think the guns built for this purpose have not been built with special reference to the long range. They are of the howitzer class; and some have been mounted on railroad cars and fired from railroad cars. They fire very heavy projectiles. The long-range guns—which they are using to a certain extent, but, I think, not very much at long range—are, generally speaking, naval guns taken from the naval vessels. France has used such guns to a considerable extent. I do not think there has been any material amount of firing at such extreme ranges as you speak of, and I do not think any that has amounted to anything, in the war.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I saw in the same official journal that the Austrians and Germans had a field howitzer, 12-inch gun, that they dismantled in something like 15 or 20 minutes and assembled in something like the same time, and moved it from 10 to 15 miles an hour steadily along ordinary roads. Are you building any such gun?

Gen. CROZIER. We have one under construction which we hope will fill those specifications.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That is a gun which I judge would be very valuable in addition to those which you are going to move on railroad trains, as we were told by Gen. Weaver—a howitzer that they move along ordinary roads, carrying heavy shell, and which can be

very quickly assembled and dismantled. I wondered if you were going to construct such gun?

Gen. CROZIER. We have a 16-inch howitzer under construction now to be used on a railroad car.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Have you any to be moved by tractors?

Gen. CROZIER. Not larger than the 12-inch; the one under construction.

Mr. TILSON. Regarding the proportion of shrapnel and high-explosive shell, is it not a fact that the shrapnel would still be the better ammunition to attack an invading force attempting a landing or on the defensive where you wished to maintain a curtain of fire?

Gen. CROZIER. I think the curtains of fire are all maintained by shrapnel.

Mr. TILSON. All of our guns—the 3-inch, 4.7-inch, and 6-inch—use interchangeably the shrapnel and the high-explosive shell?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; they are all supplied with a certain proportion of shrapnel and a certain proportion of high-explosive shell.

Mr. TILSON. The same guns use both ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. And in case there should be a change of condition, so that we required a higher percentage of the high-explosive shell, there need not be a change of guns, but simply an increase in the proportion of the high-explosive shells?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. As these pieces go up in caliber the proportion of high-explosive shell increases in the proportion that the shrapnel diminishes.

Mr. GREENE. Is it not true in all field-artillery operations that a part of the design is the moral effect of certain gun fire, such as the particular accuracy of execution?

Gen. CROZIER. That is always very prominently spoken of at the beginning of a war, but I think it very soon ceases to be counted upon. I think the armies of Europe have now reached such a stage that the moral effect does not amount to anything. I think that the soldiers do not care for noise or anything of that kind.

Mr. GREENE. Perhaps my use of the words moral effect would have a different significance to you military men than the popular phrasing would give it. Any kind of concentrated fire upon the personnel may seem to do actual visible damage in casualty loss right off, whereas long-distance firing, smoking out the enemy, has still some kind of moral effect by suggesting that they move from it.

Gen. CROZIER. I think the general program of preparation for an assault of an intrenched position is to precede the assault by a battering of the trenches with artillery fire, so as to keep the defenders, down in their dugouts, and that as the assaulting troops advance this artillery fire on the trenches is kept up until the artillery troops can get within a surprisingly close distance they acquire such skill that they can get up close to the trenches, then the curtain is lifted and is dropped some distance beyond so as to prevent reinforcements coming up while the assaulting troops rush the trenches and endeavor to take care of the defenders of the trenches. They keep up that fire on the trenches to the point that the assaulting troops, when the curtain is lifted, can get to the trenches as soon as the defenders can get out of the dugouts. That is a very rough statement of what I have been told is the general process.

Mr. GREENE. You have put in military phrase the idea that I tried to convey. What was the caliber of the gun that we used to hear so much about?

Gen. CROZIER. Forty-two centimeter.

Mr. GREENE. Approximately, what is the proportion between our 9½-inch gun and that gun?

Gen. CROZIER. The 9½-inch piece will fire a projectile weighing about 480 pounds, and the 42-centimeter gun will fire a projectile weighing about 1,800 pounds.

Mr. GREENE. Under your present plan you have no mobile gun beyond the 9½-inch, that is, in any quantity?

Gen. CROZIER. In accordance with the present plan.

Mr. HULL. Have you heard anything about the generally poor character of the munitions of war furnished by the American makers to the European Government? I refer to shrapnel and rifles specially.

Gen. CROZIER. As far as shrapnel is concerned, I have not heard that there is any special fault found with the American shrapnel which they have actually accepted and which has been shipped over there. Some of them have used a fuse which is a copy of the Government's fuse which we developed at the Frankford Arsenal. Recently we had a report from the other side that they found that to be about the best fuse they were using. It is a combination time percussion fuse, used with the shrapnel. As far as the rifles are concerned, I have not heard of any special fault found with the rifles which they have actually furnished and which have been accepted.

Mr. HULL. Were there not 100,000 manufactured which were rejected?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; many rifles manufactured have been rejected for various reasons, but they never got out of the factories. A great many bayonets have been rejected. There has been very radical rejections in the course of manufacture, if that is what you refer to.

Mr. HULL. I refer to that. I saw in the newspapers that a great deal of shrapnel that they used on the other side did not explode at the proper time. Whether there was any basis for that, I do not know. I presume there must have been.

Gen. CROZIER. I have not heard any special complaint through our observers.

Mr. HULL. And some stated that they were even filled with sawdust.

Gen. CROZIER. I have not heard that.

Mr. TILSON. Some of our manufacturers who were inexperienced attempted to make arms and ammunition without proper appliances and used improper gauges?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. I think some of them employed what are called output engineers, who were accustomed to equip a plant for turning out things in large quantities, but who had no special knowledge of the requirements as to quality. I think there was a great deal of very trying experience.

Mr. TILSON. In other words, a concern with appliances that would make lawn mowers fairly well would be up against it when attempting to turn out these pieces?



Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one other item, except the new items in the bill, the item for ammunition for field artillery for the National Guard. We have already asked some questions on this subject. I will ask you to place in the hearings a detail of the estimates that you have made for those two items, field artillery for the National Guard and ammunition for field artillery for the National Guard.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And how much you have expended of the appropriation made two years ago for ammunition as well as for the field artillery.

Mr. TILSON. And also put in in this connection what progress you have made with the gauges and special fixtures that I have called your attention to in regard to the item for the artillery ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. I have set funds apart, but I have not yet expended any for gauges, etc., for field-artillery ammunition.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is that in the same position as the other proviso in the appropriation for this purpose, that you have not gone forward with it except in a purely tentative kind of way?

Gen. CROZIER. Much in the same position, except that I have been in a little closer relation with some private manufacturers and particularly with reference to people of the class of gauge makers with whom I have had quite a good deal of negotiation. I think the subject of this special class of equipment is more important as applying to the Field Artillery ammunition than as applying to any other class of material, except, perhaps, rifles. It calls for a great deal of careful consideration which we have been giving it. For instance, I can illustrate the consideration by saying that if you take the item of Field Artillery ammunition, the combination time and percussion fuse takes something like 130 gauges to make that one article, and the equipment that is necessary for any considerable output, I think, would astonish you.

Mr. TILSON. Nevertheless, you would have to have the gauges if you or anybody else were going to make ammunition in large quantities; you must have these things before you can proceed or before anybody can proceed?

Gen. CROZIER. They are absolutely necessary.

Mr. TILSON. They are absolutely essential before you can do anything along that line?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

(Thereupon, at 5 p. m., the committee adjourned to meet Thursday, January 4, 1917.)

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
*Thursday, January 4, 1917.*

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF  
ORDNANCE—Resumed.**

The CHAIRMAN. Gen Crozier, yesterday when we adjourned we had reached the item on page 61 for ammunition for field artillery for the National Guard, in which item you are asking an increase of \$200,000, and also a contract authorization of \$2,000,000.

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. Chairman, before speaking on that item in particular, I would like to make a plea somewhat along the line we were talking upon when I was before you yesterday, and that is in regard to the limitation placed upon the authority to make purchases, by the specification of particular sums which shall not be exceeded. I think that the views of the committee could be met and the convenience of the department could be promoted by making that limitation in different language, if you wish to make a limitation at all. Under the present circumstances, in placing our orders for manufacture and purchase of these military supplies, we have to spend a great deal of time and a great deal of effort in ascertaining whether in a given instance we are running counter to one of the numerous restrictions imposed upon us. I think you would be a little bit astonished if you were to stop and consider how many different kinds of restrictions we labor under in carrying out the objects of the various appropriations which are made. This is one of them.

There is a case of the placing of a considerable order, we will say several hundred thousand dollars. It may not be practicable to place it at any one of the arsenals. They may be loaded with work, so that they can not take it. Even under those circumstances we can not place the order unless we examine and see whether or not it will make a sum total of orders for purchase under a special item exceed a given hard and fast limit, which is placed upon those orders by legislation; and then, if we find it does, we have to see if we can not transfer some orders which have been given under one appropriation over to another appropriation, and see if we can not carry out the objects of the various appropriations in some such way as that. Now, in addition to this kind of restriction we have in the expenditure of these appropriations the restriction of the eight-hour law. There are some exceptions to the eight-hour law, and certain kinds of supplies can be procured without reference to the law; but it is a very indefinite subject as to what supplies are included under the terms of the eight-hour law and what supplies are excepted.

It is such a difficult question to determine that we have had opinions from the Attorney General at different times which do not exactly agree, and there is difficulty in steering between them, so that we have had in addition to the uncertainty as to whether we can place an order and be within the limitation imposed by the legislation accompanying these various items; also a difficulty in determining whether or not we can purchase the particular article under the eight-hour law. Then, in addition to that we have a restriction that none of the funds appropriated by some of the bills can be used for placing orders at a price more than 25 per cent greater than the arsenal price, and when the particular articles have not been manufactured at the arsenal, then the price must not be more than 25 per cent greater than the estimated arsenal cost. That means we must hunt up records and find out what our arsenal costs are. That, of course, we ought to be able to do, but the estimates are troublesome things to make, and they take time and they take money and they take clerical work and also the attention of officers.

They constitute something which embarrasses us when we have to put them in in connection with a lot of other matters before we can

place any orders that we are contemplating. We have a number of other restrictions which relate to the various ways of doing the work. We can not employ draftsmen here in Washington beyond a certain specified number authorized in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, even when we have sufficient funds for that purpose. We can not hire space without special authorization, even if we have the necessary funds. We are delayed and hampered oftentimes by the necessity which ought to have been foreseen but which was not foreseen for increasing the force of draftsmen and increasing the space beyond that which has been specifically authorized by legislation. I will say that when we have come to Congress with a request for authority to employ draftsmen up to a given sum or for authority to rent space for their accommodation up to a given sum, Congress has never refused to give us that authority, but they will not give us general authority.

It has been the case, particularly in recent years with the increasing work, that the authority which we may have requested a year or more before is not sufficient to meet the existing situation, and we have to wait until Congress gets around to the subject again in the ordinary course of business and can listen to us and hear our new representations and can meet our requests, which, as I say, is always done. Now, that is another troublesome and burdensome restriction. The result of these restrictions is that our work is hampered, and particularly it is delayed, so that I meet the question in this committee and in all other committees as to why it is that we have not got a little further forward with some things that have been given us to do, and there is a natural inquiry as to why in the months since the authority has been conferred we have not made greater progress. I am not asking this committee to take up any of these subjects except this particular one as to the specific limitation on our authority to give orders for procuring material under contract, as contrasted with its being procured by manufacture at the arsenals. I am not asking for a complete release from that kind of restriction, but I suggest to the committee that they impose the restriction by wording somewhat similar to that contained in the fortifications bill, to the effect that the appropriation shall not be expended in such manner as to interfere with the operation of the arsenals at their most economical and efficient rate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the language in the present fortifications bill?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; and I think it would be a desirable substitute for the class of limitation in this bill. It was in last year's fortifications bill. The other provision in the fortifications bill, that an order shall not be given at a price more than 25 per cent greater than the arsenal cost or the estimated arsenal cost, is a restriction that might very well be omitted also, because if we have the arsenals so occupied with work as to use their full capacity at their most economic and efficient rate—by which I mean a two-shift capacity—then, if we have some other restrictions which prevent us from giving an order for material unless certain conditions are complied with, the result will be that we can not get the material. I think it should be left to the discretion of the department as to whether or not prices are so exorbitant that the subject ought to be again referred to Congress.

Mr. TILSON. Do you not think it would serve the same purpose if we removed some of those restrictions and required the utmost publicity; that is, detailed statements that would become public, so that we could see just what had been done?

Mr. GORDON. And what good would have been done?

Mr. TILSON. Well, these things could be scrutinized, and we could see whether or not they had been properly handled.

Mr. GORDON. It would give another chance for bombarding, belaboring, and abusing Congress, and I am sick and tired of Congress being held up to public scorn for extravagance in the public departments.

Mr. TILSON. Here is Congress being held up to scorn because they tie the hands of the public officials, so that they can not do the work properly and in an efficient way.

Mr. KAHN. All of these restrictions have been put into the law because of abuses in the past. I would like to ask the General if in making his estimate of the costs at arsenals he includes overhead charges?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. And insurance?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; and interest and depreciation and the pay of officers, which comes out of another appropriation. Whenever we make a comparison between the arsenal cost and private cost we include all those charges. In regard to the first part of your statement, Mr. Kahn, I know that what you say is true. In your introductory remark you said that all these restrictions had been put into the law because of abuses in the past. That is true, and I know the reason in some cases why these restrictions have been imposed in the way of employment of people and renting of space, but none of the acts which brought about those restrictions have been charged against the Ordnance Department.

Mr. KAHN. I can readily understand that.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I will ask you to suspend for a few moments. The Secretary of War is here.

Mr. Secretary, the committee is informed that you want to make a statement in regard to machine guns. We will be very glad to hear you.

(For statement of secretary see page 964.)

The CHAIRMAN. General, we had just started on the item "ammunition, Field Artillery, National Guard."

Mr. MCKENZIE. If you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the general in regard to that purchase of arms other than manufacturing. General, you made a suggestion that you would adopt the language used in the fortifications bill?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Would you leave out the word "arsenals operated to the full capacity"? Would you leave out that language?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir. I think that language might be left in. The language, I think, called for the operation of the arsenals at their most economical capacity.

Mr. MCKENZIE. That would not necessarily mean full capacity?

Gen. CROZIER. It would not necessarily mean three shifts. I think it would not mean three shifts, but I think it would mean more than one shift.

Mr. McKENZIE. The thought I had in mind in regard to an appropriation of this kind is this: You could very easily estimate the amount of money that could be used to operate an arsenal at full capacity, could you not?

Gen. CROZIER. Not very easily.

Mr. McKENZIE. You could not figure it out in figures but you could make an estimate of the amount of money that would be necessary at the Rock Island Arsenal or any other arsenal operating at the usual full capacity. Why would it not be well if we appropriate, say, \$20,000,000—and in this item we appropriate something like \$14,000,000—to simply say that such an amount should be used for the purchase of ordnance, making that amount the difference between the total amount and the amount that would be necessary to operate the arsenals at full capacity?

Gen. CROZIER. I think you underestimate the difficulty of stating what the capacity of a manufacturing establishment is. That is one of the most difficult things in the world, and particularly is it difficult when the manufacturing establishments are changing capacities as the arsenals are. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the capacity of most of the arsenals is also drawn upon by one or more of the other appropriation acts.

Mr. McKENZIE. I understand that, General, but the point I am trying to make clear is this: That if we fell down anywhere along the line it would be in the arsenals, and we would know exactly how much we would be permitted to buy, and the public could not criticize the purchase of whatever the amount of the appropriation would be over the amount that could be utilized in the arsenals. That is the point. I do not know whether I make it clear.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; I understand it. The difficulty about that is that I am not able to tell you and there is nobody else who can tell you with reference to any manufacturing establishment how much they can do when their capacity is being changed by additions all the time. It can not be done. Any estimate that would be made would be a very rough estimate. Now, the same object would be accomplished if you require by your legislation that the arsenals shall be operated at their most effective capacity, the most efficient capacity, the most economical capacity. You can specify that still more precisely if you like by saying that they shall be operated at their full capacity upon a two-shift basis. I would have no objection to that language, because that is the way I intend to operate them under the language requiring them to be operated at their most economical and efficient capacity anyway. But the degree of precision with which I can state in terms of money the capacity of these different arsenals, undergoing changes as they are, is not sufficient to justify your putting such language in your appropriation that I might not be able to expend a considerable part of it if I make a wrong estimate.

Mr. McKENZIE. As long as you are Chief of Ordnance I do not think the people or Congress need worry about the operation at Government plants, but I am thinking of what might possibly occur if some one else was in there who did not take the same view of the situation that you have.

Mr. KAHN. Would it be possible for you to put into the hearings the exact language that you think the law ought to contain in order to operate the arsenals?

Gen. CROZIER. And accomplish the committee's purpose?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. I would suggest the following language:

That expenditures for carrying out the provisions of this act shall not be made in such manner as to prevent the operation of the Government arsenals at their most economical rate of production, except when a special exigency requires the operation of a portion of an arsenal's equipment at a different rate.

Mr. McKELLAR. My idea, and I think it is the general idea of the committee, is that the Government ought to manufacture everything possible in the way of ordnance, etc. We have passed on it several times before.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, Mr. McKellar. The subject was brought up this morning as to certain restrictions that should be made.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, General, will you proceed with your explanation of the item for ammunition for field artillery for the National Guard?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. I am asking for \$10,200,000 as a direct appropriation and an authorization to incur obligations to the extent of \$2,000,000 more, which would have to be met by future appropriations. Those figures are based upon a project for the accumulation of ammunition for the Field Artillery, which contemplates a National Guard force of nine Army corps and two Cavalry divisions in accordance with the national-defense act of June 3 last, and the value of all the Field Artillery ammunition which would be required for that force would be \$92,000,000. The value of the ammunition which has already been provided for in appropriations for the National Guard is \$17,650,000, leaving still to be appropriated for ammunition to the value of \$74,350,000. Now, the project, with reference to the accumulation of this ammunition, as approved by the War Department contemplates that it shall be accumulated, not within the period of four years, counting the current appropriation—that is, three still to come, as is the case with practically all other kinds of material which I have been testifying about—but that it shall be accumulated in eight years, counting the present appropriation—that is, by means of seven additional annual appropriations. On this basis the estimates for this year would be one-seventh of the value of the ammunition remaining to be accumulated, which would be \$10,620,000 worth. But since the estimate of the value of the total amount of ammunition was made prices of things have gone up considerably, so that in order to meet this rise in prices I added about 15 per cent to this \$10,620,000, which brings it up to \$12,200,000, comprising the cash appropriation and the authorization to contract obligations, which I am asking for.

Now, that pretty nearly completes the story, except that it might be interesting to the committee to know what ammunition of this nature is contemplated for the regular service and for such volunteers as may be raised, the figures which I have just given you applying to the National Guard only. I can supplement those figures by saying that the project for the regular service and the volunteers contemplates six Army corps and two Cavalry divisions and certain

Artillery for outlying possessions like the Panama Canal, the Philippine Islands, etc., where they use Field Artillery, not in the hands of regular organizations; that part of the service calling for ammunition to the value of \$78,000,000, of which there has been provided \$15,500,000 worth, leaving the value of the ammunition for this part of the service yet to be procured \$62,500,000. On this basis, with an addition of 15 per cent for increased cost since this project was adopted, I have asked for a sum represented by a cash appropriation and an authorization to incur obligations of \$13,300,000, to be appropriated in the fortifications bill.

The CHAIRMAN. General, did I understand you to say that under the National Guard the estimates were based on the primal National Guard strength of nine Army corps and two Cavalry divisions?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men would that be? Would that be the total number provided for in the national defense act?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Eight hundred men for every congressional district and 800 men for every United States Senator?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. The number of men in an Army corps is between 60,000 and 70,000.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. General, in the figures you gave as to ammunition, did you refer to the amount appropriated or the amount expended?

Gen. CROZIER. I gave the value that has been provided for in the appropriation, but not the amount of funds that has been expended.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are you buying shrapnel or high explosives?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; both.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What caliber are you buying?

Gen. CROZIER. From 3-inch caliber up to—well, the purchases now being made are up to 6-inch caliber, because we have no 9.5-inch artillery.

Mr. KAHN. You do not contemplate making any of the very largest of the field artillery size—I mean the kind that is called the howitzer and in use over in Europe—the 42-centimeter howitzers that we have heard about?

Gen CROZIER. In that class we are contemplating constructing only some experimental types for the field artillery service. Now, I perhaps ought to have explained yesterday, at the point where it seemed proper, that these movable pieces of large caliber have a use probably other than as field artillery; that is, they have a use in preventing the approach of vessels for the purpose of aiding in the landing of troops or for other purposes, at places where we have no fixed seacoast fortifications; and with that object there are designs of mounting heavy pieces on vehicles for motor tractor or for transportation on railroad vehicles which can be run along near the shore and used against vessels. I fancy that although that class of piece might be considered to be in the twilight zone, that it will pertain rather more to the seacoast fortifications than to the mobile army.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, when they are operated by the National Guard they would come within the scope of the jurisdiction of this committee.

Gen. CROZIER. Possibly, but not under this particular item which is headed "field artillery for the National Guard." The question would have to be decided as to whether they are field artillery.

Mr. KAHN. Well, I heard Mr. Walcott give an account of what happened in Poland. Mr. Walcott was at Miss Boardman's house about a week or two ago and spoke of these enormous guns that the Germans had brought up, field artillery. A single shot from one of those guns caused one of the most strongly fortified positions in Russian Poland to surrender forthwith. They did such havoc in one shot that the morale of the entire force was gone. Now, of course, such guns would probably have no fortifications of that kind to go against in this country; but would such a gun have any effect on troops that had made a landing and had possibly entrenched themselves?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that for use against entrenchments which could be constructed in a short time guns of that extremely heavy caliber would not be useful in proportion to their weight and cost, as compared with guns of smaller caliber, but I do not think the door ought to be closed to their consideration, and I think that at the present time with reference to them we should await better information than we now have, and confine our expenditures to experiments as far as field artillery use is concerned, relating to anything beyond a caliber of 9½ inches.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. General, is there anything more thoroughly demonstrated in the three years of the European war than the fact that this heavy mobile artillery is the most essential thing in a battle? Is not that a fact which has been stated by our own military observers, and is not the reason that the Russian Army was driven back by the Germans because the Germans had this heavy mobile artillery, which Mr. Kahn has just told us of, which enabled them to drive the Russians back, and is it not a fact that they are using hundreds of them against entrenchments?

Mr. MCKENZIE. How about the French frontier?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The French had some of this artillery and they were entrenched. These calibers of guns are used by all the armies over there and constitute the one great outstanding feature of this war or, as you said, one of the surprises of this war, and why should we wait longer to provide some place in our military scheme for some of these guns?

Gen. CROZIER. Governor, when we are speaking of heavy artillery and when we are reading reports about heavy artillery, we must remember that "heavy" is a very indefinite term.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I refer to, say, a 12-inch howitzer, firing a 400 or 500 pound high explosive shell.

Gen. CROZIER. A 12-inch howitzer would probably fire a high-explosive shell of at least double the weight you mention.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes; 1,000 pounds.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes. I do not think it is at all demonstrated that the success of the Germans and Austrians against the Russians, where they have achieved that success, is primarily due to the use of this heaviest class of artillery, such as you mention. I do not think that the success of the Germans and Austrians on the eastern front



has been very considerably due to the use of artillery. They were superior to the Russians in all classes of artillery, and particularly superior to the Russians in the amount of ammunition they could afford to expend by their artillery. Now, I fancy that when we get better reports than we have thus far had we will discover that the weight of the very effective artillery which produced the greatest results in use by the Germans and Austrians against the Russians was such as to class that artillery among the mid-caliber varieties, running from 6 to 10 inches and not as high as 12 or 16 inches, although 12-inch pieces, and I fancy some 16-inch pieces—that is, some 30-centimeter and 42-centimeter pieces—were used because they had them to use, and they were used also in special places against specially strongly fortified spots, against which they are valuable.

Mr. TILSON. Is not that the main point, that they were necessary against strongly fortified places where there were concrete fortifications, and that having used them for that purpose and having them on hand, they also used them against other places; but as an economical agent you would prefer, as I understand you, to have a number of 12-inch rather than one of the larger caliber, as large as the 42-centimeter, for instance?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; and I should prefer to have a number of 9½-inch to having one 12-inch for the general purposes of a mobile army.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; the one 9½-inch gun would be only a small part of the large gun and the cost of one shot from a 9½-inch gun would be only a very small part of a shot from a 16-inch gun.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Do all of these guns carry the missile about an equal distance?

Gen. CROZIER. Approximately, Mr. Kahn; yes. The range of the projectile depends very much more upon the initial velocity—that is, the velocity with which it leaves the piece—than it does upon the caliber. Two projectiles leaving a piece with exactly the same initial velocity, the one of larger caliber would go farther than the other, but not so very much farther, and the recoil of the piece firing these heavier projectiles with any considerable velocity would be so violent and so difficult to control by any carriage of practicable weight and transportability that the velocity of the projectiles from these heaviest howitzers is very much reduced. For instance, the best report we have had as to the 42-centimeter German howitzer used on the western front gave that piece a range not much greater than that of our 6-inch howitzer, with a 90-pound projectile, although it fired a projectile about 20 times as heavy. It had to fire it with a low velocity in order not to kick the carriage to pieces.

Mr. GREENE. General, we are on that part of the bill with the heading "field artillery for the National Guard," and I understand that this restriction to the National Guard is only used, in your mind, as a basis for figuring estimates. It is not true that the pieces or the matériel, ammunition, or whatever it may be, which is accumulated under such appropriations and designated for the National Guard have any identity which reserves them to National Guard uses exclusively; in other words, they go into the common stock of the Army, do they not?

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. Greene, I keep them separate at the arsenals. Now, of course, in case of war I have no doubt that anybody in control of the War Department would use whatever ammunition and whatever artillery he had on hand, wherever it should be most needed, but we consider that the National Guard ordinarily has the best claim on this artillery matériel and on this ammunition, and we are careful to see to it that it shall be on hand to the extent appropriated for for National Guard uses in ordinary times.

Mr. GREENE. Of course that is the obvious purport of the appropriation. What I would like for the record to show through you, if it is the truth, is that this committee in appropriating for field artillery and its ammunition for the National Guard is only in effect appropriating for one part of a common stock for national defense, and that it is all of the same character and type as that being appropriated by another committee for the so-called Regular Army; and that these stocks may be and practically would be intermingled and become one in any crisis requiring their use for war purposes.

Gen. CROZIER. I do not know that I could take exception to anything you say, Mr. Greene. I think that is true.

Mr. GREENE. It is an anomaly which has been discussed heretofore.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; it came about through something which you gentlemen are much more competent to deal with than I am; that is to say, a question as to the relative jurisdiction of two committees of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GREENE. Exactly; and we are splitting this reserve in two without anything to distinguish the two except some words on a printed page.

Gen. CROZIER. I am keeping the distinction along the line of the relative magnitude of these two forces as Congress has fixed it in the national-defense act, namely, the National Guard force and the other force.

The CHAIRMAN. General, about how many men compose a Cavalry division?

Gen. CROZIER. It is in the neighborhood of 12,000. That is not very far off, Mr. Chairman, for peace strength.

Mr. KAHN. There are about 1,300 men to the Cavalry regiment, approximately.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes; and there are nine regiments.

Mr. KAHN. And that would be about 12,000 men?

Gen. CROZIER. That would be just under 12,000; and then there are some Artillery and some Signal Corps troops.

Mr. McKELLAR. And there are about 70,000 men in an Army corps?

Gen. CROZIER. I think it will run under 70,000; between 60,000 and 70,000, Mr. McKellar.

Mr. GORDON. That is war strength, is it not?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that covers this item.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I would like to ask Gen. Crozier another question: Are you buying with this money we are furnishing you the same kind of ammunition you were buying a year ago? You made me a statement showing the number of shells you had on hand and the character of shells—whether high explosive or shrapnel and

that sort of thing—a year ago, and I would like to know if you are still buying the same kind of ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Substantially the same kind.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You have not changed it, owing to the lessons learned in the European war, in regard to the effective qualities of ammunition? You have not changed your policy with reference to the character of ammunition at all?

Gen. CROZIER. We have made somewhat of a change in the proportion between shrapnel and high-explosive shells. For instance, before this war we were supplying for our smaller field artillery, up to the class of the 3-inch field gun and the corresponding 3.8-inch howitzer, 25 per cent of high-explosive shells and 75 per cent of shrapnel. Now we have changed those proportions to 40 per cent of high-explosive shell and 60 per cent of shrapnel. We increased the proportion of high-explosive shell. For the next piece—the 4.7-inch gun—we were supplying 40 per cent of high-explosive shell and 60 per cent of shrapnel. We have for that piece reversed those proportions, and are now contemplating a supply, and proceeding along the line of supplying 60 per cent of high-explosive shell and 40 per cent of shrapnel. Those are illustrative of the changes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The reason I ask you the question is that I realize you contemplate storing a vast quantity of artillery ammunition; and, as I mentioned once before, it is a well-known fact that in England they discovered that they had the wrong kind of ammunition; at least, they satisfied the country that they had the wrong kind of ammunition, and a revolution in their government arose over that question, as is well known, and I consider it would be a grave matter if we were to store up a great deal of this ammunition and it should turn out that it was obsolete, just as the British ammunition turned out to be obsolete. Have you taken that into consideration?

Gen. CROZIER. I think, Gov. Shallenberger, that too much stress can be laid upon the impulses of the early weeks of this European war, and I think that right now in England or in any other country you will not find any such opinion as to the great utility of high-explosive shells and the very small usefulness of shrapnel, which was indicated by publications of all kinds and by some action which took place in the early part of the war. I think that the question is better understood now, and that the value of high-explosive shells, which is undoubted, rests to a considerable extent on the fixed character which that warfare has assumed in the western part of Europe, and even for that kind of warfare it is recognized that in such usual artillery operations as the employment of these curtains of fire, or barage fire as it is sometimes called, shrapnel are still exceedingly important and must be supplied in considerable quantities.

Mr. TILSON. As a matter of fact, is not the only purpose now of the high-explosive shell the demolition of the trench and entanglements, and all that sort of thing, before a charge, for instance; and for the curtain of fire and for the barage fire which you speak of the shrapnel is still the ammunition that is most used?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; I think that states the case fairly. In addition to the demolition of trenches, high-explosive shells are very useful in demolishing the enemy's artillery if you can find it.

Mr. KAHN. I understood that the high-explosive shell did a great deal of damage to the men in the trenches; that the small particles of the shell which flew in every direction rendered many a man hors de combat.

Gen. CROZIER. Of course, all those in the vicinity of the explosion of a high-explosive shell that took place in the open would be in very great danger; there is no question of that.

Mr. KAHN. But I refer to the men down in the trenches.

Mr. TILSON. That is the place where it is particularly useful.

Mr. KAHN. I understood the particles of the high-explosive shell went down into the trench and many of the men were wounded from the shoulders up on account of being struck by portions of the shell.

Gen. CROZIER. The sum total of the matter is that there is no particular kind of a pill that will serve all purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, have you used or contracted to use all of the appropriation of last year?

Gen. CROZIER. The orders for manufacture—by manufacture I mean manufacture at the arsenals—which I have given call for about \$12,500,000 of the sum total of about \$19,000,000 which the department had at its disposition, and the remaining \$6,500,000 is intended to be placed in purchase orders which have not all yet been given.

Now, referring again to the \$12,500,000 which has been allotted by me for manufacturing orders at the arsenal, of course a part of that has to be expended for material out of which to make the ammunition, and it is not always easy to specify the exact point at which anything ceases to be raw material and commences to be manufactured product, because at one stage it is raw material for one person, while it is manufactured product for another. Therefore there must be included in the \$12,500,000 worth of manufactures about \$5,500,000 worth of components of ammunition, which will be received in a finished state and will only need assembling operations at the arsenal to make them up into complete rounds.

Mr. TILSON. General, what have you done along the line of supplying gauges and jigs and dies and so on for field artillery ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. I have had a good deal of negotiation and correspondence and consideration of estimates from two important manufacturers of gauges and articles of that kind. I have not yet given any orders for the manufacture of that kind of appliance for use with reference to field artillery ammunition, for one reason because we have not yet reached a complete conclusion as to what ought to be furnished in detail; for instance, one of these manufacturers of gauges submitted a detailed memorandum giving the numbers of gauges of the various kinds which would be required to manufacture about 5,000,000 fuses for shrapnel. Now, the number of gauges which he thought necessary to meet the degree of exactness of manufacture which had been suggested to him brought the expense of those gauges up to such a point that it would have meant 54 cents per fuse for each one of the 5,000,000 fuses. I think that is rather a staggering proportion to the total cost of the fuse, which ought not to be very far from \$2.50 apiece. Twenty per cent of that cost would go into the gauges alone, even when spread over such a large number as 5,000,000, and I think there ought to be some nego-

tiation and agreement reached with reference to the possibility of bringing that down considerably before any orders are placed along those lines.

Mr. TILSON. In other words, you are still in the experimental stage, and it will take some time, I suppose, before you arrive at a conclusion as to what are the necessary things to procure along this line?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; that is true. Now, there is another reason why I have not hurried this along any faster, and that is this: As I stated a moment ago in answer to a question of Mr. McKellar, I am expecting to place orders for about six and a half million dollars' worth of completed rounds of ammunition, and those orders will, in accordance with the custom and the law, be placed after competitive bidding; and I think that there should not be selected in advance of that competitive bidding any particular establishments to be specially favored with any of this jig and tool and gauge equipment to facilitate production. I think such establishments as that would have advantage in the competition, and I think the competition had better be over and the large orders for the manufacture of ammunition had better be placed before any selection is made of the establishments which can be most advantageously equipped, in accordance with that provision of law.

Mr. MCKELLAR. If we again appropriate for the purchase of this ammunition, would not that same trouble occur the next time?

Gen. CROZIER. It might; and I think there is no way of avoiding an ultimate advantage for particular manufacturers, and I am not certain it ought to be avoided, because it seems to me that it is to the interest of the country and in accordance with the spirit of the legislation that the establishments which are best fitted and best situated to help the Government are the ones which the Government should be most solicitous about. In other words, ideal justice as between manufacturers is not the controlling consideration. The controlling consideration is the interest of the Government, and a very important feature of the interest of the Government is that of safety with reference to location of any establishment on which the Government may be placing particular reliance.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we will pass to the next item in the bill, which is the proviso at the bottom of page 62:

*Provided*, That the appropriations hereinbefore made under the heading "Ordnance Department" shall be available for the payment of an allowance not to exceed \$4 per day in lieu of subsistence to civilian employees of the Ordnance Department traveling on official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty.

Mr. KAHN. I think that is a provision in the bill for some of the other departments, other than the Ordnance Department, is it not?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; and it is placed there in order to meet a requirement of law, which is that it shall be there in order that these funds shall be available for the purpose for which they have always been used. There was a new requirement of law made a few years ago which calls for this wording, and it has been in the bill for several years.

Mr. MCKELLAR. What is the purpose of that?

The CHAIRMAN. It has not been in the appropriation bill heretofore.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why do you want that, General?

Gen. CROZIER. Mr. Chairman, Col. Babbitt reminds me that it was not in the bill last year.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it is a new item.

Gen. CROZIER. But it was submitted in connection with my estimates last year, and I understand it was left out of the bill on the ground that although it was required by law to be in the estimates, it was not required to be in the bill.

Now, we have not met with any embarrassment during the past year, so that it may be that my statement in connection with my estimates, that the funds appropriated were intended to be used for this class of service, is sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. And you could probably get along without it?

Gen. CROZIER. The auditor has not caused us any embarrassment by his view of the question thus far; that is, by reason of our having had it in the estimates, and unless he changes his practice we can get along without having it in the bill for the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next new item is on page 63:

*Provided*, That the appropriations herein made for the support of the Army and the National Guard are available for such printing, binding, and blank books as may be necessary in putting in effect the objects of the appropriations: *And provided further*, That hereafter printing, binding, and blank books required for use outside of the District of Columbia in connection with the support of the Army and the National Guard may be done or procured elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, such work can be more advantageously done or procured locally, the cost thereof to be paid from the proper appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. That has always been carried in the recommendations, but we have never put it in the bill. What is the reason for that?

Gen. CROZIER. That is submitted, Mr. McKellar, as a provision against the possibility of its being made necessary by some legislation which has been pending before Congress but which has not yet passed; it has been pending for several years.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then we had better leave it out until Congress takes action.

Gen. CROZIER. It is not necessary yet, but if the other bill should pass and I could not get before you with this legislation for another year, I would be embarrassed. I have not been embarrassed thus far, and it may be that this matter could be considered later in the session if such legislation became necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next proviso is:

*Provided*, That of the sums appropriated in this act for material to be procured by the Ordnance Department not to exceed 25 per centum may be expended in such manner as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be suitable for rendering quickly available to meet the needs of the United States the manufacturing capacity of private plants: *And provided further*, That in making such expenditures the existing laws prescribing competition in the procurement of supplies by purchase shall not govern.

Gen. CROZIER. That was intended to take care of this subject of especially fitting private manufacturers to meet the Government demand, which has been taken care of in other legislation. This

provision was submitted some time ago, and before this other legislation was enacted and before it had even been formulated. So that is not now necessary.

Mr. TILSON. That was a part of my amendment last year, was it not, General?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; I think it was.

Mr. McKELLAR. What legislation is it in?

Gen. CROZIER. The legislation authorizing the expenditure of certain portions of the various items, such as the appropriation for jigs, dies, special fixtures, etc., which are scattered throughout the bill. That is intended to cover the same ground as this, so that this can go out, as this suggested language is not needed.

The CHAIRMAN. The next proviso is:

*Provided*, That hereafter any civilian employee of the Ordnance Department who is a citizen of the United States and employed at any station outside the continental limits of the United States may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, after at least two years continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service abroad and subject to the interests of the public service, be granted accrued leave of absence, with pay, for each year of service, and if an employee should elect to postpone the taking of any or all of the leave to which he may be entitled in pursuance hereof such leave may be allowed to accumulate for a period of not exceeding four years, the rate of pay for accrued leave to be the rate obtaining at the time the leave is granted.

Is that intended for somebody's special benefit?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir; it is intended for a class of employees who are employed in places like the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and on the Panama Canal Zone, and it is with the object of placing them on the footing with reference, particularly, to this matter of accumulative leave that the employees in other departments in the same localities now enjoy. The leave granted to employees of the arsenals and other Ordnance departments was by a special act in 1901, and there was a special provision in the last naval appropriation act. The first granted 15 days' leave, and the second increased it to 30 days. They have been held by the comptroller to be limitations as well as grants, and to prevent the giving of any more leave in any one year than is specifically granted by that legislation. Now, in these outlying places, where men are away from home, it has been found to be a desirable practice to allow them to accumulate their leave to a certain extent—that is, not to take it in one year—and then in the following year have twice as much as is granted yearly with reference to the employees of the Ordnance Department. However, under the ruling of the comptroller, that can not be done as to these employees.

Mr. TILSON. In other words, so short a leave in one year would not benefit them because they could not get home?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. It would expire before they could get back?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. So it has been found to be good practice, where it is not forbidden by law, to allow them to accumulate leave in the manner provided by this wording, but that practice is forbidden to ordnance employees by the very statute which was intended to benefit the employees, namely, to give them statutory leave.

The CHAIRMAN. The next proviso we have already considered, it being printed twice in the bill, so that this proviso goes out. The only other item in your department is on page 80, ordnance stores,

equipment, etc., for Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the item reading:

For arms and ordnance equipment, including overhauling and repairing of personal equipments, machine-gun outfits, horse equipments, and so forth, for use in connection with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps established by section 40 of the act approved June 30, 1916, \$550,000.

That is a new item in this bill?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir. That is to provide for military training at certain educational institutions contemplated by the act of June 3, last, the national-defense act, and specially referred to in sections running from 40 to 50. There are several sections of the act which relate to this subject. Now, I submitted an estimate which was intended to supply personal equipments for about 50,000 students at these educational institutions, which students will compose units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Since that estimate was submitted the War Department has gotten out regulations upon this subject intended to put the law into effect, and to amplify and explain the provisions of the law. In accordance with those regulations there will be required more in the nature of arms and equipment than I had contemplated when I submitted this estimate. For instance, the regulations contemplate the use of our standard-model rifle, the model of 1903, whereas I had thought that probably we would use almost exclusively the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. If we use this standard rifle, I think that those that are issued to these schools can be regarded as withdrawn from our reserve supply, because I do not think we could count on their use in war at all; they would not be an effective asset for war purposes.

Mr. KAHN. What does the department feel is an obstacle to the use of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle?

Gen. CROZIER. The view that is held of that is that the model of 1903 is the latest model of arm, and that the spirit of these institutions would be better if they had the latest and most efficient thing, and that it is desirable to train these, well, I might say, reserve officers, because that is what they are to be—I was going to say these expectant officers, but reserve officers is the better term—it is the exact arm which the service uses. The Krag-Jorgensen gun is a good gun, but it is not the exact arm that the service uses now. If it is not to be used, and if we are to use the model of 1903, it is estimated we will need some 40,000 of them, which would call for a sum of \$840,000. Then, with a provision for keeping them in order and for repairing personal equipment, and a provision for automatic pistols and for gallery-practice rifles, the sum would be brought up to \$954,000; and there will be required, instead of the \$550,000 which I have placed before you, an appropriation of \$1,504,000. This does not include rifle ammunition for target practice, but I have included that in the estimate for target practice, which has already been explained in connection with the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount fixed in that item is largely a matter of guesswork, is it not, because you do not know how many schools are going to take advantage of the act and how many students they will have in the schools?

Gen. CROZIER. The estimate has been received from the War College, and it is their estimate as far as the numbers are concerned. I do not know how exact they consider them.



Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I believe Gen. McCain, in his statement, said these figures were quite definite.

Mr. KAHN. He said he could not give us any definite information as to how many students will apply, because the number changes from day to day.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But I think he indicated from 40,000 to 50,000.

Mr. KAHN. And your estimate now is for 50,000 students?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. Does the Government part with the title to these rifles when they are placed in the hands of these students?

Gen. CROZIER. No; it does not part with the title.

Mr. GORDON. Then why should they not still be available as part of our reserve?

Gen. CROZIER. It is difficult to count on their being retained in efficient condition when they are in the hands of students who are being trained with them. The presumption is that during a part of the time that they have them they have not had any training, and they may not use them properly. For instance, one of the ways in which rifles are oftentimes inadvertently abused is in cleaning them. A man may think he is taking the best of care of his rifle by cleaning it, and he will polish the rifling all away, and in doing so he takes away its accuracy. We think that for such reasons as that we can not count on having these guns for service.

Mr. HULL. Would it not be good policy to let them practice with the Krag-Jørgensen rifles?

Gen. CROZIER. That was my original idea, Mr. Hull. I submitted my ideas with reference to that, but I am now giving the figures with reference to the conclusions as they have been passed to me.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 82 there is another item:

For arms and ordnance equipment, including overhauling and repairing of personal equipments, machine-gun outfits, horse equipments, and so forth, for issue to schools and colleges in pursuance of the provisions of section 56 of the act approved June 3, 1916, \$550,000.

That is under section 56 of the act?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; which contemplates the encouragement of other schools than those at which units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained. They are educational institutions which are not expected to have quite the facilities for military training of those at which units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained, but still such as are deserving of encouragement. My original estimate with reference to those was as you have it before you, \$550,000, which was for personal equipments, horse equipments, etc., 50,000 sets at \$11 apiece. But with reference to them also since my estimate was submitted there have been gotten out regulations by the War Department which contemplates using for these schools also rifles of the latest model, but not one rifle for each individual student, but that these rifles of the latest model shall be issued to the schools in sufficient quantity to permit the students to have target practice with them, and do their other training with the older rifles, the Krag-Jørgensen rifles.

For instance, a sufficient number for target practice has been estimated to be about one rifle for each 15 students, instead of one for

each student, at which rate there will be called for some 3,350 of these rifles, which would represent the sum of \$70,350. Now, for target practice in shooting galleries, which is cheaper than target practice out of doors, because it uses cheaper ammunition, and it can also be indulged in at times when out-of-door practice is impracticable, we estimate that there shall be one of these gallery rifles issued to these institutions for each 15 students, and there will be required the sum of \$70,350 for an equal number of this class of rifles. Then with a provision for keeping these rifles in order there should be included an additional sum of money, bringing the whole addition to the estimate which I have put before you up to \$158,000, making the estimate \$718,000.

Mr. KAHN. Does that assume that you will have 50,000 students of this class?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; it makes the same assumption as is made with reference to the other class.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I would like to ask the General a question; it may not be pertinent, but it might be well to ask the question. In case Congress should pass a law providing for compulsory military training, such a law would eliminate such appropriations as the last two that have been under discussion, would it not? It has been stated that we have 50,000 boys in schools training at the present time, or will have if this appropriation is made to take care of them. Now, in case we should enact a law requiring compulsory military training would it be the policy or are we to understand that it will be the policy of the Government to continue this voluntary system along with the compulsory military training or will we have one system?

Gen. CROZIER. It might or might not be the policy. With reference to the policy for continuing it, it has been suggested—and all the details of the legislation which you are speaking of now have been in the suggestion state so far—that in the military training which should be required, as far as time is concerned, there should be given certain credits for training at any schools of the class that we are considering now. If that remains a part of the scheme, of course these schools will remain.

Mr. MCKENZIE. You will pardon me for asking the question, but I simply asked it for the purpose of bringing out the fact, that that is one idea or one thought that should be taken into consideration while we are considering the probable policy of compulsory military training.

Mr. QUIN. Do you know anything about the number of schools that have asked for an officer to train the students?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not know. All of those applications—

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. McCain said he would put that information in the record.

Mr. QUIN. That is all right, then.

Gen. CROZIER. Those applications come formally to The Adjutant General, who keeps an official record of them, which I do not.

Mr. OLNEY. The bonus system has been done away with at the arsenals under a rider to our bill?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. OLNEY. Has that interfered with the efficiency and economy of manufacturing arms and ammunition?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; it has interfered considerably. The legislation which was included in the Army bill last year and the year before, and which was included in the fortification bill, and other bills, affecting the ordnance department, forbids the use of what is known as the time study in setting rates of pay for each piece of work, and forbids the payment of any premium or bonus or cash reward to an employee in addition to his regular day's pay. Now, the time study is a method for ascertaining the time in which a given piece of work can reasonably be expected to be performed. It is a scientific method of ascertaining what output ought to be in reason, and the premium or bonus is one of the methods of paying the employee an extra amount for attaining this reasonable output or for measurably approaching it. Both of those things have been forbidden. At the Watertown Arsenal I had the system of time study and of premium payments in operation to a more complete extent than at any other arsenal.

A short time ago I called upon that arsenal for a report as to the effect upon output which had been had by the legislation forbidding the payment of premiums since that legislation went into effect last summer, and I have received from the arsenal a report giving a number of instances in which the identical job of work had been done under the premium system and under the regular day-rate system. I will say that our method of paying these premiums was so adjusted that if a workman should do a piece of work in the time which had been ascertained to be reasonable he received a premium which amounted to 33 per cent of his pay, in addition to his regular pay, and his regular pay was adjusted with reference to the rate in the vicinity for work of like character and for a man of like skill. Now, there are reported here 49 instances, selected at random, of the same job done under the premium system of payment and under the regular day-rate system of payment, and in many cases, I think in about one-third of the cases, the jobs were done by the same man. I will not read this table, but I will just cite one or two of the examples as illustrative of the general effect. Taking the first job which is mentioned in the list, which is a job of retapping the base of some 4.7-inch shell, a man last August did 100 of those shell in 10 hours under the premium system of payment.

As soon as he had finished that job he was given the next day another 100 to do, but the second 100 were to be paid for out of funds appropriated in the act forbidding the payment of premiums, and to do the second 100 he took 22.95 hours. The first 100 were done in 10 hours and the second 100, done immediately afterwards, were done in 22.95 hours. That is to say, it took him 2.3 times as long to do the same amount of work under the day-rate system of payment as it took him under the premium system.

Mr. KAHN. How much did he get under the premium system and how much did he get under the day-rate system for doing the same work?

Gen. CROZIER. Under the premium system he had earned for the six months preceding the time which I am speaking of an average of 35 per cent over and above his regular pay; that is to say, his average earnings had been 35 per cent, which means that he had done the different jobs of work assigned to him in just a little less

than the time which had been set as the reasonable time, and if he had met that time it would have involved an increase in his pay of 33 per cent; but he actually made on an average 35 per cent.

Mr. QUIN. Do you mean to say it took him 22.95 hours to do what he had done in 10 hours?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. QUIN. Ought he not to have been discharged for "laying down" on his job?

Gen. CROZIER. That is not the worst case.

Mr. QUIN. Give us the worst case, because I may change my opinion about this matter.

Gen. CROZIER. The case I have just given you is the case of a job being done by the same man. The worst case which I have of a job done by the same man was a job of cutting a slot in 4.7-inch base plugs. A man did 100 of those in 2.66 hours under the premium system, and then afterwards he did 20, under the day-rate system, in 2.25 hours; that is to say, it took 2.66 hours to do 100 and it afterwards took 2.25 hours to do 20, one-fifth the number. It took 4.2 times as long to do one under the day-rate system as it took under the premium system.

Mr. OLNEY. It would be a pretty difficult matter to restore the Taylor efficiency system, would it not?

Gen. CROZIER. All that would be necessary would be to have this legislation left out of the bill.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Why did he not take twice as much time? Why did he not take 44 hours instead of 22 hours, if there is no restriction upon him in the amount of work he is required to do? If he had taken 30 hours would you still have retained him or did you retain him when he took this long time?

Gen. CROZIER. I think all of these men have been retained.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Did he know he was doing the job for the purpose of meeting this question? Did he know he was making two competitions there?

Gen. CROZIER. He knew that in one case he was going to get a premium, if he met the time or approached it, and in the other case he knew he would not get any premium, no matter what his output was.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. He did not know you were going to come before us with this case?

Gen. CROZIER. No; he did not know that; nobody knew that; even the officers did not know it.

Mr. GORDON. Did his superiors ever remonstrate with him about these conditions?

Gen. CROZIER. I have not any record of that, but I have a statement in a letter which has come with this report, which is as follows:

It is perfectly evident by mere observation that a great change has taken place in our shops, the atmosphere that was so noticeable of industry and application has changed materially, there is much more loafing and a much greater tendency to sit around on kegs, etc., than has existed here for several years, but I do not think any of us appreciated just how much the falling off had been until we had the data indicated on the tabulation which I am sending you. There is no doubt at all now that the men have no desire now to exert themselves, and in one case which has recently been brought to my attention the machinist, when taken to task for doing such slow work, stated that now that the premium had been taken away he did not propose to exert himself.

Now, Gov. Shallenberger, in reference to your question, of course the question immediately arises in anybody's mind why should you retain such a man when he is not a good worker and should be discharged. I do not think we are justified in wholesale discharge, because the drop back which we have experienced as illustrated by this record upon the removal of the premium almost exactly corresponds with the improvement which we found when we first instituted the premium.

After the premium system had been in operation at the Watertown Arsenal a year or more we made some comparison of identical jobs done before the premium had been introduced and afterwards, and we found that on an average the men did 2.7 times as much work when working under the premium system as they did when working under the day-rate system. Going back and using these records, we find that in the machine shop where most of these jobs recorded were done the time required for doing the same job of work after the removal of the premium system averages 2.2 times as much as it had averaged for the same job under the premium system, which very closely agrees with the record when we first went up to the premium system. That is, performance went up and down in very much the same ratio.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Upon what rule of procedure in armories would you have kegs around for the men to sit on?

Gen. CROZIER. Kegs have to be there for different purposes. As far as sitting on the keg is concerned, that would not indicate that the man was loafing.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Why does the superintendent permit a man to loaf under one system? I would not permit a man to do that in private work for me.

Gen. CROZIER. It is almost impossible to tell when a man is loafing. There is no way of telling that absolutely and accurately.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. When a man is sitting on a keg he is loafing.

Gen. CROZIER. A man might be working his machine very efficiently.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But the statement of the superintendent is that the man was sitting on the keg when he should have been attending to his work.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; undoubtedly. All of the experience which we have had, and I think every other manufacturer has had, is that good work can not be gotten out of workmen by the disciplinary process alone; you have to have the stimulating process. You can reach a certain stage of efficiency by the disciplinary process, but you can go no further, and it is particularly difficult to arrive at a very efficient stage by the disciplinary process in a Government establishment, because all of the men in these establishments have a civil-service tenure of office and when any one is discharged for cause he must be furnished with a statement of why he is discharged, and that statement must be such that the man making it can sustain it.

Mr. TILSON. What do you know, if anything, about how the men feel in regard to this matter, are they better satisfied under the present system than under the old system?

Gen. CROZIER. There is evidence both ways as to that. These men are, many of them, members of labor organizations. Organized labor

is bitterly opposed to this premium system. Organized labor has consistently opposed any system which was intended to increase the productivity of the individual. They have always been opposed to any form of payment for output. They are opposed to any form of measuring what one gives in a day of labor as a basis for payment in accordance with what is received. These men are members of the unions, and they have presented various petitions against this system. Now, on the other hand, there is the general observation of the spirit and contentment of the force, which is to the effect that they have never been so good as they were during the three or four or five years when this premium system was in operation at the arsenal. In addition to that, there have been men, small in number it is true, who have expressed themselves in favor of the premium system.

Mr. TILSON. Have you increased the wages of the men any in the last year?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. The wages of the men in private factories have been increased, and you have to pay them a corresponding increase?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; and the premiums would be a percentage of the increased wages if they were bestowed, just as they were a percentage of the previously existing wages.

Mr. McKENZIE. Is the wage that you are paying now, after granting the advance, equal to the amount these workmen received prior to the repeal of the law?

Gen. CROZIER. I think that, on the average, the wages may not be very different. For several years the average earning of premiums of the workmen was about 27 per cent of their pay. I think in the last two years I have increased the pay of the men at this establishment, in order to keep up with the vicinity, I should say, something like 20 per cent.

Mr. McKENZIE. If the system had been permitted to remain, you would have increased those wages just the same?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. And with the premium added they would have been making very much more money than at any time?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. The Government would have received a great deal more in return according to your table, if that is correct?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

A little further in reply to Gov. Shallenberger's question, I think I can say this in regard to the ordinary wages for work. The ordinary wages as they are paid in any community are not based on the workman's best efforts, but they are based on the kind of efforts under which the wage scale has grown up, which were demonstrated by every kind of test to be very far from their best. For the workman's best efforts he is entitled to something better than the ordinary rate of pay, and it is upon that theory that we give these premiums. We ask from every man his best effort, we measure that effort and we pay him for the better effort. When we cease to pay him for the better effort we have lost the right to demand it. We have not the right to demand anything more than what long experience has shown to be the average—for the regular day wages. I give

that as a reason why we do not at once discharge all these men. I do not think it would be fair.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I want to insert in the record here the press bulletin given out by the War Department upon the purchase of these machine guns. I want to say that I referred to the price given as \$570, whereas, the bulletin says \$750. As everything else seems to be correct that was evidently a transposition of the figures in printing.

(The press bulletin submitted by Mr. Shallenberger follows:)

PRESS BULLETIN.

DECEMBER 19, 1916.

The findings of the Machine Gun Board were made public in Press Bulletin No. 111, released early in November. Mr. Robert M. Calfee, of the law firm of Calfee & Fogg, and secretary of the Automatic Arms Co., the owner of the Lewis machine-gun patents, requested that the action recommended by the board and approved by the Secretary of War, be suspended until he could present further information to the War Department. This request was approved, the Machine Gun Board was reconvened and extensive hearings were held. As a result the board adheres to its original recommendation. In consequence thereof, the Ordnance Department, pursuant to the instructions of the Secretary of War based upon the action of the board, has just made a contract with Vickers (Ltd.), of London, England, for 4,000 Vickers machine guns at a price of \$750 each. The contract includes accessories which bring the sum involved up to about \$5,500,000, and further contracts will be made and manufacturing orders given for pack outfits, spare parts, and other appliances which will bring the total sum to be expended up to about \$9,500,000. The material will all be produced in the United States, the guns themselves and many of the accessories being manufactured by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The board recommended that all the funds now available for machine guns be expended for Vickers guns and their accessories, and indicated a method by which part of the funds might be held pending an additional test to be made in the future, and this indication was followed by the Secretary of War. About \$1,500,000 will be so held for a time.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I find that the contract is made not with the Colts but with the Vickers Co., of England; in other words, the contractors were an English company.

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. They having arranged with the Colts to manufacture the rifles?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. There must be considerable profit in that. Do you know how much they pay the Colts people to make these rifles?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not know.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. A large percentage of the profit goes to the English company, however, under this contract?

Gen. CROZIER. A certain percentage undoubtedly goes to them.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You do not know how much?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir. Perhaps I had better give a little more information about our arrangements with these private companies. We are to be permitted to manufacture at the Government arsenals that are equipped for doing so at least half of our requirements in machine guns without the payment of any royalty whatever, and are also permitted to have manufactured by other manufacturers as much as 15 per cent of our requirements without the payment of any royalty.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You stated to the committee that you were not going so far as to make these rifles, and that your present intention was to buy all the rifles up to the end of the three years.

Gen. CROZIER. I do not think it is wise to embark on a very considerable undertaking and to fit up a plant for manufacturing the rifles until after the tests of next May, when we shall have better information as to the character of rifles, both the light and heavy type, and which will be our adopted models. After that I expect to still be of the opinion that it will be wise for the Government to fit up for their manufacture.

Mr. KAHN. Are you going to make tests of the heavy guns in May also?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not remember the exact terms of that program, but I have not any doubt that any guns, light or heavy, presented will be tested.

Mr. HULL. Going back to the question of efficiency, is it not true that whenever we pay a man an extra amount to finish a job in less time than he would ordinarily take that the quality of the goods is liable to be slighted?

Gen. CROZIER. I think, in general, haste may at any time interfere with the quality, but the quality ought to be insured by inspection.

Mr. FIELDS. It should always be inspected?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; everything should be inspected carefully enough to insure the proper quality.

Mr. GREENE. There would be no advantage to the workman in slighting the job?

Gen. CROZIER. If a workman spoils his work, the value of it, up to a certain limit, under the usual practice is charged against his pay.

Mr. GREENE. Then there would be no advantage to slight it?

Gen. CROZIER. Generally the risk is too great. Then, again, the times which we ascertain as the reasonable ones in which it is possible that the work shall be performed are intended to be the times in which it can be performed properly. To the extent that the determination is scientifically made they will be the reasonable times in which the work can be properly performed. The most scientific method of ascertaining the time is to divide the job into its components and study them separately.

Mr. HULL. There is a large increase in your expenses if you have to hire inspectors, etc., for keeping track of all this?

Gen. CROZIER. There is an overhead expense connected with it which is more than offset by the greater output which is secured.

Mr. OLNEY. Please put into the record two or three concrete examples of the work under the old and new systems.

Gen. CROZIER. I am perfectly willing to have this whole table included in the record.

Mr. GORDON. And show the efficiency of the work under the old and new systems also—I mean the quality.

Gen. CROZIER. The work would not be recorded here at all unless it was of the accepted quality.

Mr. GORDON. Is there anything in your records that would disclose whether or not while under the premium system the work performed was more or less defective than under the day-rate system?



Gen. CROZIER. That has been done at various times very carefully.

Mr. GORDON. What is the result?

Gen. CROZIER. The result has been to show that the work done under the premium system was more carefully done.

Mr. GREENE. You cited one instance which so far from the time limit being unfair, one man, whose work you referred to, easily exceeded it?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Last year when this particular item of legislation was under discussion on the floor of the House there was quoted in the debate some testimony which had been given before the Committee on Labor, with the object of showing that these time studies were very far from being scientific, and that the times which were set for the performance of jobs of work were irregular and varied unreasonably. The testimony, then, goes to show that the same man working on different jobs had an efficiency that varied between very wide limits. Sometimes he was only 45 per cent efficient and at other times almost 200 per cent. The assumption was that the man was an even worker, and that thereafter his varying efficiency was owing to the fact that the standard set for him was varying and uneven. That was rather an important assumption.

The evidence was good as far as it went. That is to say, the facts were correct. The man's efficiency had varied in this way on these different jobs. Upon examining the question we were able to identify the man, whose name was not given but indicated by a number, and we found that the man instead of being an even worker was a very uneven worker, and that upon the same job done at different times his efficiency had varied from something like 60 per cent to something like 180 per cent. In other words, that his efficiency varied all over the time table even when he had the same job under the same circumstances. The value of the evidence for the purpose of showing a variation of the standard was worthless.

I will add, with reference to the liberality of the times which are allowed, that the evidence which was submitted to show that the standards were ununiform, and this point was dwelt upon, showed that the average efficiency of this man during the time when these variations in efficiency occurred was 121 per cent. One hundred per cent would have secured him a premium of 33 per cent over his pay during this period, and 121 per cent gave him a premium over and above his pay of considerably more than 33 per cent. That shows conclusively that the time allowed was very liberal on the average.

Mr. McKENZIE. You do not want the committee to understand that your purpose in putting in this system in the arsenals of the country was to make use of what is known as the speeding-up process, but it was rather done to secure greater efficiency in the plant?

Gen. CROZIER. Most decidedly.

Mr. McKENZIE. Am I right about that?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. There was a great deal said about speeding up?

Gen. CROZIER. We have avoided everything that could be justly characterized as a speeding-up system or sweat-shop system. In all the experience we have had with this system we have had no single instance in which a man has complained of overwork. We have had

the general charge made that it was a sweat-shop system, but never supported by any specifications.

Mr. QUIN. By revoking the system Congress has opened the gap for a man to do just as little work as possible in order to get by and get the money?

Gen. CROZIER. Of course, I would not like to say that no matter how poor the return of work the man would be retained, because we do discharge men for idleness and inefficiency; but it is true that the bars have been let down to such an extent that the amount of work which is returned per day is not more than one-half what it was under the premium system, nor is it done as cheerfully and willingly.

Mr. GORDON. I understood you to say that there never has been an individual complaint against this system to the effect that it was bad and resulted in overworking the men?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. There never has been one?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. GORDON. The effect of abolishing the Taylor system prevents you from locating the slackers, if you have any in your employ?

Gen. CROZIER. It makes it very much more difficult to do so; yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. For that reason the whole institution—that is, the whole factory or set of men, are compelled to bear the odium of the material reduction in the product turned out?

Gen. CROZIER. That is undoubtedly the case.

Mr. TILSON. Has not the cost of manufacture in the arsenals, as the cost of manufacture outside, considerably increased since this system was abolished?

Gen. CROZIER. That must be necessarily the case. I am warned that I must expect reports of deficits and requests for additional allotments as to particular pieces of work.

Mr. FIELDS. What percentage of the men favor the restoration of the Taylor system?

Gen. CROZIER. I do not know. I have never polled the men on that subject, because the men would not be free agents in stating their opinion. Many of the men would like to see the system restored but they would not care to say so and would not care to be asked.

Mr. MORIN. How much did the man earn who finished the work on the 100 shells in 10 hours?

Gen. CROZIER. He earned 16.50 per cent over and above his pay.

Mr. MORIN. You do not know the amount?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. MORIN. How much did he earn under the premium system in 10 hours and how much was he paid when he took over 22 hours for the same work?

Gen. CROZIER. In each case he was paid his regular day's pay. When he did the work in 10 hours was paid 16.50 per cent over and above his pay, and when he took 22.95 hours he only received his day pay.

Mr. MORIN. You do not know how much that was?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir.

Mr. MORIN. And the Government is put to the additional expense of maintaining the plant and factory while the job is being done which is not included in his pay at all?

Gen. CROZIER. The Government loses a great deal more than the amount paid to him.

Mr. MORIN. It costs more for the 10 hours or the 22 hours work; is it a loss of money or just a loss of time?

Gen. CROZIER. The Government loses money in both ways.

Mr. HULL. What proportion of the work at the different arsenals was done under this efficiency scheme?

Gen. CROZIER. At the Watertown Arsenal where I had the most careful records kept the proportion was progressively increased, and I think at the time the premium system stopped it had reached about 50 per cent of the work, as I remember.

Mr. HULL. How much work was done at the Rock Island Arsenal under that system?

Gen. CROZIER. At the Rock Island Arsenal I had never introduced the time study or premium system, but I had employed a piece-rate system.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 77 there is a new item, for arms and ordnance equipment under section 54 of the act approved June 3, 1916, \$310,000. That is for the civilian training camps?

Mr. TILSON. Plattsburg and others?

Gen. CROZIER. Yes, sir; similar to Plattsburg. The estimate which I have submitted was based on an attendance of about 40,000, but since that estimate has been submitted I have received a statement of the expectation of attendance at that camp which makes it 60,000 instead of 40,000. With such an attendance as that the appropriation should be increased 50 per cent, \$155,000, which will make the total estimate \$465,000 instead of \$310,000.

(Thereupon, the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Friday, January 5, 1917, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

JANUARY 4, 1917.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary BAKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I think it is highly important, both for your information and for the information of the country, through you, that a clear idea should be given of the treatment of the machine-gun problem in the War Department. There is probably no subject connected with the War Department that has been as much the subject of newspaper comment and controversy from my first connection with the department until the present time. I have been bombarded—I use the word in its pleasantest sense, being unable to avoid military figures—by editorial and newspaper comment with regard to the attitude of the department on the subject. Very much of that comment has taken the tone that the department and some of its officers have been prejudiced against particular types of guns and have been prejudiced in favor of other types of guns. The comment has generally been from persons who were not connected with the department, but in at least one rather unfortunate instance the comment was by an officer of the Army and was given very wide publicity.

This is the history of the transaction, however, so far as I have had any contact with it: When the National Guard troops were called out it became apparent at once that they should have a larger equipment of machine guns. Almost the first recommendation of any sort

that Gen. Crozier made to me as Chief of Ordnance was that there should be bought a very substantial number of Lewis guns, as they were manufactured in this country and were available for immediate purchase, the only embarrassment about them being that those then manufactured were chambered for British ammunition and not for American ammunition and that it would be necessary to buy a supply of British type ammunition to be used with those guns. Civilian as I was and am, I recognized the unfortunate necessity of having two types of rifle ammunition in one body of troops, but as these guns were immediately available, it seemed wiser to buy them and keep the machine guns chambered for American ammunition in one branch or division of the service where they then were and let the guns chambered for British ammunition go to the new troops, and that was for the most part, if not entirely, done. Then when the appropriation bill was passed last summer, appropriating a very much larger sum than had ever hitherto been spent for machine guns, the question arose as to what type of guns should be purchased. I realized that Congress had given us more money for machine guns than we had ever had before; that the machine gun being an exceedingly modern device and in process of rapid development and improvement it was entirely likely that improvements had taken place since the last test of the department; and that before spending such a large sum of money as that we ought to have a fresh test, so as to bring out new types and improvements on old types, so that when we did spend this money we would at least have the assurance that we were buying the best thing then obtainable, although we would have no assurance that it would long remain so, because of numerous improvements in the various types of machine guns.

For that reason a board was appointed which consisted of Gen. Francis H. French, who was a General Staff colonel at the time of the appointment of the board; Col. Joseph T. Dickman, of the Second Cavalry; Col. Tracy T. Dickson, a retired officer; Lieut. Col. Henry D. Dodd, jr., of the Coast Artillery Corps, Capt. Robert H. Willis, jr. of the Signal Corps; two civilians, Mr. Bascom Little, of Cleveland, a manufacturer and capitalist, and Mr. B. M. W. Hanson, of Hartford, Conn., who is probably one of the greatest mechanical experts in the country. The orders given to that board were to take the entire history of the machine gun, to take all reports of boards previously sitting on the subject of machine guns, to collect all the information that the War College had, to call before it everybody who manufactured guns or invented guns, everybody who had observed abroad or at home the operation of guns, and to recommend to the department the type or types which seemed to them to be the best. I think the orders suggested to the board the possibility of its being necessary to have two types of guns, the so-called heavy or less mobile type and the light or very mobile type of gun. This board met in October and this report is a preliminary report. I do not know that I have the date of the report; it is probably the 24th of October, for that is the date I find on the outside of this printed copy. It resulted in a recommendation that the money appropriated by Congress last year, in effect, \$10,000,000, be expended in the purchase of 4,600 so-called heavy type Vickers-Maxim guns, and it suggested that there was no type of light gun as yet perfected and

sufficiently tested to enable the board to say that it was a suitable arm for us to buy. They therefore recommend that tests be had, beginning on the 1st of May, 1917. They drew up rules for those tests, and those rules I have here. I can leave that part of this paper with you. Their plan is to have a series of tests beginning the 1st of May, 1917, consisting of shop tests and field tests. All makers of guns, and, so far as I know, all inventors of guns have been notified that those tests will be held. Urgent invitations for them to enter their guns in competition, together with the terms and conditions of the tests, have been issued.

Shortly after this report was made a representative of the—well, I will not say a representative of the Savage Arms Co., because he is not that, but the attorney for Col. Lewis, the inventor of the Lewis gun, who is my personal friend—that is, his attorney is my personal friend—a lawyer named Calfee, called on me and criticized what he understood to be the report of the board. I asked him to put his criticisms in writing, and he did so. They dealt with a very large variety of subjects—one, for instance, his claim that the manufacture of the Vickers gun had not been domesticated in this country, and however successful it might be in England, it had not reached an equal degree of excellence in this country. Another contention was that light-type guns had been used on European battlefields to such an extent that we could receive the advice of European experts upon them. It was claimed that we ought not to spend all the money for heavy-type guns because of the need for light-type guns. I discovered upon an examination of the record that Mr. Calfee had not been heard as a witness before the board, and I therefore directed the board to reassemble and laid before it Mr. Calfee's written communication and caused them to issue a written communication to him requesting him personally to appear before the board so that he could state to them in public all that he had said to me personally, and maybe more. He appeared before the board, and they gave him a very long hearing, which is contained in this paper which I have before me.

Between these two occurrences the newspaper controversy broke out in which an officer of the Army was involved. That controversy substantially made the charge that either Gen. Crozier personally or the Ordnance Department was prejudiced against Lewis guns. It also made the charge that Col. Lewis had offered his invention to the Government free. That charge or claim was denied, and it seemed to me very important to have that question finally set at rest. I therefore referred the question to the Inspector General, Gen. Garlington, a man whose judicial character and high-mindedness I am quite certain is not questioned by anybody who knows anything, even remotely, about him. Gen. Garlington went through the matter with very circumstantial particularity and rendered a report in which he said that no evidence could be discovered of any prejudice on the part of either Gen. Crozier or the Ordnance Department, either for or against any gun; that all of the tests had been made under general orders of the War Department; that they were not made in large part even by Ordnance officers; and that the War Department had assumed responsibility for the results of those tests rather than either Gen. Crozier or the Ordnance Department. I

gave as much of that report to the public, through the press, as seemed necessary to set at rest the controversy and directed those engaged in it to discontinue, or to confine themselves in any further controversies they wanted to wage with one another to communications to the Secretary of War through the official channels of the department, and not further vex the mind of the public.

Now, I have given you the history of the situation. I want, if I may, to put into your record, as a part of the statement I am now making, a summary, which was made by the board still in existence, of the various tests heretofore made.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, that will go in the record.

Secretary BAKER. I want to explain why I do not put into the record or hand you for record purposes the reports of the board by saying that they have availed themselves of confidential information given by inventors and manufacturers; they have had information from experts of a very highly confidential character about the use of machine guns abroad. Very much of the information which they have been permitted to use, and which was very important for them to use, is, under the present situation, of a confidential character. Therefore, I am not able to give the publicity of your record to these papers, but if any member of this committee desires to know anything about the particulars of that report it will give me very great pleasure to permit him to read it at my office.

Now, one thing more about the controversy over the Lewis guns. Gen. Garlington found that there was no evidence of record in the War Department tending to show that Col. Lewis had ever offered his invention to this Government free of charge. That he may have offered it to Gen. Wood in person when Gen. Wood was Chief of Staff I have no doubt. Gen. Wood said he did make such an offer, and Col. Lewis says he made such an offer. Gen. Wood was at that time Chief of Staff and no record was made of the offer. When the Lewis gun was first brought to the attention of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications no suggestion was made to the board of any such offer on Col. Lewis's part. So that while Col. Lewis may have unquestionably said to Gen. Wood that it was his intention not to profit by his invention at the expense of his own Government, it does not appear officially in the department's records. It appears in no letter or memorandum of any kind. The present situation is that the Lewis gun is not manufactured or controlled by Col. Lewis, so that whatever may have been his intention at one time, it is no longer a possible intention even for him to carry out, as I understand the situation.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Did Gen. Wood decline to accept the offer?

Secretary BAKER. No; Gen. Wood does not seem to have declined to accept it. As near as I can get it, this is what happened: When Col. Lewis saw Gen. Wood about this gun it was suggested that a test be had to find out whether it was a good gun, and they had some informal tests. But as you will see from the record, even at the present moment there has never yet been made a Lewis gun chambered for American ammunition that is a success. Now, I do not mean that the Lewis gun is not a good gun. I think the Lewis gun, by the common consent of everybody, embodies some highly meritorious principles. The attitude of the department from the be-

ginning has been that it is a very promising invention, and encouragement has been given to the maker of the gun to perfect it until it becomes a valuable gun. At the time of the offer to Gen. Wood, as the General reports it, the gun was not then available; it was not yet perfected or chambered for American ammunition. Indeed, I think at that time it was not manufactured for British ammunition, but I am not certain about that.

The first test of which I have a record, and the full record I can supply to you, was a board in 1903 which tested six or eight types of guns—the Danish rifle, the Mitraillease, the Colt, and the Vickers-Maxim. That test was held at Fort Riley. The second was in 1908 at the Springfield Armory, and the gun tested there was the so-called Benet-Mercier. They also tested the Vickers-Maxim. The next board was in 1913, and that is the first board of which any record can be found in the department at which a Lewis gun was tested. They also tested the Coventry, the Madsen, Vickers, Colt, Benet-Mercier made by Hotchkiss, and the Benet-Mercier made by the Springfield Armory.

The finding of that board in 1913, with reference to the Lewis gun, was as follows:

That the Lewis automatic rifle, as at present designed, is not considered superior to the service automatic machine rifle, on account of the fallue to maintain continuous fire, the large number of parts that were broken, and the large number of jams, many of the latter being reduced only after much difficulty and considerable time.

There are some other comments made on other guns which I forbear to read, because they will appear in full in what I am going to file with the stenographer.

The next board was in 1914, and at that time there were tested four Vickers guns and four Benet-Mercier guns.

The next was in 1916, and the guns tested were the Lewis gun chambered for British caliber .303 ammunition and the Lewis gun chambered for United States caliber .30 ammunition. That was the first Lewis gun, so far as I know tested, made for American ammunition, and this is the finding of the board:

The board therefore finds that the results of present test were not such as to justify the purchase of four Lewis guns, chambered for the service ammunition, for further test at this time, but in view of the desirable features of the gun the board recommends that if the Savage Arms Co. undertake to develop a gun for the service ammunition a further test be made, upon their request, after development shall have been carried to a satisfactory stage.

I beg you to observe that this test is a test made in the year 1916, after much of the controversy in the newspapers had been carried forward, and there is this note:

The Lewis gun chambered for United States caliber .30 ammunition was withdrawn by the Savage Arms Co. before its test was completed, the representatives of that company stating (quoting the representative of the Savage Arms Co.) "that as the gun was in an experimental stage, and it was giving trouble both in feeding and in rupturing cartridges, which troubles they thought could be overcome in a subsequent gun, they considered it useless to continue the test."

The next board was also in 1916 and tested Colt guns.

Then, in 1916, there was a board convened by Gen. Wood at Plattsburg, which tested two Lewis guns and two Benet-Mercier guns. That test was examined by Gen. Garlington and held to have been an

unofficial test in the sense that it was not ordered by the War Department as such, and considered merely of such a test as a department commander could organize in the field. The result of that test, according to the report of those who participated in it, was a demonstration of superiority for the Lewis gun in every particular, as they stated in rather broad terms.

Mr. TILSON. May I ask—

Mr. CRAIG (interposing). Does that report show that American ammunition was used?

Mr. TILSON. I was just going to ask whether British ammunition was used in that test or United States ammunition.

Secretary BAKER. The guns tested were two Lewis guns chambered for British .303 ammunition and two Benet-Mercier guns belonging to the Second Cavalry and chambered for American ammunition.

Mr. OLNEY. What was the date of that test, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary BAKER. June 13 and 14, 1916.

Now, I have given you in this much detail a summary of the reports of those boards, because I wanted to make the point with you, if I could, that the board now considering this subject is justified in the statement which it makes, as follows:

That the Vickers machine rifle has been developed to a more reliable state of efficiency than any of the other rifles tested using caliber .30 ammunition.

That statement is justified by an absolutely unvarying uniformity of excellent performance by the Vickers gun in every test in which it has been tested, and I think there is no disposition on anybody's part, even the proponents of the Lewis gun, to deny that the Vickers is the best type of heavy machine gun yet made. There is no opposition, so far as I know, to that claim.

Mr. FIELDS. Does the Lewis gun use the same caliber ammunition?

Secretary BAKER. The Lewis gun tested here does not use the same caliber. It uses British ammunition, but the Vickers gun here tested uses service ammunition, or .30 caliber ammunition.

Mr. KAHN. Were the Vickers guns which were tested of American manufacture?

Secretary BAKER. All of them, so far as I know, were of British manufacture. No gun tested of the Vickers type, so far as I know, was manufactured in this country.

Mr. KAHN. Gen. Crozier stated yesterday that the Vickers people could not turn out guns fast enough for the English Army.

Secretary BAKER. That, I have no doubt, is accurate. Of course it is accurate, because Gen. Crozier knows, and his statement on that subject would be accurate.

Mr. KAHN. Then, would it be possible for our Government to obtain those guns?

Secretary BAKER. Our Government does not propose to obtain Vickers guns of British manufacture, but it proposes to obtain Vickers type guns manufactured by the Colt Arms Co.; and one of the points made by Mr. Calfee in his criticism of the report of this board was that the manufacture of Vickers guns had not been domesticated in this country; that we might get a very different arm when we undertook to manufacture them in this country from those supplied from the British factory. The board took the precaution of sending its expert mechanic, Mr. Hanson, of the Pratt & Whitney



Co., the mechanical expert of that greatest of machine companies, to the Colt works and had him go through and render a report as to whether the Colt Co. could manufacture the Vickers gun and have it as excellent an arm as the ones we got from England.

Mr. KAHN. Could you put that report in the hearings?

Secretary BAKER. With great pleasure. I think in glancing at it I will only put in the report the parts that deal with that subject, because Mr. Hanson made some other observations, and I see the word "Europe" in here, and maybe I ought to leave that out.

(The report referred to is as follows:)

In my opinion the Colt armory is capable of turning out from 75 to 100 machine guns a day, and with a comparatively small addition of machinery and **additional workmen, for which they have ample space, they should be able to turn out 150 guns a day, and I believe that this large output could be made in six months from now.**

(Signed) B. M. W. HANSON,  
*Member of Machine Gun Board.*

The second observation made by the board, and the one I want to justify, is this:

That some of the lighter rifles tested, by proper effort on the part of their inventors, could be developed, in all probability, to a state of efficiency for the United States caliber .30 ammunition, and the board is of the opinion that a lighter rifle better fulfills the requirements of the service for certain special services, such as for aeroplanes, use by skirmishers, etc.

In other words, they report affirmatively upon the best type of heavy gun and hold in suspense their judgment upon the type of light guns until the completion of the test established for May 1, 1917; and on the basis of the reports, which I have summarized for you, of the other boards examining the subject, I personally feel that their decision was justified and wise.

Now, I would be very happy to answer any question you may desire to ask.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Secretary, before the guns are accepted, or before any part of the order is accepted from the Colt Co., the guns will have to undergo another test?

Secretary BAKER. Yes; all of them.

Mr. TILSON. The guns actually manufactured by the Colt Co. will be thoroughly tested before acceptance?

Secretary BAKER. Each gun; yes, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Mr. Secretary, Gen. Crozier has stated to us that the cost of these guns will be about \$2,700 apiece, complete.

Secretary BAKER. \$2,700?

Mr. KAHN. Including the equipment.

Secretary BAKER. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And that the guns are to be transported by five mules for the gun and ammunition, etc. The Army has conducted a series of experiments or trials on the border in the moving of armies by automobile and trucks, and I believe that has shown that you can transport an army as rapidly by automobiles as you can with troop trains, and at about half the cost of moving them by troop trains; and you can move them three times as fast as you can move them with horse-drawn vehicles, or five times as fast as you can move them by the men marching. In this country we have to move our troops large distances, and, as I understand it, one of the ranking

officers down on the border has stated he can put, say, forty or fifty thousand troops three or four hundred miles into Mexico, if required, in three days. Now, these guns are to go with the men for combat. If you moved the men with automobiles, as you doubtless would, and moved your guns with mules, the men would be two or three days ahead of the machine guns?

Secretary BAKER. That is perfectly true.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Should not that be a matter of considerable consideration in the purchase of these guns and in deciding how you are going to transport them?

Secretary BAKER. Not in the purchase of the guns, but in the purchase of the equipment.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. According to Gen. Crozier's figures we are putting \$49,000,000 in three years into these guns, and the cost of the gun itself, in round numbers, is \$1,000, and those things that go with it to transport it and make it available in battle cost about \$1,600 or \$1,700; in other words, almost two-thirds of the cost is in the accessories that go with the gun, and as I understand, it is stated that it is essential that mules transport them.

Mr. KAHN. Mules or Fords, I think Gen. Crozier said.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The ones bought and contracted for, every one of them, has a mule-carrying outfit to transport it.

Secretary BAKER. I think you are in error about that. You may be right, but my recollection of it is that the order so far given is for the purchase of guns and equipment that goes with the guns, and that there is no determination as yet as to how many of them shall be carried on Ford cars and how many of them by mule packs.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In making that order amounting to \$12,000,000 of money, and you have just stated you have made a contract for 4,600—

Secretary BAKER (interposing). 4,000. I modified that report of the board.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In order to reach that sum of money the cost of those guns would be \$2,700 apiece, and in order to justify that cost the statement was made here that each one of those guns had this means of transportation.

Secretary BAKER. I would be very happy to have you ask Gen. Crozier about that, because he is here and is going to continue his hearing. My recollection is that the mode of transportation is not determined as yet as to the individual guns.

Mr. KAHN. My recollection is he said he would have to buy some Ford machines to carry the guns that went with the brigades and divisions and mules to carry the guns with the separate regiments of marching troops.

Secretary BAKER. Of course, the question you are raising as to the purchases covering a number of years would be affected to this extent, that a very considerable part of future purchases will be light type guns which will not be required to be handled by mule transportation.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The figures were given us that we were to purchase seventeen hundred and some odd guns at this exact price, and that that figured exactly so much money, and the figure was based upon this means of transportation, and Mr. Caldwell called attention to the fact that that would require something over 85,000

mules and that the cost of those mules would be a tremendous amount of money.

Secretary BAKER. Undoubtedly.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And it would cost a tremendous sum of money to feed those mules.

Mr. CALDWELL. But Gen. Crozier explained at the time that the whole 17,500 would not go with the moving army, but a great quantity of them would go to the coast defenses and the arsenals, and a great quantity of them would be put in storage, and that some of them would go on automobiles.

Secretary BAKER. The estimated wastage is about 50 per cent.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The point I am making is that according to your statement, as I understand it, you have made a contract for 4,000 guns to be transported by mules. Now, if you changed that to automobile transportation you have contracted for something you are not going to use, and then you will have automobile transportation and mule transportation both.

Secretary BAKER. I think you will find that is not the fact.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Secretary, is it not the policy of the War Department to get a great many of these guns to be held in reserve?

Secretary BAKER. Undoubtedly.

Mr. MCKENZIE. And they will not be in active use, and therefore it will not be necessary to feed the mules all the time, as the governor suggests.

Secretary BAKER. Neither feed nor buy them.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But they are to have the mule transportation outfits, and when you have them in battle you have no way to move them unless you expect to buy the mules.

Secretary BAKER. Of course, you can not tell very well what you are going to need for an army like this until you know where you want to use it. There are some places where an automobile would carry the machine guns very much better than the mules.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is not the automobile as much ahead of the mule as the mule is ahead of the ox?

Secretary BAKER. It depends upon where you want to use the automobile. If you want to go up a mountain trail the mule is much better than the automobile.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you will determine the method of transportation when you reach the ditch?

Secretary BAKER. Exactly.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What I am getting at is this: We are paying for the mule transportation outfit in this order you have given, which is a tremendous investment.

Secretary BAKER. I would be glad to have you satisfy yourself by asking Gen. Crozier about that, because I think it is not intended to buy any very large number of mules at this time.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You stated that one member of this board of experts was a resident of what city?

Secretary BAKER. Hartford, I think.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Where are these guns made that you bought?

Secretary BAKER. Hartford.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is he connected with this firm that makes those guns?

Secretary BAKER. Not at all. He is connected with the Pratt & Whitney Co.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What do they make?

Secretary BAKER. That is a machine tool company.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do they have business with this company?

Secretary BAKER. Yes; very probably. They have business with every company that makes tools.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions? If not, we are much obliged to you, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary BAKER. I understand that I am to be permitted to supply a summary of this report?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Secretary BAKER. Thank you.

The following are abstracts from the reports of tests of machine rifles referred to the board:

(a) Board convened by Special Orders, No. 169, War Department, 1908.

Guns tested: Danish rifle, mitrailleuse; Colt; Vickers-Maxim solid action, and Vickers-Maxim standard pattern. Exhaustive ballistic and endurance tests were conducted at Springfield Armory, and field tests at Fort Riley, Kans.

Findings of board:

"The only guns thoroughly tested were the Colt and Vickers Sons & Maxim standard pattern, the Vickers Company having withdrawn their solid-action gun, and further tests of the Danish gun being abandoned, due to the failure of the feed mechanism to operate properly."

"That the Vickers Sons & Maxim standard pattern automatic machine gun is best adapted to fulfill the requirements of the military service."

War Department action: Vickers-Maxim standard pattern adopted and 282 procured.

(b) Board convened by the Chief of Ordnance, at Springfield Armory, 1908.

Gun tested: Benet-Mercie portable machine gun.

Findings of board:

"After a careful consideration of the record of the test of the Benet-Mercie portable machine gun, the board finds that this gun has successfully passed all the tests to which the gun was subjected."

Supplementary test by School of Musketry in 1908.

Guns tested: Benet-Mercie and Vickers-Maxim.

Findings of the School of Musketry:

"The conclusions reached by the board of officers at Springfield Armory as to the simplicity and durability of parts and certainty of action of this gun have been amply confirmed by the results of the various firings held by the school at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and the camp of instruction, Atascadero, Cal."

"In view of the merits of this gun as set forth in this report, it is believed to be suitable for the machine gun service of both infantry and cavalry, and recommendation is made that a sufficient number be purchased and issued for a thorough service test."

War Department action: Adoption approved by the Assistant Secretary of War, March 23, 1909, and 667 procured.

(c) Board convened by Special Orders, No. 191, War Department, 1913. Test recommended by Board of Ordnance and Fortification in its proceedings of March 6, 1913.

Guns tested: Lewis, Coventry, Madsen, Vickers, Colt, Benet-Mercie (made by Hotchkiss), and Benet-Mercie (made by Springfield Armory).

Findings of board:

"That the Lewis automatic rifle as at present designed, is not considered superior to the service automatic machine rifle, on account of the failure to maintain continuous fire, the large number of parts that were broken and the large number of jams, many of the latter being reduced only after much difficulty and considerable time."

"That the Coventry rifle caliber machine gun is still in an experimental stage of design \* \* \*."

"That the Madsen automatic machine gun passed a very creditable test, but is not considered superior to the service automatic machine rifle on account of the large number of component parts, especially spiral springs, pins, etc."

"That the Vickers rifle caliber gun, light model, is superior to the service automatic machine rifle. This gun passed a perfect test, with not a part broken or replaced nor a jam that could not be instantly corrected."

"That the Colt automatic machine gun passed a very credible test. This gun is practically the same design as the Colt automatic machine gun formerly in service with which much difficulty was experienced, due to jams, which, on account of the inclosed mechanism are often most difficult to reduce."

"That the Benet-Mercie rifle submitted by the Hotchkiss Co. is essentially the same rifle as the service automatic machine rifle and was tested simply to observe if the slight changes which have been made in the design since the adoption of the present service automatic machine rifle would overcome any of the difficulties experienced in the use of these rifles in service."

"The board is of the opinion that, with the exception of the Vickers gun, none of the other guns submitted showed sufficiently marked superiority for the military service in comparison with the service automatic machine rifle to warrant a further consideration of them in the field test."

(d) Board convened by Special Orders, No. 120, War Department, 1914, to conduct field tests for board convened by Special Orders, No. 191, of 1913.

Guns tested: Four Vickers and four Benet-Mercie.

Company D, Eleventh United States Infantry, and Troop D, Sixth United States Cavalry, detailed to assist board.

The period from June 13 to July 27, 1914, was devoted to the training of the company and troop in handling the two types of guns. July 27 to August 27 was consumed by march from Texas City to Leon Springs, Tex. Field tests were conducted from August 27 to September 12, 1914.

Findings of board:

"The board therefore recommends—

"1. That the Vickers rifle caliber gun, light model, with the minor alterations enumerated below, be adopted as the service type of machine gun, the results of the test indicating most conclusively that this gun is more suitable for the military service, including fire from and against aeroplanes, than the automatic machine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1909."

War Department action: The Board of Ordnance and Fortification recommended adoption of the above Vickers gun in its proceedings of October 16, 1914, which was approved by the Secretary of War, and 125 guns were ordered.

(e) Board convened by Special Orders, No. 85, War Department, 1916.

Guns tested: Lewis gun, chambered for British caliber .303 ammunition, and Lewis gun, chambered for United States caliber .30 ammunition.

Findings of the board:

"The board therefore finds that the results of present test were not such as to justify the purchase of four Lewis guns chambered for the service ammunition for further test at this time; but in view of the desirable features of the gun the board recommends that if the Savage Arms Co. undertake to develop a gun for the service ammunition, a further test be made, upon their request, after development shall have been carried to a satisfactory stage."

NOTE.—The Lewis gun chambered for United States caliber .30 ammunition was withdrawn by the Savage Arms Co. before its test was completed, the representatives of that company stating, according to the report of the board \* \* \* "that, as the gun was in an experimental stage, and it was giving trouble both in feeding and in rupturing cartridges, which troubles they thought could be overcome in a subsequent gun, they considered it useless to continue the test."

As the Lewis gun, chambered for British .303 ammunition, was the only gun that could be procured for immediate delivery, the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, bought 353 of these guns when the militia was called into service in June, 1916, to enable those regiments of the militia that had no machine guns to be equipped with four guns each.

(f) Board convened by Special Orders, No. 161, War Department, 1916.

Gun tested: Colt automatic machine gun.

Findings of board:

"Considering the performance of the Colt gun in this test as compared with the performance of the Lewis chambered for the British Mark VII ammunition, reported on by the board under date of April 25, 1916, the board finds

that the Colt gun as submitted is superior to the Lewis gun for general service use. The Colt showed considerably greater reliability than the Lewis gun."

The following table shows in summary the data upon which this opinion is based:

*Endurance test 15,000 rounds.*

	Colt gun.	Lewis gun.
Time of firing, excluding cooling, cleaning, and repairing.....	50 min. 47 sec.	2 hrs. 3 min.
Number of jams and malfunctions.....	6	314
Number of broken parts.....	13	8
Number of parts not broken but replaced.....	1	5

<sup>1</sup> The gas lever pin was broken, but the breakage did not affect the firing

(g) Board convened by department commander, eastern department, June 13-14, 1916.

Guns tested: Two Lewis guns chambered for British .303 ammunition, two Benet-Mercle guns belonging to Second Cavalry.

Total number of rounds fired from each gun not stated; one Lewis gun was fired apparently 2,261 rounds, and in addition those rounds fired from aeroplane mount, the number of which is not stated in the report, and the other Lewis gun was fired apparently 272 rounds. One Benet gun was fired apparently 975 rounds and the other 98 rounds.

Findings of the board:

"In the opinion of the board the mobility of the two guns is practically the same. Each can be handled by one man; the size of crew depends simply upon the amount of ammunition carried."

The superiority of the Lewis gun in every other particular was clearly demonstrated, the following special advantages being noted:

(1) Simplicity. This was especially important in the night work.

(2) The comparative rapidity and ease with which a fresh magazine can be attached, and removed in case of jam.

(3) More efficient cooling device.

(4) Ease in coking piece for first shot.

(5) Comparative ease in reduction of jams.

(6) Remarkably satisfactory action in mud and sand tests, and with deformed cartridges."

(h) Demonstration of Lewis machine gun at the Naval Proving Ground, Indianhead, on July 26, 1916.

Report: "1. A demonstration of the Lewis machine gun was given at the Proving Ground on July 26, by two representatives of the Savage Arms Co."

"An attempt was then made to fire 1000 rounds, rapid fire, but the gun jammed during almost every clip, especially after it became heated. Another gun was then taken, and about 500 rounds fired practically without interruption in 1 minute 50 seconds—rapid fire rate 272 rounds per minute."

"This seems to be a good gun, and is very simple. Extractor and similar parts are easily replaced without tools. It does not seem to be completely developed, however, or the gun used in demonstrating, fired by experts, would not hang up so much."

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS FROM FOREGOING REPORTS OF TESTS.

1. That the Vickers machine rifle has been developed to a more reliable state of efficiency than any of the other rifles tested using caliber .30 ammunition.

2. That some of the lighter rifles tested, by proper effort on the part of their inventors, could be developed, in all probability, to a state of efficiency for the United States caliber .30 ammunition, and the board is of the opinion that a lighter rifle better fulfills the requirements of the service for certain special purposes, such as for aeroplanes, use by skirmishers, etc.

FURTHER TESTS.

Several machine rifles, some of which have not been previously submitted for test in this country, and some of which have not yet passed a satisfactory test with the United States caliber .30 ammunition, have been brought to the

attention of this board. The large use of machine rifles in the European war has stimulated inventors and suggested improvements in existing types. The obtaining for our service of the very best types of machine rifles, particularly of the light type, is deemed of great importance. Information furnished by inventors and manufacturers shows that some will require about six months in which to prepare machine rifles in satisfactory condition for test.

The board therefore recommends that it conduct a further test of automatic machine rifles at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., the test to begin on May 1, 1917, and that it be made in accordance with the program appended hereto and marked "B."

The board learns that the Springfield Armory is better equipped for conducting exhaustive ballistic and endurance tests than any other place.

The board considers that a field test, including aeroplane tests, should be conducted after the ballistic and endurance tests, and will later make recommendation in regard to conducting such tests.

It is recommended that all inventors and manufacturers of automatic machine rifles be invited to enter their rifles in the test, under the conditions given in the program of tests, appended hereto and marked "B."

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
*Thursday, January 4, 1917.*

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM E. COX, A REPRESENTATIVE IN  
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA.**

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, Mr. Cox, of Indiana, desires to be heard for a few minutes this morning on the clothing item in the bill.

Mr. Cox. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I shall not detain the committee but a very short time this morning. First, I want to preface what I have to say by saying that I have been an implicit follower of Gen. Crozier and all the Army people who have been in favor of the manufacture of all kinds of Government supplies.

Mr. Chairman, the War Department has a quartermaster depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., which is quite an institution. I can probably inform the committee better by reading Gen. Sharpe's letter, which is addressed to me as of date of yesterday, than in any other way:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, January 2, 1917.*

Hon. W. E. Cox,  
*House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR SIR: 1. With further reference to your communication of the 19th ultimo, you are advised that it has been ascertained that the following kinds of goods are manufactured at the Jeffersonville depot at this time: Saddlebags; harness and repair parts; aparejos and repair parts; coats, blue denim; underwear; wagon paulins; shirts, flannel; trousers, blue denim; trousers, dress.

2. From December 1, 1914, to December 1, 1915, there were manufactured 418,663 pieces of these articles, valued at \$634,503.70, and from January 1, 1916, to November 30, 1916, 576,327 pieces, valued at \$1,247,789.25. The period of time that these articles have been manufactured at the Jeffersonville depot can not be definitely stated, as the commencement of their manufacture has depended upon the requirements of the service.

3. The output has been larger during the last year than during the preceding year, as indicated in paragraph 2. This increase is due to a great extent

to the requirements for equipment of organizations of the Regular Army and the National Guard on duty on the Mexican border.

4. It would be of very material value to the department to enlarge the manufacturing plant at the Jeffersonville depot. This depot is situated in the interior, far from the seacoast, and in case of war it would be difficult of capture by the enemy. The reservation consists of approximately 17 acres, which provides ample room for additional buildings when required. Transportation facilities are good, and it is believed that sewing women and operatives are readily obtainable in that locality.

Respectfully,

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
*Quartermaster General.*

I want to briefly supplement what Gen. Sharpe says in this letter by stating that this plant is in my district, and I am thoroughly conversant with it. To my mind it is ideally located and situated. It has splendid transportation facilities, both by rail and water. It is on the Ohio River immediately opposite Louisville, Ky., and close to New Albany, Ind., and very close to Cincinnati. Women from quite a distance around there go to the depot and get sewing of all kinds to take it to their homes and make it up. I am not sure, but I believe it is one of the cheapest manufacturing plants there is along this line in the United States. As I said a moment ago, I am so thoroughly in favor of the Government manufacturing everything that it possibly can for the use of the Army that I am in dead earnest in asking that this little appropriation be made. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether I did right or not, but I did not intend to usurp the authority of the committee at all when I went down and took this matter up with Gen. Sharpe, because I knew he would know where it ought to go in the bill, and this is what he says would cover the item. On page 40, first committee print of Army appropriation bill for 1918, after the amount \$17,393,233, add:

*Provided*, That \$20,100, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, in addition to the above sum, for the purchase of the necessary machinery for the manufacture of clothing at the Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster Corps.

Then, on page 43, after the words "Secretary of War," add:

*Provided further*, That \$9,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, in addition to the above sum, for the necessary alterations and additions to buildings at the Jeffersonville depot of the Quartermaster Corps for the installation of machinery for the manufacture of clothing.

Col. Wood, who is in charge there at this time, I regard as a very competent and efficient man. I do not think I am disclosing any confidence at all when I say that in a conversation which I had with him just before I came here—and, by the way, he has only been there for a short period of time—he is very enthusiastic about the plant and believes that with just a little additional appropriation for the buying of a few machines—and the appropriation calls for \$20,000 for that purpose—he can increase the output very materially. He also needs, I think, to rearrange some of the buildings, possibly cut some doors and put in some extra lighting facilities, to make it more effective. Now, that is all I have to say, gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cox, I had the impression from the conversation we had that you did not expect any increase in the appropriation and simply wanted a part of the appropriation utilized for this purpose.



Mr. Cox. Just so I get the appropriation, it is immaterial to me how it is arranged. I would be content if you provided that a certain part of this appropriation should be used for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Sharpe suggests an increase in the appropriation.

Mr. CALDWELL. On page 43 there is a suggested increase of \$9,500, but on page 40 it only provides that \$20,100 out of the appropriation should be utilized.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it increases the appropriation that amount.

Mr. Cox. That was his idea. I would be perfectly contented just so I got the proviso. I hope, gentlemen, when the bill is finally made up this little item will be embraced in it.

Mr. KAHN. Do you understand that the department recommends this?

Mr. Cox. I have submitted Gen. Sharpe's letter. I want to be frank with you, Mr. Kahn. Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, is likewise interested in it, because the State of Ohio sells the Government a tremendous amount of supplies which go to the depot down there. I know that Secretary Baker wrote to Senator Pomerene that if he was called upon for his opinion he would O. K. it. You gentlemen understand that this depot at the present time is largely a relay depot. The Government buys all kinds of Army supplies and ships them in there, and then they are reshipped out to various points.

Mr. GREENE. And you want it put in a condition so that it will be upon its own foundation and do its own manufacturing instead of being an intermediate supply point?

Mr. Cox. That is right. I would go to the point, if I had my way about it, of the Government manufacturing practically everything on earth that the Army uses and wears; but I know that is impracticable.

Mr. GREENE. And you want this point, which is now an intermediate supply point, made an intermediate point in manufacture?

Mr. Cox. That is right.

Mr. GREENE. Why not have this manufacturing concentrated at some one place?

Mr. Cox. For quite a number of years the Government has been doing considerable of this same kind of manufacturing there, making at least the cheaper clothing for old soldiers; and also for quite a number of years they have been making harness there. I do not think they have made any Artillery harness, have they, Gen. Crozier?

Gen. CROZIER. No, sir. That is all made at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Mr. Cox. I thought so. But for quite a number of years the Government has made lighter harness and saddles and bridles and things like that, and I suppose practically since its organization they have been making the cheaper grades of soldiers' clothing.

Mr. MCKENZIE. What do they use for power out there?

Mr. Cox. Steam; or maybe it is electricity. I can not tell you about that.

Mr. GREENE. What particular reason is there for making it here and not at some other place where clothing is assembled?

Mr. Cox. I do not know, except what Gen. Sharpe says there about its being in the center of the United States, where it would be almost impossible for an invading army to get out there and capture the depot. We will always beat them to it before they get out there.

Mr. GREENE. I do not believe they will pay much attention to sewing machines when they come over here, anyway.

Mr. Cox. That may be. That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
*Friday, January 5, 1917.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF COL. W. P. RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT OF BOARD  
OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT.  
J. C. MEHAFFEY, ENGINEER OFFICER.**

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, you are the president of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The item in the bill which comes under your jurisdiction is on page 43:

Construction, repair, and maintenance, military and post roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska: For the construction, repair, and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$600,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$500,000, so that you are asking for an increase of \$100,000.

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain the reason for that?

Col. RICHARDSON. Last year we had an appropriation of \$500,000. This year we are asking for \$600,000, or an increase of \$100,000. I would like to explain to the members of the committee that in submitting an estimate this year I accompanied it with a letter setting forth the reason for the increase in that estimate, and also referring generally to the work done under the appropriation. I requested that in case the Secretary of War approved the estimate he forward the letter to the chairman of the committee. I now have a copy of the letter to submit. I would like to call attention particularly to two or three paragraphs in this letter. In the first place, the additional amount of \$100,000 which is asked for is a part of the amount which it was estimated would be the cost of building a bridge across the Gastineau Channel between Juneau and Douglas Island. The total cost of that bridge is estimated to be \$300,000. It is not intended that this shall be taken as a precedent in the matter of the building of bridges. This is the only bridge which we know of which will be the subject of a special estimate. It is too large an amount to be included in the general lump-sum estimate. It has been earnestly recommended by the governor of the Territory of Alaska, and has been asked for in petitions of the citizens of the communities concerned. This bridge which it is proposed to construct connects with short roads on each side of the channel, built by the board of road commissioners, and with these roads connects the two industrial camps or settlements of Juneau and Douglas.

The Secretary of War wired our board asking what part of the estimate might be reduced in case it became necessary to reduce all

estimates 25 per cent. The estimate was then \$800,000, made up of \$500,000 for the lump-sum appropriation and \$300,000 for this bridge. I recommended that \$200,000 be taken from the estimate for the bridge, and that we be authorized to proceed with the purchase of material, and go ahead with the foundation work with an appropriation of \$100,000. In reply to that suggestion I received this telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 27*  
Via Valdez, Alaska, Oct. 27, 1916).

Col. W. P. RICHARDSON,  
*A. R. C., Juneau, Alaska:*

Estimate for Alaskan roads, fiscal year 1918, has been changed by Secretary of War so as to ask cash appropriation of \$600,000 and an additional contract authorization on \$200,000.

McCain.

I would like to have the provision so worded that we will be authorized to contract for that additional \$200,000.

The bridge which it is proposed to erect is a 501-foot steel-truss span bridge with 2,020 feet of wooden trestle approaches across Gastineau Channel between Juneau and Douglas Island. The steel work necessary for the construction of the bridge will require about 12 months for fabrication, and there will be no loss of time if we are authorized to enter into a contract for that.

Mr. McKellar. How did you spend the \$500,000 you had last year?

Col. RICHARDSON. A statement in regard to that is not embraced in this year's report, which is for 1916. It was spent very largely on the Valdez to Fairbanks main wagon road, and beginning a new road, or rather extending the road already begun from the town of Ruby.

Mr. McKellar. How many miles of road did you build, and of what did you build it?

Col. RICHARDSON. Our standard type of road is a gravel-surface road. We are graveling it as fast as we can. We are not able to build the completed road for successive miles, that is the gravel-surface road. Our roads vary from the primitive trail to the completed standard type of road, and we are putting in the complete road as far as we can.

The gravel-surface road is the highest type of road we expect to construct, except in short stretches. The figures and the map in my report, which has just been published, will give you an idea of the extent of the system we are trying to lay out.

Mr. McKellar. You have no standard type of construction?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; we have the gravel-surface road, 12 feet wide, rolled, drained, and surfaced with gravel. We are working to that standard type as rapidly as possible, and as funds permit.

Mr. McKellar. How many miles of that kind of road have you built in Alaska?

Col. RICHARDSON. We have a total of 920 miles of wagon road, and about half of it has been gravelled.

Mr. McKellar. About 460 miles of gravel road?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. McKellar. In what district is that?

Col. RICHARDSON. It is distributed all over the Territory of Alaska, depending on the location of the various communities, except the main cross-country road. A lot of these roads run from the coast and river ports to the adjacent mining or industrial camps.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many of those did you build last year out of the appropriation of \$500,000—that is, of the gravel-surface roads?

Col. RICHARDSON. I am not able to give you the number of miles. A statement in regard to that work is not embraced in this year's report.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much did you build the year before?

Col. RICHARDSON. Our mileage the year before was only increased a few miles. It took about all the money we had for maintenance and repair of the roads already constructed. Last year we built a good deal of new road, and a certain portion of the appropriation was spent for gravel surfacing the road leading to Fairbanks. The average cost throughout for that is about \$3,200 per mile.

Mr. McKELLAR. You mean after it is graveled and completed?

Col. RICHARDSON. Complete. From \$3,000 to \$3,500 or \$4,000 per mile represents the cost of construction and gravel surfacing in the average case. Sometimes we have a long haul for the gravel, which will, of course, increase the cost.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you require the people in the local communities to put up any money when you build these roads?

Col. RICHARDSON. The Territory has been contributing.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much?

Col. RICHARDSON. From \$125,000 to \$150,000 a year. Up to the time of our appropriation for last year the Territory had contributed almost an equal amount to that which was expended by the Federal Government from the appropriation made by Congress. The amount contributed by the Territory came from a tax fund known as the "Alaska fund."

The CHAIRMAN. A part of that fund was money received from liquor licenses, was it not?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not Alaska gone dry recently?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; but that law is not in operation as yet. It will not go into operation until Congress takes action in regard to it, Congress having reserved the right to control the manufacture and sale of liquor in Alaska.

Mr. KAHN. Do you get anything from the tax on canned salmon?

Col. RICHARDSON. The receipts from taxes on canned salmon go into the Alaska fund, of which we get 65 per cent.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would it not be better to make the appropriation for roads conditional upon the Territory furnishing a certain amount of money for that purpose?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes; I think it would be better. I think it would be advisable to have legislation to that effect, although I do not like to make a specific recommendation. I do not think the responsibility is mine of making that recommendation. My purpose is to state what we need for roads in that country, and to try to get it through such channels as I am permitted to use.

I would like to call your particular attention to one paragraph of my letter. Last year when this particular item in the appropriation bill was reached on the floor of the House the following colloquy occurred, as is shown in the Congressional Record of June 26, 1916, page 11508, second column (reading from letter):

Mr. STAFFORD. It is not a beginning of a wholesale project for the construction of roads in Alaska, where the military necessity is very far-fetched.

Mr. HAY. AS I understand from the officer who has charge of the road construction, this amount would about complete the roads and military trails. The Territory itself contributes largely to these funds through taxation. I forget how much, but I think perhaps one-half.

Which was true up to that time.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman really have any doubt that they will ask the same amount next year?

Mr. HAY. I do not know; I can only tell the gentleman what they say. They say they will not. I do not like to question the word of these gentlemen.

A wrong impression had inadvertently been given. I regret to say to the chairman of the committee, as indicated by his remarks above quoted, due, I think, to the fact that I had stated that the present appropriation would virtually complete the Valdez-Fairbanks military and post road, upon which the board has been engaged for several years past. The Ruby-Long-Coast road referred to in the hearing, lying to the westward of the Government railroad line and constituting with the railroad and the Valdez-Fairbanks road the three great trunk lines through central Alaska, is just begun. A third trunk-line wagon road is needed across the Seward Peninsula from Nome northward. These three wagon roads are of great value as postal routes and general lines of travel and communication, and all—but more especially the first two named—have such strategic and military value in possible future contingencies as is possessed by main trunk lines of wagon road elsewhere. The commercial value of these roads in aiding the development of Alaska can scarcely be overestimated.

I wanted to make that explanation and have it particularly called to your attention, so that you will understand how that impression arose.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation Congress gave you last year for this item was \$500,000. That was the first time Congress had given you that much money, was it not?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Prior to that time you had been getting about \$150,000 a year?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes; on the average.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe the act creating the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska was passed in 1905?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the record the total amount that has been expended for road construction in Alaska since the passage of the act of 1905, and also state the exact number of miles of road you have constructed since that time?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. It is all in my report. The road and trail mileage constructed and maintained to date is, in round numbers, as follows: Wagon roads, 920 miles; winter sled roads, 629 miles; trail, 2,210 miles. That makes a total of 3,759 miles. There has been expended upon the work up to the close of the fiscal year 1916 a total of \$3,390,122.72, of which \$1,765,000 has been appropriated by Congress in varying amounts beginning with the fiscal year 1907, and \$1,625,122.72 derived from the Alaska fund. The total average cost of the wagon roads has been \$3,144 per mile; of winter sled road, \$345 per mile; of trail, \$106 per mile. The above figures embrace location, construction, and maintenance and all expenditures by the board.

Mr. KAHN. Do you construct any trails out of this appropriation?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; we construct roads from the simplest pioneer trail up to the complete gravel-surface roads.

I would like, if I may, Mr. Chairman, to put in the record the letter I wrote in connection with the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You may do that.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA,  
*Valdez, Alaska, September 9, 1916.*

From: The president of the board.

To: The Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Subject: Estimate of funds.

1. Estimate of the funds for the use of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska for the fiscal year 1918 is inclosed herewith. The conditions under which this work is being carried on being somewhat unusual I ask that the attention of the Secretary be invited to the following statement in connection with the estimate:

2. It will be noted that the amount of the estimate is the same as appropriated for the present fiscal year, with the additional item of \$300,000 for the erection of a 501-foot steel-truss span bridge, with 2,020 feet of wooden trestle approaches across Gastineau Channel, between Juneau and Douglas Island. This proposed bridge connects with short roads on each side of the channel built by the board of road commissioners, and, together with these roads, connects the two "industrial camps or settlements" (towns) of Juneau and Douglas, and thus properly comes within the scope of the board's work as prescribed by law; but the proposed bridge is of a type and the cost such as to make it advisable, in the judgment of the board, to ask for a specific appropriation to cover it. It is not intended, however, that the approval of this item shall in any sense constitute a precedent. The board has many bridges already constructed and others in contemplation in various parts of Alaska, but there is no other bridge, so far as now known, that will not be embraced in the general lump-sum estimate made from year to year for construction of "roads, bridges, and trails," as provided for by law creating the board.

3. This particular bridge is believed to be one of the most important projects in the Territory and one which will be of permanent benefit to the communities concerned. It is earnestly hoped that the estimate will receive approval of the Secretary of War and favorable action by Congress. Plans and estimates of the cost of the bridge are nearing completion, and the necessary approval will be asked of the Chief of Engineers of the Army for the erection on the site designated.

4. In connection with the general estimate of \$500,000, I ask attention to the statement of the president of the board of road commissioners before the committee at the last session of Congress upon the present fiscal year appropriation, from which statement I quote the following extract which is contained in substance in the letter of the Secretary of War transmitting the estimate:

"Col. RICHARDSON. \* \* \* I say in my report, and I think it is embraced in the letter to the chairman of this committee that an estimate of \$750,000 was submitted two years ago, with the expectation that it might go to some other committee, but received no action, and a bill was introduced last year for the same amount, but no action was taken.

"These facts, taken together with the fact that the Secretary himself had endeavored unsuccessfully on more than one occasion in the past to have the estimate presented to some other committee, because he thought it unfair for the Army bill to carry money for general road work in Alaska, with the additional fact that the Military Committees have been appropriating certain sums for several years, justify the conclusion that Congress was definitely committed to the policy of having this work taken care of by Military Committees to such extent as they should deem proper. \* \* \*

"The CHAIRMAN. The Military Committee has had jurisdiction of it and proposes to keep it."

5. I also ask attention to the letter of the Secretary of War ad interim, transmitting the estimate for the present fiscal year, and especially the following clause:

"The demand for work in Alaska is continually growing, and with the increased mileage there comes increased cost of maintenance, until the work of the board is now very nearly brought to a standstill."

6. When this item—present fiscal year appropriation—was reached in the discussion of the Army appropriation bill, the following colloquy, in part, took place on the floor of the House (Congressional Record, June 26, 1916, p. 11508, second column):

"Mr. STAFFORD. It is not a beginning of a wholesale project for the construction of roads in Alaska where the military necessity is very far-fetched.

"Mr. HAY. As I understand from the officer who has charge of the road construction, this amount would about complete the roads and military trails. The Territory itself contributes largely to these funds through taxation; I forget how much, but I think perhaps one-half.

"Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman really have any doubt that they will ask the same amount as last year?

"Mr. HAY. I do not know; I can only tell the gentleman what they say. They say they will not. I do not like to question the word of these gentlemen."

7. A wrong impression had inadvertently been given, I regret to say, to the chairman of the committee, as indicated by his remarks above quoted, due, I think, to the fact that I had stated that the present appropriation would virtually complete the Valdez-Fairbanks Military and Post Road upon which the board has been engaged for several years past. The Ruby-Long-Coast Road, referred to in the hearing, lying to the westward of the Government railroad line, and constituting with the railroad and the Valdez-Fairbanks Road the three great trunk lines through central Alaska, is just begun. A third trunk-line wagon road is needed across the Seward Peninsula from Nome northward. These three wagon roads are of great value as postal routes and general lines of travel and communication, and all—but more especially the first two named—have such strategic and military value in possible future contingencies as is possessed by main trunk lines of wagon road elsewhere. The commercial value of these roads in aiding the development of Alaska can scarcely be overestimated.

8. I quote again, briefly, in this connection, from the statement before the House committee previously referred to:

"Mr. GORDON. Of course, you realize Members of Congress are likely to be criticized for building roads in Alaska?

Col. RICHARDSON. I say in answer to that that I am induced to make this plea after Congress has given notice of its intent and purpose, by the passage of the Alaska railroad bill for the expenditure of some \$35,000,000 to aid in the development of Alaska by congressional appropriation. As an Army officer. I perhaps would not be expected ordinarily to make this plea, but when our board was organized there was no delegate from Alaska in Congress, and no legislature, and the work being done under the War Department, it became my duty to present the needs of the Territory in respect to our work, which duty still seems to devolve upon me.

9. When the board of road commissioners came into existence there was scarcely a vestige of road or trail in the Territory, and but little of the vast interior had been tracked by the foot of the white man. By far the greater part is still a wilderness region, inaccessible except to the hardy prospector and pioneer, and impossible of development without the aid of roads and trails. Without seeking to prolong the life or functions of the board of road commissioners, it is, nevertheless, proper to remark that on account of the above-described conditions and the present scant population and widely separated communities, some such organization as the present, under Federal direction, is the most suitable to carry on such work. The effort of the board has always been, as in the present instance, to procure, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, only such appropriations as seemed necessary for a proper conduct of the work "in order to carry out to a measurable degree the provisions and intent of the law."

10. The developments along the new line of the Government railroad are beginning to create additional demands upon the road commission, and these demands will increase so rapidly that special provision will have to be made soon to meet them if the railroad is to become in any sense the success that has been predicted for it and which is, of course, desired by all concerned.

11. It is hoped, therefore, that the Secretary will not deem this estimate unreasonable or excessive, and that the board may be encouraged to hope for a continuance of a policy sufficiently liberal to make fair progress in this work.

so important to the Territory and charged to the War Department, until such time as it may be deemed in the interests of the public service to transfer it to other hands.

12. It is requested, in case the estimate shall be approved, that this letter be forwarded to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House for consideration in passing upon the estimate, and that I be authorized at an appropriate time to appear before the committee in connection with the same.

(Signed)

W. P. RICHARDSON,  
*Colonel of Infantry.*

Col. RICHARDSON. I would like, in amplification of my letter, to read this short paragraph from the report:

The task of building roads throughout this vast wilderness of Alaska to meet the rapidly growing demands and aid in a systematic development of its resources can not be adequately described by any less comprehensive term than colossal, and our board can not hope to make more than a beginning during the official lifetime of its present members.

I wanted to read that in connection with the statement that it was thought that \$500,000 would complete the work. Our board can, in fact, just make a beginning in this tremendous wilderness, where work is expensive and provisions are high, and physical conditions are very difficult.

Mr. KAHN. How many months in the year can you work on the roads?

Col. RICHARDSON. I should say between 90 and 100 days can be spent in actual work. We begin repair work in the early spring, and we carry on some winter work.

Mr. FIELDS. What is the cost of labor on that work in Alaska?

Col. RICHARDSON. From \$2.50 to \$5 a day for common labor, and from \$6 to \$10 a day for foremen.

Mr. KAHN. What is the character of the work on the winter sled roads which cost \$345 a mile?

Col. RICHARDSON. That means going through swampy country, where the roads are used in the winter, but not needed in the summer. We cut the stumps low and smooth off the inequalities and grade the side hills, so that when it freezes it makes a good winter road.

Mr. KAHN. You can not use that road during the summer at all.

Col. RICHARDSON. No. They follow the streams in summer.

Mr. GREENE. They are short cuts.

Col. RICHARDSON. Frequently. From Fairbanks to Fort Yukon is 250 miles by the summer or river route, but the winter sled road cuts 100 miles off of that distance.

Mr. McKELLAR. One road is about as good as another in the wintertime in that country?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes; except that in the case of these roads we get rid of the stumps and the brush. When winter comes on we go from wheels to sleds.

The board is estimating for \$500,000 this year, the amount it received last year, and that is based upon a plan to systematically carry forward the work. It is not based on an estimate of so much for this road or that road, but it is an amount which we can readily expend without an increase in overhead charges. It is an amount which we can economically use with our organization, and carry out, in a measure, at least, the purpose and design of Congress. It is pioneer work which is done by the Army. That is the basis of this



estimate of \$500,000, which we hope may be carried forward for a few years so that the money may not be dissipated in overhead charges and maintenance, and we can carry to completion some sort of definite plan or system.

We are already being appealed to, and sometimes the appeals are accompanied by severe criticism, for not building roads connecting with the Government railroad and developing the areas already being occupied. It is impossible for us to do that unless we have a special estimate, and that railroad will not have any value unless it is done. We are going to do what we can this year, but this particular problem will have to be taken up in a separate bill, because this estimate is for roads in the regions not touched by the railroad. It will take many millions of dollars to develop the country along the railroad because there is no tonnage in sight at present, outside of the coal. It will take lots of tonnage to make the railroad pay. It is not an agricultural country to any considerable extent. It is a mineral and a fish country.

Mr. KAHN. Is there any timber there?

Col. RICHARDSON. There is very good timber along the coast. This is a phase of the work I will have to take up with the Secretary of War this year. This work ought to be under one head and one direction, the building of the wagon roads and the railroad. I do not mean to say it ought to be under our direction, but it should all be under the direction and management of one head.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Colonel, I see by looking at your map that you have a sled road from Fairbanks north to the town of Caro on the Chandlar River, crossing the Yukon River, and another sled road running west from Fairbanks to Fort Gibbon, at the junction of the Yukon and the Tanana Rivers. About what is the depth of the snowfall in that section of the country?

Col. RICHARDSON. It is not so very deep. It packs down readily. It is only from 4 to 5 feet deep.

Mr. GORDON. What would you call a heavy snowfall?

Col. RICHARDSON. Valdez has a record of 70 feet. The average snowfall along the coast is 25 or 30 feet. That is the greatest drawback to Alaska.

Mr. FIELDS. You say it packs down solid?

Col. RICHARDSON. In the Interior it packs very readily when it is tramped down, but on the coast the snow is soft and wet.

Mr. MCKELLAR. You say you can profitably expend \$500,000 without any change in your overhead charges or in your force. Do you not think it is as much as could be expected of Congress if we appropriate \$250,000 of the \$500,000, with the proviso that the Territorial government appropriate a like amount?

Col. RICHARDSON. We want the \$500,000 and the bridge, and all we can get from the Territory also, because it takes millions of dollars to build roads. They spend a good many million dollars a year on roads in the States.

Mr. MCKELLAR. And the people pay for them.

Mr. KAHN. Those roads in Alaska have very materially aided such development as has taken place there, have they not?

Col. RICHARDSON. That is very true. That country will never be developed without roads. It has been a wilderness always, because of the difficulties of travel through it without roads. Perhaps it is

not for me to make this argument, but Congress has charged the War Department with this responsibility, and they have unloaded it on me, and we can not do the work without money.

Mr. FIELDS. In your opinion, Colonel, how much money will it take to properly develop Alaska, so far as the roads are concerned; that is, how much will it take to build a proper system of roads in that country?

Col. RICHARDSON. I should say that until the people could develop the industries to such an extent that they are available for taxable purposes it would take eight or ten million dollars. Congress has appropriated \$35,000,000 for a railroad which will not develop anything except a little strip through the country.

Mr. FIELD. They have got to have the country roads to connect up with the railroad before the railroad will be valuable?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. FIELDS. I just wanted to get that statement in the record, because that is what I said in a speech I made on the Alaska Railroad bill.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Does the Territorial government put the money they raise for road purposes in your hands?

Col. RICHARDSON. It is expended by us.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Do they turn the money over to you to be expended?

Col. RICHARDSON. No, sir. It is paid into the United States Treasury. It does not go into the Territorial treasury.

Mr. GORDON. Who levies the tax, Congress or the Territorial Legislature?

Col. RICHARDSON. Congress. That was provided in a law which was enacted before the Territorial Legislature was organized. But the legislature contemplates making further expenditures, and they plan to spend considerable money themselves in aiding this work further than is already provided for by the tax. I think the Territory is trying to do what it can.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Then, perhaps it will not be necessary in the future for Congress to appropriate any money at all.

Col. RICHARDSON. In time that may be so, but I assure you I am not exaggerating this case when I state it as I have to-day. If you could see the appeals we get for assistance, that would be very plain. I would now like to direct the attention of the committee to the plan of the bridge, which Capt. Mehaffey, the engineer officer of the board, has brought along. The first of these plans shows the sort of bridge contemplated at Juneau [indicating plan]. This is a cross section looking through the bridge, showing the roadway on each side. The upper plan is the bridge which we hope to build, and the lower one is the alternate type we have provided for. It has wooden trestle approaches on either side, totaling 2,020 feet long, with a 501-foot steel truss span. There is no other way of building it that I know of in order to connect it with the roads on two sides of the channel.

Mr. HULL. What is the estimated cost of that bridge?

Col. RICHARDSON. The estimated cost of that bridge is \$300,000. We are asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 now, and also asking that we be authorized to enter into a contract for the steelwork, which will take about a year to fabricate.

Mr. KAHN. Are there any new mining camps being developed in Alaska at the present time, Colonel?

Col. RICHARDSON. No; not just now. They are finding new areas of pay in the Nome district and in the Ruby Long Creek district, and they have a little strike reported at Dime Creek, but I do not know whether that amounts to anything or not. There have been no recent discoveries of great value.

Mr. TILSON. The amount stated in this item for the bridge would not be sufficient to complete the bridge?

Col. RICHARDSON. No.

Mr. TILSON. You would have to have an additional authorization for \$200,000?

Col. RICHARDSON. An authorization to contract for material to the extent of \$200,000 additional, payable in the fiscal year 1919. That is what we would like to have, if the committee can see its way clear to give it to us.

Mr. OLNEY. Some of these roads connect with the mining districts, do they not?

Col. RICHARDSON. All of them do.

Mr. MORIN. You think it is more important for the growth of the country to build the wagon roads and trails at the present time than to build the railroad?

Col. RICHARDSON. I think it is absolutely more important, but I do not say that with a view of criticising the building of the railroad. The people in the Northwest very properly are anxious to get the railroad. They know that if the Government invests \$35,000,000 in a railroad the Government will have to invest more money to make the railroad pay. But I think the first and most important thing to do is to build wagon roads and trails. I do not say that because I am on the board of road commissioners, but I have been more impressed with the importance of it since I have been on the board. Everyone you meet from Alaska will tell you the same thing.

Mr. FIELDS. Do you have any trouble in getting labor?

Col. RICHARDSON. No, sir; we have not had any trouble until this last year. The scarcity of labor was felt all the way across the country and up in Alaska.

Mr. FIELDS. Most of the labor you get is local labor?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. There is a good deal of labor in Alaska. Men know the conditions and they go there looking for work.

Mr. QUIN. How much do you pay for labor up there?

Col. RICHARDSON. We pay from \$2.50 to \$5 a day and board for common labor, and from \$6 to \$10 a day for foremen, depending on the location.

Mr. HULL. What is the population of Alaska at the present time?

Col. RICHARDSON. I think the population now is about 40,000 white people.

Mr. KAHN. This bridge you propose to build will connect Juneau with Douglas Island?

Col. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, Colonel.

Col. RICHARDSON. I am very much obliged to you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, for your courtesy and attention.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. COL. GEORGE O. SQUIER, MAJ. WILLIAM MITCHELL, AND MAJ. CHARLES S. WALLACE, SIGNAL CORPS.**

The CHAIRMAN. General, you are the Chief Signal Officer of the Army?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item for your corps is on page 7 of the committee print of the bill, under the heading "Office of the Chief Signal Officer." "Signal Service of the Army: For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, as follows: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs, radio installations, signal equipments and stores, binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges; motorcycles and motor-driven vehicles used for technical and official purposes; professional and scientific books of reference, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and maps, for use in the office of the Chief Signal Officer; war balloons and airships and accessories, including their maintenance and repair; telephone apparatus (exclusive of exchange service) and maintenance of the same; electrical installations and maintenance at military posts; fire-control and direction apparatus and material for Field Artillery; maintenance and repair of military lines and cables, including salaries of civilian employees, supplies, general repairs, reserve supplies, and other expenses connected with the duty of transmitting information for the Army by telegraph and otherwise, \$16,600,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$14,281,766. That is an increase of over \$2,300,000. We would like to have you explain that increase.

Gen. SCRIVEN. First, Mr. Chairman, I will give you the items for the Signal Service establishment proper. For that we are asking this year \$1,000,000. Of that amount the estimate for the United States is for all salaries and wages, \$74,302; for incidental expenses by departments and depots, except Seattle, \$70,000; for mobile army equipment, except radio, \$500,000; for radio equipment, \$170,000; for motor vehicles, \$100,000; for post telephone systems and target ranges, \$50,000; for miscellaneous expenses not properly chargeable to other classifications, \$12,698. Then the estimate for Alaska, including Seattle, is for local expenses, \$10,000; for supplies, \$5,000. The estimate for Hawaii is for local expenditures, \$1,000; for supplies bought in the United States, except mobile-army equipment, \$1,000. The estimate for the Philippines is, for local expenditures, \$5,000; for supplies bought in the United States, except radio equipment, \$1,000. That makes a total of \$1,000,000, and is the itemized list of estimates for expenditures for the Signal Service proper.

The CHAIRMAN. What we would particularly like to know, General, is the cause of the increase over last year.

Gen. SCRIVEN. The aviation section amounts to \$15,600,000, and that, added to the amount of the estimate for the Signal Service proper makes a total of \$16,600,000.

There is no increase in Signal Service proper. It has been found on the border that, perhaps, the most important of all forms

of communication is the radio service. Gen. Pershing is asking for more of that. We are endeavoring to get radio tractors and also horse-drawn sets for that service. I think there are 10 radio tractors and eight horse-drawn sets about ready for delivery, but we have been since last May trying to get them. It is very difficult at the present time to get supplies promptly in this country, or to get them even properly made. All the markets seem to be in a state of congestion, and the difficulty of supplying material of that kind is very great, indeed.

Mr. KAHN. Have you contracted for the material?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You are obligated to pay part of the appropriation you received last year for that material?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; part of it. Those contracts were made last May.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much did we appropriate for the Signal Service proper last year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The amount was \$1,000,100.

Mr. McKELLAR. So you are asking for \$100,000 less this year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. \$100 less. We are asking for \$1,000,000 now, and we had \$1,000,100 last year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did you say all of that amount has been expended?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No; we have a balance on hand of \$118,057. That was the amount of the unobligated balance on the 1st of January. But that is barely enough to carry us through to the 1st of July.

Mr. KAHN. You expect to expend it all before the 1st of July?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Oh, yes.

Mr. KAHN. Will you have a deficiency?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I hope not. I think we can get through with that. We have got a very fair amount of supplies on hand now; but the conditions on the border are uncertain, and if anything should happen we should have a large amount of supplies. The communications down there are going to be absolutely vital the minute there is any probability of the cutting of our lines of telegraph. The telegraph and the radio are going to be, perhaps, the most vital factors in any operations undertaken.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the troops should be withdrawn from the border, what effect would it have on the expenditures of your corps?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I do not think it would have any particular effect. I have been down there at Colonia Dublan. We have a wire line there which is an excellent system. What little radio we have been able to buy works very well. We also have buzzer lines which have given good service. We use an insulated wire thrown on the ground for rapid work, and the line is operated with what we call a buzzer. We had a communication from Gen. Pershing the other day in which he expresses great satisfaction with the service, which showed the line to be in excellent condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this estimate based upon the theory that the National Guard will not be on the border after the 1st of July? You have not included the National Guard?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir. I have an estimate here for equipment for the reserves, but this estimate is based on the actual needs.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the Regular Establishment?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Of the Regular Establishment. Of course, the National Guard have a very considerable equipment of their own, not complete by any means, but they have a good deal of matériel with them.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one other question I would like to ask you at this point. I see there is an item here for fire control and direction apparatus and matériel for Field Artillery. I understand that for the first time a similar item is being asked for with reference to the Coast Artillery. Would the personnel of the organization which would have control of these fire-control machines be under the jurisdiction of your corps?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We supply the matériel, not the personnel. Of course, the appropriation for the fire control of the Coast Artillery comes under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. It has been an item of many years standing; means the supply of the cables, telephones, etc., which will enable the men in the Coast Artillery positions to direct their fire, or to concentrate their fire, under the direction of the commander of the position. In the case of the Field Artillery it is intended to be used in the same way; that is, for the officer commanding the artillery to direct his fire as he may see fit, concentrate it, or center it, or do whatever he likes. For that purpose we have a certain amount of matériel which we supply to them, but they handle that themselves, and we have nothing to do with the personnel.

Mr. KAHN. Have you been using any aircraft in connection with fire control?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, Mr. Kahn; I do not think I can say we have. There has been no general organized work in that direction, but there has been a little experimental work at Fort Sill with the Field Artillery, observations in the Philippines in connection with the coast defenses, and at San Diego some experiments looking to the detection of submarine obstacles.

Mr. KAHN. They are using aircraft for fire control very extensively on the European battlefields, as I understand it.

Gen. SCRIVEN. It is absolutely essential, and we must come to it as soon as we can.

Mr. KAHN. How does it happen we have not done any of that?

Gen. SCRIVEN. It is because we have not had the machines or the personnel.

Mr. KAHN. When you have the machines, do you expect to operate them in connection with the Coast Artillery, too?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I have just recently submitted a memorandum to the General Staff, asking them to decide, in connection with the military policy of the United States, the locations of various aviation centers, schools, aerodromes, etc., according to the needs of the service, and also the locations of airplane centers, in connection with the Coast Artillery defenses.

Of course you know we have just purchased a very large tract of land near Fort Monroe, costing \$290,000, where there is to be established one of these centers and schools, and the Navy is coming in on that to some extent, temporarily. That will undoubtedly be an aviation center for the defenses of Chesapeake Bay. What the policy will be in regard to the locations for other squadrons of

aeroplanes, so far as the Coast Artillery is concerned, I do not know. We plan the placing of squadrons in the Philippines, in Hawaii, and in the Canal Zone. They will be very largely used in connection with the Coast Artillery for defense.

Mr. KAHN. Do you expect to operate those aeroplanes?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We must; yes, sir. The men we are training must operate them.

Mr. KAHN. You do not intend, as far as you know, to turn over any of your aeroplanes to the Coast Artillery, to be operated by the Coast Artillery.

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is a question of policy for the future. I think it would be a very bad policy, myself. The personnel must be trained, and their planes must be equipped, and they must have their centers. There are a number of coast artillerymen in the aviation service, and no doubt they would be the men chosen for that special work. But as to turning the aeroplanes over to the Coast Artillery, or to Infantry, or to the Cavalry, or anybody else, I think that would be a mistake.

It should be a homogeneous organization, so that it would be used to the best advantage and placed under the control of general officers or commanders of independent or expeditionary forces.

Mr. KAHN. Do you know how they are operating in Europe?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No; I do not. I think perhaps Col. Squier can give you more reliable information in regard to that than anybody else in this country.

In England they are being operated very largely under the navy on one side and the army on the other and are under the control of a general commanding officer. I think it should be so done here.

Mr. KAHN. But the flying machines over there are still under the control of what corresponds to our Signal Corps, are they not?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I understand that they are under the control of the air service.

The CHAIRMAN. Even those machines used for the purpose of fire control?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Oh, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the proviso on page 8 you have some new language, "buildings for equipment and personnel," and also the word "other" in the same line. Will you tell us the reason for that?

Gen. SCRIVEN. That was put in after very careful consideration had been given to the subject. Of course, we do not want to entrench upon the ground of the Quartermaster's Department and build barracks and quarters. That would be out of the question. But there are many buildings which are needed, which are not either barracks or quarters, such as machine shops, hangars, and all sorts of buildings of that kind which go to make up the complete outfit. We do not, of course, ask to have the shelter for the men included in this estimate; that is, such shelter as is comprehended in the term barracks and quarters. That work, of course, comes under the direction of the Quartermaster Corps. They have all the plans, and everything that is necessary to provide for a building of that sort.

Mr. KAHN. How many machines have you purchased with the appropriation of last year, and how many have you obligated the department to purchase?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I have the data in regard to that.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put that in the hearings?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The total number of aeroplanes purchased or under order is 423. There have been 21 machines destroyed and condemned, and there are 27 out of commission. Of those in service 4 are in Manila, 30 at San Diego, 18 at Mineola, 7 at San Antonio, and 14 at Columbus and on the border, making a total of 73 in service. There are 302 machines under order but not delivered.

I have also some data in regard to the various types of machines, the number of each type delivered, the number in service, the number out of service, and the number under order. That is shown in the following table:

Manufacturer.	Machines delivered.	In service.	Out of service.	Under order.	Total.
Wright.....	13		13	2	15
Curtiss.....	70	50	20	138	208
Burgess.....	11		11	38	49
Burgess-Dunne.....				1	1
Martin.....	19	15	4	6	25
Standard.....	6	6		61	67
Sturtevant.....	2	2		26	28
L. W. F.....				2	2
Thomas.....				2	2
Christoffersen.....				2	2
Aero-Marine.....				22	22
Heinrick.....				2	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>423</b>

Purchases approved, but orders not placed:

One-place, pursuit, Thomas Bros. (\$50,000).....	4
Twin-motored hydroaeroplanes (\$1,040,000).....	52
Curtiss aeroplanes (\$30,000).....	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>59</b>

Mr. KAHN. Have you had any occasion to revise your opinion which you gave last year as to the life of an aeroplane? I think you said the life of a machine in time of peace is about 10 months and in time of war about 7 days.

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir. I think the use of an aeroplane is just like the use of so much ammunition. A machine goes up and comes down and may be smashed. If the machine goes along without an accident, I suppose anywhere from 6 to 10 months is about as long as you can expect it to last. It depends on the conditions under which it is used or maintained, climate, weather, service, and the like. They are very fragile, and it is very difficult to estimate their life exactly.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, the committee, I take it, is anxious to let the country know that, while we are willing to appropriate money for this purpose, the country ought also to know that the life of these machines is exceedingly short.

Gen. SCRIVEN. It is very short. Take, for instance, the conditions as they exist on the border. An aeroplane goes up, meets with some unfavorable conditions, and comes down perhaps 30 or 40 miles away from any place where it can get any assistance. That is the end of the machine. On the contrary, if the machine came down at a place where repairs could be made, the broken parts may be replaced without difficulty.

Mr. KAHN. What do you mean when you say that is the end of the machine? Do you have to abandon it?



Gen. SCRIVEN. We may have to abandon it if you can not get any of the parts you need. That would be especially true in case the machine came down in an enemy's country.

Mr. KAHN. How many of our machines have met with such a fate recently?

Gen. SCRIVEN. There have been a good many of them which met such a fate down in Mexico. All of the first lot we sent down there suffered that fate.

Mr. KAHN. There was some question about those machines being fitted for the work you expected them to do, was there not?

Gen. SCRIVEN. They were picked up and taken down there because they were all we had. They were taken down from Fort Sill and San Diego, where the conditions were different; but it was absolutely necessary to send them out as the days were those of war. They were low-power machines—90-horsepower Curtiss machines—and for that allotment the committee only gave us \$300,000, which, as a matter of fact, extended over some 14 months.

Mr. KAHN. What is the average price of one of these flying machines?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The machines which are proving very satisfactory now with the border troops at Columbus, communicating with Gen. Pershing, are 160-horsepower Curtiss machines.

Maj. MITCHELL. The average cost is \$12,000; \$20,000 with the spare parts.

Gen. SCRIVEN. They are fitted out with all sorts of things.

Mr. KAHN. How many types are you using down there, and how many types are you using altogether in the service?

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is shown in the table I referred to a few moments ago.

Mr. KAHN. Does that table also show how many of each type you have on hand or under contract?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice on pages 8 and 9 there are several paragraphs in brackets. I suppose that means that you want the language in brackets stricken out of the bill.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are limitations on the appropriation made last year. As I understand it, you want those limitations stricken out.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the middle of page 8 you want the clause "*Provided further*, That of the sum last above mentioned, \$900,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be available" stricken out, so that there will only be a general clause there; and further down you want the clause "*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the above sum will be available" stricken out for the same reason.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words if that language is stricken out there will be no limitation?

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is correct.

Mr. McKellar. The lid will be off. Why do you want to take it off?

Gen. SCRIVEN. It is simply to enable us to use as much as may be necessary, without a limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you want the restrictions taken off?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. General, I want to ask you a few questions about these flying machines. I understand from your statement that if you go up in a flying machine, then make a landing and the machine is injured in some of its parts, that machine is abandoned?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No; not exactly that, Mr. McKenzie. If you will recall to your mind the conditions of the country in Mexico, you will appreciate just what I mean. If you have engine trouble you may be obliged to land sometimes 30 or 40 miles, or perhaps further, from a point where you can get any kind of assistance. The machine is provided with everything that is necessary, extra water, medical supplies, arms, extra ammunition, and all that sort of thing. So that the pilot may be able to return to the lines and send out and recover the machine, if it is found to be not too expensive.

Mr. McKENZIE. I understand, General, that in a situation of that sort it might be necessary to abandon the machine, but what would happen in the ordinary case of a machine which is away from home?

Gen. SCRIVEN. There again, if you drop in the river, or into the sea, or wherever you go the machine is gone. We have a good many experiences of that kind.

Mr. McKENZIE. Of course, the engines of those machines that cost \$12,000 or \$14,000 might be wrecked so that you could not use them, but if you abandon such a machine you would be throwing away a good deal of valuable material, would you not?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Of course, you would.

Mr. McKENZIE. What do you do with the machine in a case of that kind?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We salvage every part we can, provided it is worth doing, but it may cost so much to get a motor out there and to recover the parts that it is not worth while.

Mr. McKENZIE. What do you do on your aviation fields?

Gen. SCRIVEN. There we salvage everything.

Mr. McKENZIE. You sell the engines for something?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes. We save every nail and every screw.

Mr. McKENZIE. You have a right to sell those or exchange them?

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking for that in this bill.

Gen. SCRIVEN. We have not the right to sell, but we have the right to reuse, except under the inspector's instructions, but if he orders a thing to be sold, it can be sold.

Mr. McKENZIE. Have you spent any of the appropriation made last year in the construction of dirigible machines?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. I saw a statement in a newspaper recently that there was one being constructed in Florida.

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is being done by the Navy. The Navy has undertaken to use a dirigible. They had it delivered, but I think it was wrecked. What we have done in the way of ballooning has been to request the use again of the old plant at Fort Omaha and

have resumed operations there. We have a very good generating plant there. There is an officer there now, and there are some 20 other officers who have been asked to go there, and a considerable force of enlisted men to occupy the old barracks and quarters, that have not been used since the beginning of the trouble in the South. At Omaha we hope to give instruction and experience to the men in flying with captive balloons, kite balloons, and free balloons, but not with the dirigibles or Zeppelins.

I think that is a question which is so difficult of solution, and means so much, that it ought to be very carefully considered. With all the information we have—which is not very much—we figure it would probably cost at least \$3,000,000 to construct the first modern Zeppelin in this country.

Mr. McKENZIE. Since we have done our flying with the aeroplane, what is your judgment about the practicability of the use of balloons?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think the captive balloon is very valuable. Of course, we know they have been using them on the Belgian coast and on the coast of France for observation purposes and very largely on the fighting fronts. Of course, they are limited in the altitude which they can reach. The free balloon is of no special value, as its use is exceedingly limited. As to the dirigible, I have never been much of a believer in it. The dirigible is six or seven hundred feet long, of enormous diameter, has powerful searchlights, guns, bomb-dropping devices, the ability to hover over a certain selected point, but it is vulnerable to attack from the aeroplane or from the ground and susceptible to weather conditions, and I can not see where the dirigible has ever done anything commensurate with its cost, or fulfilled the expectations of the people who believe in them. In fact, I do not believe in them at all. Of course, there may be times when such a machine as the dirigible might be of some service, but those times are so infrequent, and the chances of success are so remote, I do not believe they are worth having at their present cost.

Mr. McKENZIE. Would you advise striking out the word "balloon" in the appropriation bill?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Oh, no. Balloons are very important. Captive and kite balloons are absolutely necessary. The captive balloon is much more valuable than most people recognize. When I was military attaché of the United States in Italy I saw a captive balloon being carried along with the cavalry at a trot. It makes a very fine observation station.

Mr. KAHN. Germany is the only country which uses the Zeppelin type of dirigible, is it not?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir. I believe the English have tried the dirigible. Col. Squier is rather more in favor of the dirigible than I am. As far as I can see, the longer this war continues, the less the Zeppelin is proving its value; but, of course, that is an individual opinion.

Mr. HULL. What kind of engines are being used in our aeroplanes, all American?

Gen. SCRIVEN. All American.

Mr. HULL. Then, there has been a good American engine developed?

Gen. SCRIVEN. They are developing it, but I do not think the American engine is as good as some of the European engines.

The CHAIRMAN. How are the aeroplanes armed?

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is another question that is very difficult of solution. They are carrying now merely the service rifle and pistol. Some men think that a short riot gun, a shot gun, should be used; others think that a gun of the Lewis type or some other such type may be well used.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not equipped them with the machine gun at all?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Oh, yes; experimentally, we have tried some. We have used the Lewis gun, but they are not mounted. The Lewis gun weighs only 27 pounds, and can be used from the shoulder. It is a very good gun.

Mr. KAHN. Are they all armed with Lewis guns?

Gen. SCRIVEN. There are some down there; 14, I think.

Mr. KAHN. Have you ever used any other machine gun, except the Lewis gun?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The Benet-Mercier gun was used. We tried it out. I think there are some down there now. We have tried them all out thoroughly.

Mr. OLNEY. Does the Curtiss machine compare favorably, as to its efficiency, with some of the best foreign makes?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think the machine itself does. I do not believe the engine does. The Curtiss engine is not entirely satisfactory. It is being improved. I think the Curtiss aeroplane is a very excellent type of machine. Perhaps the Germans have something in the Taube and other types that may be better. I do not know.

Mr. OLNEY. Some of the foreign machines go at the rate of a mile a minute, do they not?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Oh, yes.

Mr. OLNEY. They are capable of mounting in the air at that rate, are they not?

Maj. MITCHELL. They climb 4,200 feet in 10 minutes.

Mr. KAHN. Are our machines all biplanes?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Our machines are all biplanes.

Mr. KAHN. Have we developed no monoplanes at all?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We have never done that.

Mr. KAHN. The Taube is a monoplane?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. That machine is used very extensively by the Germans.

Gen. SCRIVEN. It was; but I think they are not using it now. I think the English are using the biplanes. The monoplane is the best racing machine. I have seen it used here. The man who won the international prize in Chicago used a monoplane. He flew at a speed of 112 miles an hour. I think the record is 125 miles per hour, made in France.

Mr. KAHN. How does the price of the monoplane compare with the price of the biplane?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Of course, we do not make them, and we would have to compare the price in this country with the price abroad. I do not know.

Mr. OLNEY. Are not all the foreign countries using the American make of machine?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Oh, yes; they are. The Curtiss Co. has had very large contracts with foreign countries.

Mr. McKELLAR. You say you have 375 machines, all told, including those in actual use, and those under contract. Assuming they cost, with full equipment, \$20,000 each, that would be \$7,500,000. What have you done with the rest of the appropriation which was made last year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Col. Squier can tell you about that.

Mr. KAHN. What is the reason for the new language near the top of page 8, "buildings for equipment and personnel"?

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is to give the Aviation Section buildings which will be very useful to them.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 9 there is also some new language, in the second paragraph:

For the cost of investigations to be made by and technical instruction of commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the said section: *Provided further.* That not more than \$3,000,000 of this sum may be expended for the purchase of sites and construction of buildings for aviation schools in the Central and Eastern Military Departments of the United States.

The language in the present bill provides—

That hereafter whenever contracts which are not to be performed within 60 days are made on behalf of the Government by the Chief Signal Officer or by officers of the Signal Corps authorized to make them, and are in excess of \$500 in amount, such contracts shall be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties. In all other cases contracts shall be entered into under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Chief Signal Officer.

You want to strike out that language in the present bill, which I have just read?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you suffered any inconvenience, or has the Government suffered any, in the development of the aviation service on account of this language, which was put in the bill last year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The language you have just read relating to contracts was included in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1917, and is now law. It was not necessary to include it again. Its effect is to facilitate work, and it is not detrimental to the interests of the Government in any manner. It is a mere matter of convenience, Mr. Chairman, to prevent the making of contracts for a small amount. I think it is a custom which is in vogue in the Ordnance, Engineer, and other departments.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say about the new language, which you propose to substitute for the present language?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Your question opens up a very large and important field, covering the purchase of land for aviation purposes and erection of buildings, Mr. Chairman, which I referred to the Chief of Staff, or the Assistant Chief of Staff, and requested that the General Staff outline as a part of the military policy of the United States the location of sites for aviation centers. In other words, to determine, in a general way, whether one shall be on the east coast, one on the west coast, and one in the South. Then the proposition was that a board or commission be appointed to select the exact localities, having in consideration the various requirements.

It has become such a difficult matter now, and there have been so many offers of sites, so many boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and various other bodies and numbers of people offering sites, that it seems the only way to decide the matter is to have the whole question settled by the proper authority, which I presume to be the General Staff of the Army and the Secretary of War.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Would not the men in the Aviation Section know more about that than anybody else?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Of course; but one officer of the Aviation Section can give his opinion, and then the board can take final and definite action. But no one man of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, or anybody else, should decide a question which affects the military policy of the United States, except the properly constituted authority.

Mr. TILSON. The idea is that there shall be buildings erected for schools and for the storage of supplies?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. What is the purpose of erecting buildings for that?

Gen. SCRIVEN. For instance, at Hampton there must be provided workshops, experimental shops, places for storing ammunition, bombs, etc., and garages for the necessary automobiles and trucks.

Mr. KAHN. And hangars for the flying machines?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Hangars for the aeroplanes.

Mr. TILSON. As a matter of fact, is it not true that we now have no places to keep most of that sort of stuff?

Gen. SCRIVEN. We have not.

Mr. TILSON. We are increasing the amount of our matériel in this direction and are not preparing places in which to properly keep it.

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is absolutely true. Down at Columbus the aeroplanes are being kept under canvas.

Mr. KAHN. You are not asking any of this appropriation for the West, because you have an aviation school there?

Gen. SCRIVEN. At San Diego. But you know, of course, that that ground has simply been loaned to us.

Mr. KAHN. Have you not been able to purchase land out of the \$300,000 appropriated last year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir. That brings up the question of the various offers we have received and about which I have been speaking. Some people want us to buy North Island, the cost of which will count into millions, and the \$300,000 appropriated will merely purchase less expensive land, and I do not know whether it will purchase enough land on the point south of San Diego.

Mr. KAHN. There was also an appropriation of a like amount for the purchase of land on this side of the continent.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes. That has already been done. The action of the General Staff suggested by me is necessary, Mr. Chairman, for the reason I have stated. I do not know what the outcome will be. I do not think any one man will care to take the responsibility of deciding upon the localities and purchasing land for this purpose in different sections of this country.

Mr. KAHN. Do you think you will be able to settle the controversy before the money lapses back into the Treasury?

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is in the hands of the General Staff, and I do not know. As a matter of fact, however, I think it will be settled,

because they are making every effort to arrive at a conclusion. The necessary boards have been appointed, and I believe that within a few days that general policy will be outlined.

It is absolutely essential that this money should be allowed for the purpose of buildings, otherwise you will have a lot of land and no possibility of doing anything with it.

Mr. KAHN. Do you mean you have a lot of machines on hand?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Machines and material of all kinds and no place suitable for their care and protection.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the provision, on page 9, by which you are asking authority to exchange parts of engines or machines for new equipment. That is a new item that you are asking for—that authority—is it not?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir. That is to allow us to utilize these parts by exchanging them and getting their value in other equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. I judge by that that you have not the authority under the present law?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, on page 10, the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system. I believe that is under your jurisdiction?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount named is \$50,000, the same as last year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the usual appropriation that has been carried for that purpose?

Gen. SCRIVEN. For a great many years.

The CHAIRMAN. For a great many years?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have been expending substantially all of it each year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; I believe we have used it all up. The fact is that the cable earns a great deal more than that; it probably averages \$150,000 or \$175,000 a year; that money goes into the Treasury, and we take this \$50,000 for extensions, betterments, and operation.

Mr. TILSON. I notice that the word "operation" is in italics, indicating that it is new matter.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. That has not been in the bill before?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No.

Mr. TILSON. What is the purpose of adding the new word, operation?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The purpose is simply to make it more flexible. The requirements there are growing all the time, and this \$50,000 was used at first for extensions and betterments only; then we found it absolutely necessary to broaden the use of this \$50,000, and so the word operation was put in.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much does the Government make net on the telegraph system? How much did it make last year, if you have the figures?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; I think we made about \$175,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Just put in the record, please, a statement showing the amount appropriated each year, and also showing just what you have made out of the system each year.

The CHAIRMAN. And let the figures show also the details of how you expend the \$50,000 for betterments and improvements.

Mr. McKELLAR. Also give the rate of tolls, and things of that kind.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; it is all down in the book.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

*Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system—Statement of receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1906–1916.*

Appropriation Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system for extension and betterments. <sup>1</sup>		Value of business handled.		
Fiscal year.	Amount.	Commercial.	Official (not collected).	Total
1906.....	\$179,000.00	\$178,779.15	\$104,807.93	\$283,587.08
1907.....	190,000.00	217,555.82	135,746.38	353,302.20
1908.....	200,000.00	207,632.90	144,641.12	352,274.02
1909.....	100,000.00	205,997.00	188,782.68	394,779.68
1910.....	75,000.00	188,330.00	174,005.00	362,335.00
1911.....	125,000.00	192,087.53	152,214.75	344,302.28
1912.....	50,000.00	176,756.22	182,641.94	359,398.16
1913.....	50,000.00	183,769.07	180,677.23	364,446.30
1914.....	50,000.00	186,529.97	161,370.00	347,899.97
1915.....	50,000.00	177,234.75	116,539.83	293,774.58
1916.....	50,000.00	159,819.74	194,571.01	354,390.75
Total.....	1,119,000.00	2,074,492.15	1,735,997.87	3,810,490.02

<sup>1</sup>The foregoing details relate only to expenditures during the fiscal years 1906–1916 from the appropriation "Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system." It does not include \$496,915.48 expended during the same period from the appropriation "Signal Service of the Army," in the operation and maintenance of the Alaskan system; an average annual expenditure of \$45,174.13; nor the expenditures by the Quartermaster Department for the operation of the cableship *Burnside*; pay, clothing, and subsistence of enlisted men; pay of officers; transportation; heat, light, quarters, etc. This is reported by the Quartermaster Department as averaging \$344,875.48 per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Scriven what is the object of that new language in the proviso on page 10, reading as follows:

*Provided, That hereafter the Signal Corps, in its operation of military telegraph lines, cables, or radio stations, is authorized to collect forwarding charges due connecting commercial telegraph or radio companies for the transmission of Government radiograms or telegrams over their lines, and to his end it can present vouchers to disbursing officers for payment or file claims with auditors of the Treasury Department for the amount of such forwarding charges.*

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is merely to facilitate the settlement of accounts.

The CHAIRMAN. With the connecting commercial lines?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You have no such authority now?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir; at least, it is limited; it goes to the auditor now, and we want to be able to settle in the offices; it provides a more businesslike manner of adjustment.

The CHAIRMAN. The commercial telephone service at Coast Artillery posts is the next item; there is an increase that you are asking for there of \$1,500.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; \$1,500; it is the same item, but the amount is increased. That is due to the increase of the Army. You remember some years ago, Mr. Kahn, that you spoke about that amount,



and I asked to have it made immediately available; and you asked if that would be enough, \$8,500.

Mr. TILSON. Does that mean that you simply paid for commercial telephone service at those posts?

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you a detailed statement of those charges that you could put in the record of the hearings, so that we can obtain the proper information about it?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I do not think I have it here.

Mr. McKELLAR. I mean, could you put it in the record?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; I will put it in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Expended, 1916, for rental of necessary trunk lines and payment of long-distance tolls:

Eastern Department, including Panama-----	\$5,946.08
Western Department-----	500.00
Hawaiian Department-----	447.33
Total-----	6,893.41

NOTE.—This appropriation was for \$8,500, of which \$2,000 was made immediately available. The increase is desired owing to the increase in the Army and the establishment of new posts in the Canal Zone.

Mr. KAHN. Is the number of posts increasing where you are installing this service? Is that the reason that you are asking for \$1,500 additional?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Increase in the number of troops and organizations rather than the number of posts.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 14 of the bill there is an item about which the members of the committee were inquiring; that is, the pay of enlisted men of the Signal Corps. We asked Gen. Sharpe about that.

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; that is the Quartermaster's Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Some questions were asked Gen. Sharpe, and some member of the committee wanted to ask you about it, Gen. Scriven, when you were making your statement.

Mr. TILSON. It was in regard to the increase for pay of enlisted men. Last year there was appropriated \$800,000, and this year it is over \$1,000,000.

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is on account of the increase of the Army personnel. I have the figures here.

Mr. McKELLAR. But this is for additional pay for length of service and is more than double the amount appropriated last year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. For additional pay for length of service of enlisted men of the Signal Corps the appropriation last year was \$90,000, and in this bill the amount is \$196,000. What is the reason for that remarkable increase?

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is a Quartermaster's Department matter, and I do not know. Of course the Signal Corps has been increased, and we have now—

Mr. McKELLAR (interposing). I can understand the increase in the first appropriation, for pay of enlisted men, but this is in the item for additional pay for length of service.

Gen. SCRIVEN. I do not know anything about that.

Mr. KAHN. I have a memorandum in the margin of my copy of the bill that at present you have 1,571 enlisted men.

Gen. SCRIVEN. There are now authorized for the Signal Corps, excluding the aviation section, 1,569 enlisted men.

Mr. KAHN. And that your new appropriation contemplates a force of 3,369 men?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes, sir; including the men authorized for the aviation section.

Mr. KAHN. It is a second increase?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes. On June 29, 1916, the War Department fixed the authorized enlisted strength of the Signal Corps, including the aviation section, at 1,978 men. This number was increased to 3,369 men on October 16, 1916, the increase being intended for duty with the aviation section.

Mr. KAHN. Is your force pretty well filled up?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I have the figures here. I think we are only about 173 men short, excluding the aviation section, which is about 1,067 short.

Mr. TILSON. Well, if the item, pay of enlisted men of the Signal Corps, had been so much increased we might easily understand that it was because of the increase in the corps; but that does not explain the increase in the item for additional pay for length of service.

Mr. MCKELLAR. That increase is quite remarkable.

Mr. TILSON. How could that jump so much in one year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I do not know much about that item; it was put in by the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; it was put in by the Quartermaster's Department, but upon the recommendation of somebody.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Sharpe could not explain it, and that is the reason we are asking you about it.

Mr. TILSON. Gen. Sharpe could not explain it, and so we passed it to some one else who we thought could explain it.

Mr. KAHN. The appropriation last year was, for pay of enlisted men, \$800,000; and that is for the pay of 1,569 men. Now, you are asking for the next fiscal year \$1,071,144 for 3,369 men, which is more than double the number of men that you had this year, so that the amount of pay is only increased about \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That point is well raised; that increase in the item would not provide pay for the increased number of men.

Mr. KAHN. That is correct.

Gen. SCRIVEN. I suspect that that has something to do with the enlisted reserve corps; I do not know.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I understand that Maj. Mitchell understands that proposition, and we can pass it for the present, as Gen. Scriven does not know about it.

Gen. SCRIVEN. No; I do not know; it is not my item.

Mr. KAHN. On page 81 of the bill there is an item for signal equipment for the enlisted reserve corps. Will you explain that?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I would like to say this, first, in answer to your former question: The authorized strength of the Signal Corps now is 1,569 enlisted men, and we have 1,396; the vacancies are only 173. That, of course, is in the Signal Corps proper, not the aviation section.

Mr. KAHN. Do you know whether you used all of that appropriation for pay this year?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No; I do not have anything to do with pay; I know nothing about pay at all.

Mr. TILSON. In the middle of page 81 of the bill there is an item "for the purchase of signal equipment for the enlisted reserve corps, authorized by the act of June 3, 1916, \$500,000."

Gen. SCRIVEN. I would like to say that that is an item that I hope will not be reduced. I look upon the reserve and the laws forming a reserve as, perhaps, the most important part of the military scheme at present, and we have gone into it pretty carefully and somewhat slowly. But the telephone and telegraph companies, the big companies throughout the country, are very much interested in the reserve corps, and many men are applying for appointment as officers of the reserve corps from those big companies, and we hope to get many enlisted men from them also. But I have been advocating as well as I could this important feature to the country at large in case of war, and it is absolutely essential that we should have some money for the equipment of the reserve, and we have asked for \$500,000. Of course, it is a mere guess.

Mr. GORDON. But what is that money for?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Well, we want to create an enlisted reserve corps, and form five field battalions—that is, signal corps field battalions—consisting of one radio company and one wire company. We estimate the cost of that as \$150,000. And four telegraph battalions, at \$75,000 each, \$300,000; and signal equipment for other organizations of the enlisted reserve corps, \$50,000; that means that signal equipment must be provided for the various other organizations of the reserve corps; so we put in \$50,000 for that. That makes up the total of \$500,000.

Mr. TILSON. As I understand you Gen. Scriven, all of this equipment would be standard equipment anyway?

Gen. SCRIVEN. All would be standard equipment.

Mr. TILSON. Equipment that would be necessary in case of war; we would have to have it anyhow?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Absolutely so; and we want to get it beforehand, in order to avoid the intolerable delays.

Mr. TILSON. And in the meantime you could be using it to good purpose for the training of these reserve corps men?

Gen. SCRIVEN. That is it exactly; reserve organizations, men and officers.

Mr. KAHN. Are there many men coming to these reserve organizations for the Signal Corps, if you know?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think so. About 312 applications for commissions in the signal officers' reserve corps have been received and about 27 men have been enlisted in the signal enlisted reserve corps. These figures include the aviation section.

Mr. KAHN. Will you put that in the hearings, please?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I will do so.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

It is the intention of the Signal Corps to organize under existing regulations a reserve corps consisting of officers and enlisted men from civilians now engaged in the business of transmitting information electrically. With this end in view, it has asked the cooperation of the large commercial companies in this country, which are now carrying on this work, and is confident that within a few weeks the organization will be a remarkable body of men, which could

be brought to the aid of the Government in the time of a national crisis. With respect to the Signal Corps proper, it is intended to have the reserve corps as first organized consists of 21 majors, 63 captains, 87 first lieutenants, 4,707 enlisted men. Applications are now being acted on in the case of 13 majors, 38 captains, and 73 first lieutenants. No enlistments have yet been made for the enlisted reserve corps due to the fact that the regulations governing this matter have only recently been issued by the War Department. There is no doubt, however, that the desired number of enlisted men can be obtained from civilian life from the personnel of the large commercial companies now engaged in work similar to that being carried on by the Signal Corps.

Although the officers and enlisted men which will form the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps will be men who have been doing duty similar to that of the Signal Corps in the transmission of information, yet it is absolutely essential that these men should be assembled for their 15 days of summer training; receive military instruction and instruction in the use of the particular equipment which is used by the Signal Corps. If this equipment is not available, these officers and men can not receive the technical training necessary to make them efficient in this corps.

In the case of the officers' reserve corps for the aviation section, it is expected this year to complete an organization consisting of 16 majors, 48 captains, 232 first lieutenants. None as yet have been acted on, although 228 applications are now under consideration. It is expected to enlist 5,400 men.

The work of organizing the Enlisted Reserve Corps has only been commenced, due to the fact that regulations were only recently issued covering the matter and only 27 men have been enlisted up to the present time.

Mr. GREENE. Has the situation with regard to procuring optical goods for the Signal Corps of the Army cleared up, so that you are able to get those goods here in this country?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The situation is improving; they are making better glasses; but we have not been able to get enough. You see, the National Guard have been asking for those glasses, and we need them down on the border, but we have not been able to supply them. We can not get them abroad now. We have about 13,000 field glasses under order, on contracts made last summer, and the deliveries have been about 2,000 up to date.

Mr. GREENE. But they are not, perhaps, of as high a standard of efficiency as you would desire, or as you might obtain under normal conditions?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir; we have had a great deal of trouble with lenses; and the first lenses, although we thought they were doing pretty well, have shown some striæ and little defects like that; but they are improving very much as time goes on.

Mr. GREENE. Well, is there hope that the present situation may have induced our manufacturers to approach European standards?

Gen. SCRIVEN. I think so; I think that is true, not only in regard to glasses, but in regard to other things.

Mr. KAHN. Well, the Bausch & Lomb Co. produce good glasses, do they not?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes; I believe we order very largely from them; yes, all of these 13,000 have been bought from that company.

Mr. KAHN. Are they European manufacturers?

Gen. SCRIVEN. They were originally, but they have a plant in this country now, located in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. KAHN. Do you buy any of the Leitz glasses?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. How does the price of American glasses compare with that of the European glasses?

Gen. SCRIVEN. About 20 per cent higher, including the duty.

Mr. GORDON. Gen. Scriven, have any purchases of the engines for aeroplanes been made abroad?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Years ago I bought some French engines; we were buying them abroad then. But I speak now of some four years ago, long before the war, when we bought the French engines; I think they were French.

Mr. GORDON. As I recall your testimony last year, and I think you repeated it in substance here to-day, the engines you are able to buy in this country are inferior in quality to the engines bought abroad?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Well, I think perhaps the word is unfortunate; but I think as a matter of fact, it is so, that they are not as good as probably that "Sunlight" engine, or "Sunbeam" engine, as they call it, of the English and some of the French; I do not know about the German engines. But we have had the greatest rouble. Of course, the great difficulty with the aeroplane is the engine, and we have had a great deal of difficulty with that; but they are improving now.

Mr. GORDON. Well, last year, you did not ask for any such appropriation as was ultimately granted by Congress for aeroplanes?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No; not in the first estimate, we did not. But later on, I remember it was put in with the idea of equipping air squadrons for the nine extra divisions, you know, that were to be raised from the National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions? Gen. Scriven, have you anything else to submit?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir; unless you desire to follow up further the subject of this Signal Officers' Reserve Corps; that might be interesting. The Aviation Section of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps includes 16 majors, 48 captains, and 232 first lieutenants authorized.

Mr. KAHN. That is, the officers?

Gen. SCRIVEN. The officers; yes, sir. The vacancies we hope to fill soon. Now, the officers of the Reserve Corps of the Signal Corps proper would be 21 majors, 63 captains, and 87 first lieutenants, a total of 171. The number of applications now being acted upon is 13 majors, 38 captains, and 33 first lieutenants. I have a statement of the enlisted men of the Reserve Corps also.

We have held back in seeking officers for the Signal Corps proper, as we were anxious to secure prominent engineers who had been connected with such organizations as the Bell Telephone Co., Western Union Telegraph Co., Postal Telegraph Co., Western Electric Co., American Telegraph & Telephone Co., and so on; and the leading engineers of these companies have informed us that they are interested in the Reserve Corps and of their desire to enter it. They are furnishing the names of other engineers throughout the whole country who would be available; and in a very short time we hope that all officers of the Reserve Corps of the Signal Corps proper will have been commissioned. And that is what we are asking for this money for; and I think it is most vital that it should not be reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you would like to submit. Gen. Scriven?

Gen. SCRIVEN. No, sir; except some further information with regard to the officers of the Reserve Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be inserted in the record.

(The statements submitted by Gen. Scriven are as follows. Statement refers to reserve officers and enlistment men under provisions of Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps provided in the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, and is inserted in a preceding page of this hearing.)

**STATEMENT OF LIEUT. COL. GEORGE O. SQUIER, IN CHARGE OF AVIATION SECTION, SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY.**

Mr. McKELLAR. The first item is on page 7 of the bill, "Signal Service of the Army," a very comprehensive item. Will you explain to the committee, in general, exactly what you are doing in carrying out the provisions of that item?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir. Last year you remember that we had \$300,000 as the appropriation, and then you gave us an emergency fund of \$500,000 in March or April, on account of the Mexican situation; and then it was suddenly increased from those small amounts until, on the 28th of August, the Army appropriation act was signed, and we got under that act \$13,281,666. In other words, gentlemen, beginning the year with the small amount of \$300,000, we suddenly got a large amount of money with which to carry on the development of the Aviation Service.

Mr. KAHN. Right there, Mr. Chairman, I would like the record to show this: The \$300,000 that we gave you originally last year was all that the department had asked for at that time.

Col. SQUIER. I was on duty in Europe at the time; I do not know anything about that.

Mr. KAHN. Well, we can have that question looked up.

Col. SQUIER. I may say, gentlemen, that I have been absent in Europe for over four years, and I arrived back in this country in May last, and was assigned to duty in connection with the Aviation Section.

Well, the interpretation of this large appropriation evidently was that Congress and the country wished the development of aviation to go on on a broader scale than heretofore had been contemplated; and I have given you the figures showing you the magnitude of the change. And the problem that confronted us was how to spend this public money in the most efficient way to develop both matériel and personnel, and to push it as rapidly as we could without wasting public funds, at the same time being careful not to purchase any unsafe apparatus or equipment. That, gentlemen, is the general problem with which the Aviation Section was confronted. We regarded this work as comprising two divisions, first, getting equipment made that was safe and efficient, and, second, gentlemen, getting the personnel trained to fly that equipment. We have constantly regarded it from the beginning, if I may so liken it, to a team which we must keep abreast and not let get in tandem; if we had a lot of equipment and no people to fly it, it would deteriorate, of course; and if we had a lot of people anxious to fly and no equipment suitable for them, they would deteriorate. So we must always keep in mind these two branches of the subject as far as possible; evidently in the beginning, we want cooperation to the limit of possible usefulness. That is the

only hope of doing this thing rapidly and efficiently, to bring to bear cooperatively every agency that the country has to assist. And it seemed that, whatever else we did, it was necessary to establish in the beginning a small inspection corps of civilians, who should be experts fully trained as to the qualities of material of all kinds that were to go into the aeroplanes. We felt that Congress, the War Department, and the people, would not tolerate sending our young officers and reservists into the air in any machine that was not as perfect as we could make it.

So we started a small civilian inspection corps to put into the factories wherever we gave a contract, to stay right there and watch every step of the manufacture, and to report daily, so that every piece of wood and metal that was to go into a Government aeroplane was to be known and stamped as the best that could be obtained. Heretofore we had bought finished aeroplanes, with paint and dope covering them, and there might be defective wooden or other parts that could not be detected. So we concluded that there must be a separate and distinct part of the aviation section of the Signal Corps for the purpose of inspecting this material as it was being manufactured. Their duty was not to design aeroplanes but to follow the work from day to day and say, for instance, whether this trunbuckle was properly made or not. Evidently that is not the work of Army officers. So, through the naval advisory committee, we asked for a leading engineer, one of the best in this country on engines and materials particularly, to help us to pick such an inspection corps. As a result they recommended Mr. Henry Souther, one of the leading engineers of the country, who has an engineering ability and experience that is unique. He knows who the men engaged in this work are, and he knows the factories. We hired him immediately at a salary of \$5,000 a year, and he is responsible for the selection of that inspection corps; he selects the men, subject to the approval of the officer in charge, and puts them into these factories, and they report daily. This has led to the improvement of the aviation equipment in a marvelous way. We are as certain as we can be now that no equipment is bought for the Government and paid for that is not as good as can be made. The officers flying now realize this, and it has had a psychological influence on them, because they know when they go up in a machine that everything possible has been done. The inspection corps has now about 40 men distributed in all the factories.

The equipment we are getting now is as good, I am sure, as this country can produce, and it is improving very rapidly. We are having very few accidents, and there are very few forced landings. Our troubles are now disappearing, because we have better equipment. I think I may say with considerable satisfaction that we have very few accidents of any sort at our schools now. The figures with regard to that are really astonishing.

Mr. KAHN. If it is not too much trouble, will you put them in the record of this hearing?

Col. SQUIER. I will be glad to do so. They are flying a distance equal to many times around the earth without an accident, and it is hard to think that even an automobile could go that far without an accident. There has been no fatalities in the Army air service during the entire year.

Mr. KAHN. If you can put the figures as to that in the record of these hearings I think it will be interesting to the committee.

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; I have the exact figures and will insert them in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

*Flying record, Army air service, Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., Jan. 1 to Dec. 26, 1916.*

Total number of flights.....	7.087
Total time in air (hours and minutes).....	3,356.56
Distance traveled (miles).....	251,775
Fatalities.....	None.

Col. SQUIER (continuing). We have been confronted by the fact that there has been no buying market for aeroplanes in this country, and, of course, without a buying market, you can not develop an engine or an equipment. Consequently, we were very much behind Europe, which, under the spur of the war, has gone forward in a marvelous way along these lines. The flying movement abroad is simply prodigious; and any questions you may wish to ask me about that I will be very glad to answer, provided my answers are not to go into the record or to become public. I have had unusual opportunities to follow the flying movement abroad, because I have been the military attaché in London for the past four years, and I have been privileged to see a good deal at the front. Naturally, I must be very circumspect in anything that I may say here in regard to the present war.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that you do not want to speak of that unless we go into executive session?

Col. SQUIER. Certainly, because whatever I have seen has been under diplomatic privileges.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Suppose we take up the different features of the bill at this time. Then we could hear you upon that subject in executive session.

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; we have fostered the development of aeronautical material of all kinds in this country. We have distributed the orders among a large number of manufacturers in order to encourage them, and thus build up the industry.

We have a technical advisory board, which is composed of the best experts we can get, and we also have active fliers which recommends to the chief of the aviation section the purchase of all material. The result is that I feel very much encouraged as to the development of all equipment; and if the Government will continue, as I believe it should and will, the development of aviation in this country on a scale commensurate with its importance, we shall soon be in a position second to none in the production of material. We are not at present; and we should not have any illusions upon that point. They are buying a considerable number of Curtiss machines abroad, but they are not used at the front to fight with; they are used as training machines for the aviation students.

The CHAIRMAN. Col. Squier, you have not, of course, expended all of the appropriation made last year, because that was not made until last August, and you could not operate under it before then?

Col. SQUIER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.



The CHAIRMAN. Now, can you give us some idea what the condition of this service will be by the end of this present fiscal year if you expend that entire amount which was appropriated last year?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; I can give you the approximate figures, but I can not be absolutely definite, because the manufacturers or the contractors are continually asking for more time in which to complete the work.

Mr. KAHN. Do you penalize them for delay?

Col. SQUIER. We do as far as possible; but they usually bring forward some extenuating circumstances, and I find that the policy of the Government, in the last analysis, is frequently to withdraw it.

Mr. KAHN. And not exact the penalty, do you mean?

Col. SQUIER. Well, we put the pressure on as far as we can. We hope to have seven squadrons for the Regular Army developed, or nearly so, with matériel and personnel, by the end of the year. Of those seven squadrons four will be for the four departments; three will be for over-sea service—in the Canal Zone, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

Mr. KAHN. For the sake of the record, will you state again how many machines are in a squadron in the aviation service?

Col. SQUIER. The unit of this service is the squadron, which consists of three flights of four aeroplanes each, or a total of 12 aeroplanes in a unit. It will perhaps clear the atmosphere a bit if we bear in mind two ideas which will help us to make a proper estimate about this whole subject; and I will tell you the way it appealed to me from the beginning and the method that I used.

Before leaving England I made inquiry on two points: Very generally I made inquiry as to how many aeroplanes should be assigned to each mobile unit or division of an army. I considered that if I knew that it would be a great help. Second, I made inquiry as to what was the cost of one aeroplane maintained in the air per year.

So I made it my business to inquire of the Government officials and others and tried to get an answer to those two questions, because they are fundamental questions.

I found that the allowance of aeroplanes per division of the mobile army is one squadron of active aeroplanes in the air whenever the commanding officer wants them. That does not mean that each division of a large army would have its own squadron, by any means; it means that the average would be according to that formula. If, then, any mobile army has six divisions, we know just how many squadrons we ought to provide.

The other important consideration is the price of keeping aeroplanes in the air for a year. I found in Europe, or in England, from separate sources, as near as they could guess it—of course, it is more or less guesswork, because you may have a series of accidents in a day that will wipe out whole squadrons—that the figure is about \$50,000 a year, or £10,000 a year, to keep an aeroplane in the air. So that 12 aeroplanes in a squadron would cost \$600,000 a year for maintenance.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you given the original cost of the aeroplanes?

Col. SQUIER. I am coming to that. So that the unit squadron, which will produce 12 flying aeroplanes in war, wears out an aeroplane, on the average, every three months; and 4 aeroplanes are

therefore required to keep 1 aeroplane in the air all of the time; so that you would have 48 aeroplanes in a squadron used up in war per year. In peace it is less, of course, but not so much less as you would imagine, because an aeroplane is a fragile thing, and it wears out very quickly. The life of an engine is only about 300 hours, roughly, and you would have to have several engines for each aeroplane, and the engine is an expensive part of the aeroplane, costing about \$50 per horsepower.

So that I can say that the basis we are now working on is that the original cost of a squadron for a division, with all its equipment, which includes this book [indicating] full of accessories, the number of which would surprise you, is \$800,000, roughly; and to maintain that after you have got it is \$600,000 per year, which is \$50,000 per machine per year in the air.

Mr. KAHN. What is the name of that book you have in your hand?

Col. SQUIER. This is a book that we have recently compiled, the first of its kind in existence, in our Army, giving the complete equipment of a squadron, the aerial unit.

Mr. KAHN. I mean, what is the title of it?

Col. SQUIER. "Equipment for aerial unit of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps." It is made up from practical experience in Mexico of all the actual fliers, and contains every screw driver, every bolt, nut, and everything that we need to put that squadron in the field; and when we order a new squadron we now tell the disbursing division to order one book full as enumerated therein.

Mr. KAHN. Is it issued by the Signal Corps of the Army?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; the Aviation Section got it up. It comprises everything that a squadron needs in order to go into the field for actual service.

Mr. KAHN. I just wanted to identify the book that you referred to in the record; that is all.

Mr. FIELD. You do not want to put that book in the record?

Mr. KAHN. No, sir; I just wanted to identify it.

Col. SQUIER. And it would surprise you to learn how highly organized and complicated the air service is. There is nothing else like it; it is the most highly organized service there is; it is the acme of professional and mechanical skill that is required at every point.

As I say, we are very much encouraged in the development in every way, because we have invited all the manufacturers of the country to come to us, and they do come to us daily; we cooperate to the utmost point of usefulness. All of the chief engineers of the manufacturers come down to see us and consult with us, and we help them in every way, believing, as we do, that that is the proper way to develop this new industry; and we distribute the orders as far as we may, being assured, first, that the manufacturers are reliable and able to take care of the contract. We always investigate a company before giving them a contract, otherwise they might simply use our orders on which to borrow money at the bank or for advertising purposes.

You have been given the amount of equipment that we have purchased. Of the \$13,000,000 roughly appropriated, we have obligated ourselves for about \$8,000,000 to the present; and have on hand

about \$5,000,000. I can give you the exact figures if you wish them. We will probably spend, in my judgment, all of the present appropriation; and we are asking for \$15,600,000 for the next year, and I think it would be wise, and should recommend to this committee, if it is proper, that a provision be inserted in the bill that any balance left over of this \$13,000,000 should be continued over into the next fiscal year, because we need to have a continuing policy for the first few years, at least. The American manufacturers want to realize that they can go to work and count on some sort of a general policy, on a reasonable scale; otherwise they are not going to put money into these things. And perhaps it would be possible to do as you do in the case of the Ordnance Department, give an appropriation extending over two years, if that would be according to law—I do not know; but I think that would be wise in the first few years in this business, because people are continually coming to us and asking us to advise them; they say, "What shall I put into this thing"? And "What can you promise me for next year"? And I have to tell them that I can not promise anything for next year; and they bring their boards of directors down here, and we have to say, that, of course, we believe this policy will go on; but they would like to have more definite information.

I have said, then, that with the appropriation you have given us, we propose to equip, as far as we can, seven squadrons for the Regular Army, and we will probably have pretty well under way six reserve squadrons which will be used temporarily, at least, in connection with coast defenses, in such manner as the War Department may decide. These machines have already been ordered for coast defense, bids have been called for, and if the committee desires to see them, the specifications are here [indicating].

There will be 6 of these squadrons, in addition to the 7; for the Regular Army that would be 13 in all. And for the next fiscal year we propose to maintain those 13, and add 4 more at a cost of \$800,000 each, maintaining those 13 at \$600,000 each. Those figures I gave you before. If you will bear those figures in mind, it will be easy to get a general idea of what we are doing. We feel very much encouraged as to the personnel also, and have inaugurated—

Mr. GREENE (interposing). \$800,000 you say is the original cost?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; for the unit, the squadron.

At present the President has authorized for the aviation section for the present year 1,800 men; he has authority to do that. And far from being backward in procuring enlistments like the rest of the Army seems to be, we now have very close to 800 men, transferred from the Regular Army, and enlisted from civilians into this service. It appeals to them very much. In fact, it is a sort of vocational school. We make them do everything, as you will see. They learn trades at once, and the mechanician problem, of course, requires some consideration. It takes five trained men to take care of one machine, and these men never fly at all. And when that machine comes down in war, the men go right at it, like the attendants on a race horse; they go at every single part of it instantly; they examine every part to see that it is right before it flies again.

There has been authorized by the War Department for the next year no less than 3,200 men; the personnel for the squadrons for the

Canal Zone and for Hawaii, and for the completion of the squadron at Manila—the officers to command them have already been selected, and the supply officers have already been designated, and the men themselves who are to go have been selected, very largely, with the view of keeping the two elements of personnel and equipment side by side. There are something like 200 of these men at the San Diego School; 50 of them will be sent to Panama and 50 to Hawaii.

The bottom of this service is growing so fast that the only way we can get the higher officers for the executive commands is to borrow field officers from the Army at large. We shall borrow from the Army officers of the highest record and put them in the higher executive positions. Manifestly, you can not give the young fliers certain responsibilities which are involved in the higher positions; so that, to meet that situation, we have established a course in aviation for field officers at San Diego, where specially selected field officers are sent for a six-weeks' course to learn merely the technique sufficiently to enable them to fill the higher executive commands. We have sent them to the border with the active squadron there for 10 days, and then have sent them to San Antonio, and then they come here to learn our plans; and we then will send them to the department where they will have charge of all aviation matters in their departments. We are now just about to decentralize into the departments giving the departments more authority.

Mr. KAHN. Are those field officers fliers?

Col. SQUIER. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. They are simply executive officers?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir. On that point I made inquiry when I was in Europe. Many people inquire whether it is necessary that a commander of a school should be an actual flier, for instance. The answer I received from Europe was that it was desirable but not necessary. And to get these higher officers at present, we can only hope to get them by borrowing those who are already 90 per cent trained as officers and give them the extra 10 per cent of aviation training, because they are officers of experience and judgment and have very difficult duties to perform.

Mr. GREENE. In that connection, it is conceivable, is it not, that some of your junior officers who now fly, when they get into a state of seniority, will pass into the executive positions?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; exactly. In years to come, they will all be men who have been fliers. But in the beginning, we must simply borrow the officers for the higher command. In fact, I am not myself in the Aviation Service at all; there is no vacancy for me; the law at present allows only one major, I think in the first increment. The provision for senior officers is totally inadequate. The present law allows only a total of 78 in the Regular Army, and an increase of 18 lieutenants each year, which would give us 96 at the end of next year. So we have to go to the civilian element and train them, and we are doing so. We have applications from 200 or 300 of them now, the very best civilian fliers in the country; and we have an appropriation which enables us to call them into the service and to pay them, and we are doing so as rapidly as our schools develop. But we are exercising the greatest care in selecting those men. All sorts of people want to come to us; but it is not profitable for the Government to invest money in a man unless he is very carefully scruti-

nized; and it is very difficult to get into the Aviation Section; very difficult indeed; the physical examination itself eliminates many of them; it is a difficult thing to pass. That safeguards us from wasting money on inefficient men; and nobody can get into the Aviation Section who is not, more or less, a college man, of fine moral character, and so on. We are sometimes criticized for delay in not taking more people in, and so on; but I feel that it is highly important that we select with the greatest care the personnel of the Aviation Section.

I have given you then, Mr. Chairman, our hopes for this year, namely, seven squadrons for the Regular Army, four of which are to be in this country and three for the over-sea possessions; and six reserve squadrons for the Coast Defense; those six squadrons would be, speaking generally, two near the city of New York, say, one in Chesapeake Bay, one near Boston for instance, one near San Francisco, and one in the Seattle district.

The machines are all bought, or under contract; the personnel is largely in hand for those; and two of the new squadrons for the Regular Army will be formed at San Antonio; all four of the Regular Army squadrons will be in the Southern Department at present, because there is the active border duty. Later some may be assigned to other departments. But the urgent base for us now is San Antonio, Tex.; and as one squadron is completed and ready, it goes out, and another one is formed.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this question in that connection: The squadrons that you will use for the posts will be under the jurisdiction of the Signal Corps, will they?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; it is all under one head.

The CHAIRMAN. And the use that they may be devoted to in directing fire will be under the Signal Corps?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that we regard the air service as being designed and provided for the whole of the Army; and in my judgment that is very wise at present, because you can look at the whole problem and spend the money with the greatest economy in that way. There may come a time afterwards when you may want to segregate the bookkeeping part of it. I have an open mind upon the subject—if there is to be any question of authority between committees of Congress.

Mr. KAHN. Is that done largely in Europe in the belligerent countries? Is it one service?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; the air service in Europe is one central service. It is then assigned to any service that they may wish: for instance, to "spot" artillery fire. The way they use the aeroplane is that certain aeroplanes will be assigned to certain batteries; and they do it by numbers, and you can see them go to those batteries and perform that service for that day, and then return to their stations with their squadron.

Mr. KAHN. They are sent out by the Signal Corps?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; by the aviation service.

Mr. KAHN. And they report to a certain battery commander?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir. Of course, they are all under the general.

Mr. KAHN. Yes; I understand.

Col. SQUIER. It is like you send a doctor to a general, and he is under the general's command, but is in a separate service for technical training and equipment.

Mr. GORDON. How many men are there in each squadron?

Col. SQUIER. One hundred and fifty men and 22 officers.

Mr. GORDON. Twenty-two officers and 150 men?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. How many of the 150 are fliers?

Col. SQUIER. The question of whether or not enlisted men should be taught as fliers, as against officers, has been a moot point from the beginning; there have been briefs on both sides; to some extent it has been a compromise. All of our officers are trained fliers, of course, and many maintain that only commissioned officers should be fliers. The practice of Europe is changing now, and we are authorized to and do train certain highly selected noncommissioned officers out of these 150. I can not say that each squadron has an exact number trained; it depends on the men. But we do train enlisted men to fly. Sergt. Ocker, whom you have seen flying over the Capitol, is an enlisted man. And it will probably come to pass, in my judgment, that the driver can be that type of man, but the observer should be an officer; and in the Coast Artillery the observer should be a trained man; the driver may be other than an officer; he usually would be an officer now, but I can not say how that will work out eventually.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose the driver would be a Signal Corps man and the observer might be a Coast Artillery man?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many officers and men are there who actually fly, if you know?

Col. SQUIER. Trained military aviators?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Col. SQUIER. About 50 at present.

Mr. McKELLAR. And how many noncommissioned officers?

Col. SQUIER. I think perhaps 8 or 9.

Mr. McKELLAR. Fifty officers and eight men?

Col. SQUIER. There are 30 student officers at San Diego also—

Mr. McKELLAR. Thirty student officers that are also being trained?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; and that fills up the total under the law—78 for this year, as you will see.

Mr. McKELLAR. For the seven squadrons, however, you require 154 officers all told?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. In other words, you have not yet secured the number of fliers necessary for your total squadrons?

Col. SQUIER. Well, we will fill those squadrons up, Mr. Chairman, by the Reserve Corps which is authorized also, and we will assign them to these squadrons to fill up the deficiencies in the Regular Army.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many officers have you in the Reserve Corps that are now flying?

Col. SQUIER. Actually commissioned—I do not know that a single one of them has been really commissioned yet; it takes a long time to commission one, but we have in hand 20 or 30; do you not think so, Maj. Mitchell?

Maj. MITCHELL. Nearly 100.

Col. SQUIER. Well, I see that Maj. Mitchell is always optimistic; I mean the number that could be ordered out in the morning on service. How many are there, Maj. Mitchell?

Maj. MITCHELL. About 35.

Col. SQUIER. You see, Mr. Chairman, it takes a long time.

Mr. McKELLAR. Thirty-five could be ordered out to-morrow?

Col. SQUIER. Thirty-five could be ordered out to-morrow—all civilians. That is not quite true, of course, because they have not yet been commissioned. We make them sergeants at first, and then if they are temperamentally unfit for flying we can discharge them, or we can commission them if they are all right.

Mr. KAHN. Have you employed any men and commissioned them as aviators in accordance with the provisions of the recent act?

Col. SQUIER. The word "aviator," no, sir; we do not think much of that; it is rather innocuous; we have not used it yet. You mean the \$150-a-month men?

Mr. KAHN. Yes; the men at \$1,800 a year.

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; we can do that, but we just do it the other way. I think that that is wise, too; we are taking the greatest care with those officers.

Mr. McKELLAR. What do you pay them?

Col. SQUIER. Finally, when they are commissioned, they are paid according to their rank, the same as they would be paid in the Regular Army.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is there any different pay for the enlisted men who are fliers?

Col. SQUIER. They are allowed by regulation the same increases when they are actually flying as in war. That is a question that the Judge Advocate General had to work out; there have been a great many of those fine legal points coming up in the Reserve Corps and elsewhere.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand you, a squadron costs annually \$1,400,000?

Col. SQUIER. \$800,000 for initial cost.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was for maintenance; but the original cost, as I understood you, was \$600,000?

Col. SQUIER. No; pardon me—

Mr. McKELLAR. All told?

Col. SQUIER. \$800,000 is the cost of it the first year; \$600,000 is the cost to maintain it the second year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, that is \$1,400,000.

Col. SQUIER. For two years.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, the life of a machine is about a year?

Col. SQUIER. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. That would be the cost for two years.

Col. SQUIER. Your figures would be perfectly correct for the first two years.

Mr. McKELLAR. And after that?

Col. SQUIER. After that it would be \$600,000 indefinitely. The reason for that is that there is a certain amount of the equipment that lasts longer than planes themselves. The 21 trucks, for instance

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, for the first year the cost would be \$1,400,000?

Mr. KAHN. No, sir; that would be for the first two years.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did you mean the average—\$1,400,000 for the first two years, and then \$600,000 thereafter?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. In other words, if you have seven of these squadrons it would take \$1,900,000 for the first two years, and thereafter \$4,200,000; that is just in round numbers.

Mr. GREENE. No.

Mr. KAHN. Four squadrons would cost \$3,200,000 the first year.

Col. SQUIER. That is right.

Mr. KAHN. And would cost \$2,400,000 every subsequent year?

Col. SQUIER. Exactly.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is it. Well, I am talking about the average for two years.

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir. Of course, those figures are very general ones; they help us; but as soon as we get this industry on its feet the prices will come down. We have to pay for an aeroplane engine from \$30 to \$50 per horsepower, as compared to about one-tenth of that sum per horsepower for an automobile engine. But the prices will come down eventually when we reach a production basis.

Mr. McKELLAR. Could you not do the work yourself?

Col. SQUIER. No, sir.

Mr. TILSON. After you got the machines so standardized that they could be made in large quantities, with the use of jigs, would not the price be very much reduced?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir. The automobile engine costs, say, from \$3 to \$5 per horsepower, and we pay from \$30 to \$50 per horsepower for the aeroplane engine. Well, the output of automobiles is perhaps a million a year and the output of aeroplanes in this country is only a few dozen. Nobody has put money into the development of aeroplanes, because there has been nothing to justify their doing so; there has been no reason for them to do so.

Mr. TILSON. There has been no market?

Col. SQUIER. There has been no market. That is why people come down here to see us and say, "We do not know whether we will go into this business or not; how do we know whether you will order any next year?" And we can not blame them for that at all as business men.

Mr. GORDON. What other difference is there between the automobile engine and the aeroplane engine, except the price?

Col. SQUIER. There is a great deal of difference. The demands for an aeroplane engine are for the acme of perfection. The automobile engine—here is the point: I think the fundamental motive in the automobiles in general is price; they make an article to a price to sell for a certain number of dollars; and the whole thing is planned on that basis; they make a high-priced machine or a low-priced machine or one for an intermediate price; in other words, they build to price. With an aeroplane you must not do that; you must build to quality, then bring the price down the best you can. But the fundamental psychological difference is there always, and the sooner we understand that the better. I may say that that is why we have this inspection corps, to which I have referred. We will not buy inferior stuff at any price. So you see the price does



not control. We will not buy unsafe machines at any price and this committee would not sanction it for a moment.

Mr. GORDON. Well, there is a great deal of care and exactness required about automobile engines or some of them. What is the real difference between an automobile engine and an engine used in an aeroplane? I am quite familiar with both in a general way, although I have no professional knowledge about it; that is why I am asking the question.

Col. SQUIER. The question of the weight per horsepower, of course, is important; you have got to have it the lightest weight you possibly can per given horsepower, which throws you into the use of aluminum with thin steel linings, and so on, and to saving weight in every possible direction; and this is a thing that you do not care so much about on the ground in an automobile. But it is perfectly correct to assume, I think, that the men who have had experience in connection with automobile engines will be very likely the men who will work on engines for aeroplanes. And we look to Detroit, Mich., as a place which is likely very soon to produce some fine engines. But I think it desirable to recognize that there is really a different principle in the two things, and that you must build quality into the aeroplane, whereas you build price into the automobile.

Mr. GORDON. The real difference, then, is in the specific gravity of the two machines?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir. You see, an aeroplane engine is a wonderfully delicate thing, and you have to push materials to the limit.

Mr. McKELLAR. Here is a subject as to which I think you could tell us a good many things we would like to know. As I understand it, when you went down on the border, all the machines that you had failed to come up to what was required of them; in other words, you could not fly over mountains?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. And you have to abandon those. Now, in the purchase of these 306 that are contracted for, have you secured by these contracts such machines as can fly over mountains, or can fly to almost any height? Will you just state how that is?

Col. SQUIER. My answer is that the present squadron with the punitive expedition is fully equipped with suitable reconnaissance machines, which I am satisfied are the best that this country can produce now; and with every auxiliary part that is needed for its service, including automatic Lewis machine guns, rifles, automatic cameras, incendiary bombs, demolition bombs, wireless, etc. There is a base at Columbus, N. Mex., capable of repairing anything that happens, within reason, and it is self-supporting, so that we do not have to devote any attention practically to it at this end of the line. We have a propeller factory right there, and they make their own propellers there to suit the dry climate and the heat.

Mr. McKELLAR. These new machines that you say you are now equipped with, have you had a practical demonstration that they can fly above the highest mountains down there?

Col. SQUIER. Perhaps not the highest ones, but they fly readily over mountains. My best answer to that is that Gen. Pershing's mail is carried regularly with them every day, and has been for some months, going 110 miles in 66 minutes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do they cross mountains in going down to Gen. Pershing?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. And those are the same mountains that those previous machines could not cross?

Col. SQUIER. I think so; these 160-horsepower machines—

Mr. McKELLAR (interposing). What was the difficulty with the other machines—that they had too small a horsepower?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. And you got rid of all of those?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. And these other 306 that you have given orders for, are they all 160-horsepower machines?

Col. SQUIER. No; not at all; some of them are training machines; of course we would not need those for that purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; but I mean those that you are contracting for as service machines?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You do not really go over any mountains in going down to Colonna Dublan, do you?

Col. SQUIER. Gen. Scriven can tell you about that; he has been down there.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did you pass over any mountains down there?

Gen. SCRIVEN. Yes. I went down in a 160-horsepower aeroplane. We went to an altitude of about 8,100 feet above sea level; it was under 8,500 feet. We went to an altitude above the plains of Columbus, N. Mex., of 4,100 feet. We went over some hills, as I remember, coming back over the lines of communication, and looking at them I remember saying to Capt. Dodd that I thought they were 2,500 feet, or something like that, and he thought it was 2,000 feet; I do not know; we did not go over those; we went around them; but the highest hills there were about 2,500 feet above sea level. The place where the other aeroplanes had their difficulties was a ridge called Cumbre. There the railroad goes across that at an altitude of something like 9,000 feet. But those aeroplanes that were sent down in the early days were 90-horsepower Curtis machines, and about the best we had at that time or the best we knew of when they were bought. They could not in that rarefied atmosphere climb over this pass; it is a sort of defile; it runs this way [indicating], and if you go in too far you can not turn around, and one or two accidents were occasioned by that. One man, I was told, got into this defile and he could not get over the Cumbre pass, nor could he return, so that he had to come down. Well, I believe some of them were injured, but that was about all.

But going down now, the extreme altitude, unless the weather conditions are bad, would be about 8,100 or 8,200 feet above sea level; that would be about 4,100 feet above Columbus.

Mr. McKELLAR. How high is it believed that these 160-horsepower engines can carry a machine?

Col. SQUIER. Why, of course, it depends on other things. I do not know that I could give you the exact number of miles or the exact number of feet.

Maj. MITCHELL. They can go up to almost any height; they can go up to 20,000 feet without any trouble.

Col. SQUIER. You see, they can go up to practically any height. In Europe they are now going up to 20,000 feet every day.

Maj. MITCHELL. They have taken the machinee up 20,000 feet in 30 minutes, with three people in them.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is, the 160-horsepower engines?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Maj. MITCHELL. And the new ones will go better than that, the 210-horsepower engines.

Mr. McKELLAR. What horsepower have the English machines now?

Col. SQUIER. All sorts of horsepower; up to 300, 500, and so on; aeroplanes are literally of dozens of types now.

Mr. GREENE. There was some talk early in the Mexican trouble to the effect that, owing to the atmospheric conditions, the wireless service was found not satisfactory?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Has that trouble been overcome in any way?

Col. SQUIER. Well, there is a certain amount of static down there at certain hours of the day, at sunrise and at sunset; that is always true down there.

Mr. GREENE. And is it likely that the greater quantity of resistance will overcome there?

Col. SQUIER. Yes; in fact, they are overcoming that condition more and more every year.

Mr. GREENE. Is there any different condition existing in Europe in that respect from what we would be likely to find in this region?

Col. SQUIER. Up here?

Mr. GREENE. Yes.

Col. SQUIER. No, sir. The experience that we have had down in Mexico was almost exactly the same as the problems that the Italians had in Tripoli; all of the propellers blew out of the machines for the first month or two, which was really a blessing. We consider it fortunate, because we then put the best engineers in this country on the problem, and we had a meeting at the Bureau of Standards here in Washington, and they examined into the cause of the trouble, and found a means to avoid it; so we do not have any more trouble about those things.

Mr. KAHN. You were speaking a while ago, outside of the record, about a man trying to get the "upper berth" in those battles of aeroplanes in Europe.

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir; that is a continual question, to try to get the "upper berth."

Mr. KAHN. What type of machine gun do they use on the aeroplanes in Europe?

Col. SQUIER. I can only speak of the Lewis. I can speak of France and England, which I have had an opportunity to see. At the time I left England, the Lewis gun, stripped of its cooling feature, was the gun par excellence for the aeroplane, both in England and in France.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is your opinion about the Lewis gun?

Col. SQUIER. I think it is a fine gun, of course. I am not an expert on machine guns, I wish to say; but it is not a machine gun in the strict sense of the word; it is a light automatic rifle and is carried forward easily by a man.

Mr. KAHN. Anyhow, the aeroplanes were equipped with it?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Were any aeroplanes equipped with the Benet-Mercie guns?

Sol. SQUIER. In France there were some, and now the Vickers gun is used, I believe.

Mr. KAHN. Is that used in France?

Col. SQUIER. The Vickers gun?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Col. SQUIER. It is beginning to be.

Mr. KAHN. How about England?

Col. SQUIER. England uses both Vickers—

Mr. KAHN (interposing). And the Benet-Mercie gun?

Col. SQUIER. No; England uses the Vickers and the Lewis and some others.

Mr. TILSON. The Lewis?

Mr. KAHN. The Vickers is a much heavier gun than the Lewis, is it not?

Col. SQUIER. The Vickers gun weighs about 35 pounds and the other about 25, as I remember.

Mr. KAHN. The Vickers gun, as I remember, weighs considerably more than the others?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir. The fact is, that you want a machine gun so badly in war that you have not time to determine exactly which is the best.

Mr. KAHN. These battles are all fought with machine guns?

Col. SQUIER. Absolutely. On that point I might add the angle of view of the machine gun as it appears to our Aviation Section. If you will eliminate the demolitions, for instance, where you drop bombs, or the incendiary bomb, and take the pure case of a fight between aeroplane and aeroplane, it would appear that what we want is not a large gun with a few number of rounds, but a small-caliber gun with a large number of rounds, for the following reason: You get the upper berth and come at the opponent by gravity, shooting through the propeller, and you only have a very short time in which to shoot. You then go by him at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, and you come back again, if you are faster than he is. So that if you had a large gun with only one shot and did not hit him at all, your shot would do no good; but if you had that same weight of lead in a hundred shot you would be more apt to hit him; and the aeroplane is so vulnerable at present, that he would be disabled as much by that small shot as by the large one.

Mr. KAHN. And do they ordinarily aim through the propeller?

Col. SQUIER. They ordinarily aim right through the propeller and the pilot sits right back of the propeller; they aim the whole machine; they do not aim the gun; they just pull a string to fire and aim the machine itself. The point is this, that you can only have a certain weight of lead on the aeroplane.

Mr. KAHN. Yes; I understand.

Col. SQUIER. And you can have that in one big shot, or a lot of little shots; and you can not carry an extra man, because he weighs so much; you must fix it so that this same man must do it; you can not take up an extra man just to shoot a machine gun, because the extra weight would be so much. And you would be going by the other

machine at perhaps 120 miles an hour, and you want to hit him with one of those shots, and not to miss him. So you want a multiple machine gun, or something by which you will not be likely to miss him as you pass; you do not have much time to fire; then you go by and begin maneuvering again and repeat the operation.

So that, as a general thing, we are against larger guns for aeroplanes; but I am speaking now about a machine that goes up and fires in the air at another aeroplane.

Mr. KAHN. Are there many American aviators using those machines in the various armies in Europe?

Col. SQUIER. There are in France a considerable number, as you know.

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Col. SQUIER. They are known as the "American legion" or something of the kind.

Mr. McKELLAR. Are you an aviator yourself?

Col. SQUIER. No, sir. I have ridden as a passenger frequently, but I am not a driver. It is not the policy; in fact, I am too old to drive. The driver is, in war, a man under 30 years old, usually; it is a young man's job; there is no question about that.

Mr. KAHN. That is true also of the mobile army, the infantrymen?

Col. SQUIER. Well, it is particularly true in this. In fact, I can tell you that, in a residence of several months with an army in war. I have never found a single actual flier that was over 24 years of age at that time. Well, the only point I want to make is that it is distinctly a young man's job.

The CHAIRMAN. How close do these machines come to each other in a fight?

Col. SQUIER. They have actually rammed each other. It is a most thrilling thing to watch them; in fact, there is no use reading novels any more; real life is more interesting; it is simply wonderful to see them.

Mr. GREENE. Col. Squier, I understand that the theory of this combat in the air is to gain control of that territory, for the other purposes for which the aeroplanes are subsequently to be used in it?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. The fighting itself has no particular military object?

Mr. GORDON. Well, it is to kill the other man.

Mr. GREENE. Well, to kill him, but it is in order to get control of the air zone?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. Reconnaissance and fire control is what you are looking for?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir. In fact, the only way they know now about the maze of trenches along that line, which any human being could not go over, is by taking photographs of each zone from aeroplanes and matching them together each day. Without that they could not tell the new pieces of trench dug during the previous night.

Mr. KAHN. Control over the air is just as important as control over the sea?

Col. SQUIER. And after this war the armies, in general, will disband or shrink, but the air service is going to stay where it is and go on. They realize it is an asset that is going to remain, and not shrink or disband. All we learn in this war about aerial navigation

will be applied to the uses of civilization in the peace which follows. It is one point of permanent gain, at any rate, and that is why this country is safe in putting money into it.

(Thereupon, at 1.30 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned until Monday, Jan. 8, 1917, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

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The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Monday, January 8, 1917.*

**STATEMENT OF LIEUT. COL. GEORGE O. SQUIER, IN CHARGE  
OF AVIATION SECTION, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. WILLIAM  
MITCHELL, AVIATION SECTION—Continued.**

The CHAIRMAN. The first item we desire to ask you about this morning, Colonel, is on page 14 of the committee print of the bill: "Signal Corps, pay of enlisted men, \$1,071,144." The amount appropriated last year was \$800,000. We also desire to ask you about the next item following that, "Additional pay for length of service, \$196,480.08." The amount appropriated last year for additional pay for length of service was \$90,000. We asked Gen. Scriven about those items, and he referred us to you. One of the questions which puzzled the members of the committee in connection with the second of those items was as to the discrepancy between the amount of increase in that item as compared with the amount of increase for the pay of enlisted men.

Col. SQUIER. We have a statement in regard to that. We have looked the matter up since the last meeting of the committee, and have a full statement in reference to it.

The strength of the Aviation Section is growing very rapidly, of course. The President is this year authorized to increase the strength to 1,800 men. I may say that we already have very close to 800 of those men. Whereas the rest of the Army is experiencing trouble, to some extent, in recruiting, the Aviation Section is not experiencing any trouble. The enlisted men are applying very freely for transfers. It is a very attractive duty to them.

The CHAIRMAN. As I recall his testimony, Gen. Sharpe said this estimate is for 3,369 men. As a matter of fact, the latest figures he had showed that you had less than half that number of men, or 1,571, as he gave the figures.

Col. SQUIER. I have had Maj. Mitchell look up the details in reference to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The members of the committee could not understand why you are only asking for a little over \$200,000 additional this year for more than twice the number of men you actually have, in view of the fact that we appropriated \$800,000 last year for pay of enlisted men.

Maj. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, the reasons for the increase asked for are these: The Aviation Section, as you understand, grants ad-

ditional pay for two categories of enlisted men. Additional pay is given to the men who fly, and is also given to aviation mechanics. The increases of pay carried here are figured out on a certain proportion of men whom it is expected during the next year will either be flying or be aviation mechanics. So the total number of men has been taken.

For instance, the total number of master signal electricians has been taken, and it has been estimated that a certain number of those men will either be flying or be aviation mechanics, and the increase has been figured out on that basis. The total number of master signal electricians which will be authorized is 79, and 69 of those have been figured at \$75 a month each, which is their pay under the provisions of the present law, and 10 have been figured at \$112.50 each per month, which gives them the 50 per cent increase allowed for each of their ratings. The other grades have been figured out in a similar way. That is how the increase of pay has been reached. Does that answer the question?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is that for additional pay for length of service?

Maj. MITCHELL. For additional pay for flying ratings, too.

Mr. KAHN. Then you will have to change the wording of that item and make it "for additional pay for length of service and for flying ratings," or use some similar language.

Maj. MITCHELL. The additional pay for length of service is also a part of that item. The large increase in that item is due to the increase of pay for these men who have the flying ratings.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But it is not all for the men who actually fly; part of it is for mechanics' pay.

Maj. MITCHELL. Yes; the aviation mechanics and the men who fly. The number of aviation mechanics is limited by the law of 1914 to 40. The number of men who fly may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War. The number of aviation mechanics was prescribed in the act of 1914. At that time there were only 260 men in the aviation section. The number allowed has been increased, and those are the reasons for the increased pay.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say about the fact that the increase of pay to the enlisted men amounts to only \$200,000? Are those figures correct? You are estimating for 3,369 men, which is more than twice the number you had last year, and the amount of the increase in pay does not seem to correspond with the increased number of men.

Col. SQUIER. On which page is that, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. That is on page 8; the item is for pay of enlisted men, the amount being \$1,071,144.

Col. SQUIER. The amount appropriated last year was \$800,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. The discrepancy between the increases in the two items attracted the attention of the committee.

Col. SQUIER. That was all prepared by the Quartermaster Corps. We checked it up after we left the committee on Friday last, with the officer who had charge of it, and I think it is correct.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I think it is consistent, in view of the explanation which has been given in regard to the reason for the increase of pay of the men in the aviation section.

Mr. TILSON. But the second item is for additional pay for length of service.

Mr. KAHN. This is what the chairman has called attention to. Last year there was appropriated \$800,000 for pay of enlisted men in the Signal Corps, and we had 1,569 men in that branch of the service. Now, the Quartermaster General has told us that for the next fiscal year you will have 3,369 men in the Signal Corps, or more than double the number of men who were in that corps last year, and the amount of the estimate is only \$1,071,144, leaving, apparently, only \$200,000 to pay over 1,600 additional men.

The CHAIRMAN. That would not be a sufficient sum, would it?

Col. SQUIER. It would not appear to be.

Mr. TILSON. Then the estimate for additional pay for length of service is more than double the amount asked for last year.

Mr. KAHN. That has already been explained by Maj. Mitchell. But there should be additional language in that item to cover the extra pay for men who fly and for aviation mechanicians.

Col. SQUIER. That will give the total as stated in the estimate, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. You can put a full statement in regard to that in the record.

Col. SQUIER. These details are made up by the Quartermaster Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, can you tell us how much of the \$800,000 appropriated last year you have spent, or become obligated for?

Col. SQUIER. We can not tell you that, because the Quartermaster General disburses that money. I should think it has been pretty well disbursed, because the Signal Corps has been fitted out pretty thoroughly, and if the estimate was correct in the first place, the expenditure has undoubtedly been made.

Mr. KAHN. I suggest that the colonel be permitted to put the explanation of that in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. You can put that in the record.

Col. SQUIER. I will do so, with much pleasure.

(Hereunto appended is statement, marked "A.")

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 20, "For pay of officers of the Signal Corps, \$589,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$375,000, which is an increase of \$214,000.

Mr. KAHN. There is an increase of officers provided for in that item, Mr. Chairman. The number appropriated for last year was 139, and the number for which an appropriation is asked this coming fiscal year is 173, according to Gen. Sharpe's statement.

Mr. TILSON. That would not make up the difference, unless there are some other additions. There must be some other explanation of that. The increased number of officers reported is 34.

Col. SQUIER. Of course, this merges the entire corps, both the regular corps and the aviation section. I can tell you about my part of it. Under the five-year increment plan, our increment is 18 officers. I presume they have been put in this item, and that the whole thing has been lumped.

Mr. TILSON. Do the officers in the aviation section receive considerable pay on account of their being flyers?



Col. SQUIER. All the aviation officers receive a 25 per cent increase while they are students, and a 50 per cent increase as soon as they graduate, and after a certain amount of length of service—three years—they get 75 per cent.

Mr. TILSON. Do you expect to have many more actual flyers during the next year?

Col. SQUIER. Oh, yes; certainly. We get the regular increment which has been provided by law. The present law allows us to have 141 officers in the Aviation Section at the end of five years. But who of us is wise enough to predict five years hence in aviation?

Mr. CALDWELL. How many officers have you in the Aviation Section now?

Col. SQUIER. We have 50 J. M. A. regularly detailed and 50 students.

Mr. CALDWELL. With the 18 additional under the first increment?

Col. SQUIER. Yes.

Mr. CALDWELL. There will be an increase, first, of all the men who have been in the service for some years, then of particular officers who have been in for a few years, and then there will be an increase for the additional officers, and next year every one of those will get a further increase?

Col. SQUIER. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The Quartermaster General reported that on October 31, 1916, you had 93 officers in the Signal Corps, with an authorized strength of 139, and with the new increment there would be a total of 173 officers, or a total increase of 80 estimated for. So we are providing in this item for a possible increase of 80 officers.

Mr. CALDWELL. It also provides for the increased pay of men who are already in the service.

Col. SQUIER. It will be no trouble to give you this, absolutely. It is lumped in with the whole Signal Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. We will ask you to put the full details in the record.

Col. SQUIER. I will do that, with pleasure. The working out of the pay and the lumping of these together with the Signal Corps makes it difficult to segregate it out.

The CHAIRMAN. You may put that explanation in the record.

Col. SQUIER. I will do so, with pleasure.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 81 there is the following item: "Signal equipment for the Enlisted Reserve Corps: For the purchase of signal equipment for the Enlisted Reserve Corps, authorized by the act of June 3, 1916, \$500,000." That is a new item, and the committee would like to know on what basis you proceeded to ascertain that amount.

Col. SQUIER. That is for the regular Signal Corps. It does not say anything there about the Aviation Section.

Mr. KAHN. Is there anything contemplated in that for the Aviation Section?

Col. SQUIER. Not at all. We have two reserve corps, the Aviation Section Reserve Corps and the Signal Reserve Corps. I can get that for you from the Signal Corps office.

Mr. KAHN. Under what act was the Aviation Section Reserve Corps authorized?

Col. SQUIER. Under the act of June 3, 1916.

Mr. KAHN. This is the item providing for that section in the national defense act.

Col. SQUIER. That authorizes all the reserve corps?

Mr. KAHN. The Signal Reserve Corps is a part of the enlisted reserve corps?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. I suppose that it is that part of the national defense act for which you are asking the appropriation.

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. That would come in this very section.

Mr. TILSON. Do you understand that any part of this equipment asked for is for the aviation section?

Col. SQUIER. I think not.

Maj. MITCHELL. There is no part of it for the aviation section.

Mr. TILSON. This is equipment for the regular Signal Corps, outside of the aviation section?

Maj. MITCHELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is there in existence an enlisted reserve corps for the Signal Corps?

Col. SQUIER. Some of it is in existence. Some men have already been enlisted.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the idea of paying \$500,000 for equipment for the enlisted reserve corps? Why can not they use the equipment belonging to the regular Signal Corps for the 15-day period of training?

Col. SQUIER. Because everything belonging to the regular Signal Corps is on the border.

Mr. ANTHONY. It will not always be there, will it? Why would it not be practicable, during the 15-day training period, to use the material belonging to the regular Signal Corps for the enlisted reserve corps?

Col. SQUIER. We would do that, as far as possible. But everything we can get now is concentrated in the South.

Mr. ANTHONY. It seems to me it would be a waste of money to spend \$500,000 for this equipment for the enlisted Reserve Corps, when we have all this material on hand.

Col. SQUIER. We have not the material on hand. All the material we have is on the border.

Mr. McKELLAR. The equipment is not all in the South, is it? Is there not some of it in depots in various parts of the country?

Col. SQUIER. A small amount is in New York. The largest amount is in the depot at San Antonio. The idea is to have at Plattsburg and other places where the training camps are located a thoroughly up to date field equipment of the Signal Corps. Gen. Wood has complained for a number of years that there has not been this equipment for the training of these people.

Mr. CALDWELL. Is this equipment for Gen. Wood?

Col. SQUIER. No.

Mr. KAHN. This would be for the enlisted Reserve Corps?

Col. SQUIER. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. I understood one of the officers who appeared before the committee to state that this would go into reserve; that is, it would provide telephone equipment and things of that sort for the

use of the Signal Corps, so that there would be some of that equipment on hand, in reserve.

Mr. TILSON. As I recall Gen. Scriven's statement to the committee, it was along that line. He said that while this equipment would be used by the enlisted reserve corps, it would be practically in reserve during the rest of the time, when it was not being used, and in case of emergency we would have to have this very stuff.

Col. SQUIER. Since this item does not refer to the Aviation Section, I do not wish to appear as knowing the details of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Who can tell us in reference to the details of the item?

Col. SQUIER. Gen. Scriven.

Mr. KAHN. He testified that the amount asked for is a mere guess, and said that he would put in the hearings how many reserve officers there will be in the Signal Corps, and how many enlisted men there will be in the enlisted reserve corps. In fact, he had the figures here, and offered to read them, but I suggested that he put them in the record. It is for those officers and those men he is asking this appropriation.

Mr. MCKELLAR. You do not think we ought to appropriate on a guess, do you?

Mr. KAHN. You have to have some basis to work on. Congress passed the law, and this estimate is made in compliance with the law.

Mr. MCKELLAR. We ought to have some basis to go on.

Mr. MCKENZIE. It seems to me this is simply a part of the whole scheme to build up a reserve. A reserve of this equipment is needed, and this estimate provides for it.

The CHAIRMAN. That concludes the items in reference to the Aviation Section.

Col. SQUIER. In connection with this matter, I hope the committee will allow the complete information to be presented.

The CHAIRMAN. You can put in the record anything you wish in reference to it. You can add anything you wish for the information of the committee.

Col. SQUIER. I happen to know the plans for this regular Signal Corps reserve corps. We propose to utilize the best talent in the country along this line. In fact, we are cooperating with the Bell Telephone Co., the Western Union and the Postal telegraph companies, and other concerns of that kind, and are enlisting the best brains in the country in this service. I have recently been to New York to see about that, and I hope to have in this corps the very best people there are, people who have been doing the same thing before. We are allowing them locally, to get the best people they have in particular geographical localities, with the hope of getting the best possible organization for an intelligence system that this country can possibly have.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one question I want to ask you, Colonel, in regard to the matter of fire control. You testified on this subject before the subcommittee on fortifications on the Committee on Appropriations, did you not?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Sherley got the impression from your testimony that fire control was subject to the jurisdiction of his committee. I notice he asked you this question: "Is it your idea that

the work of these aviators will be confined to the supplying of information to the commanders of fortifications?" You answered, "Primarily, it is. They will be directly under him, the squadron commander being immediately under the defense commander." Then he said, "Their duties do not, then, primarily relate in any way to the movement of mobile troops?" You answered, "No, sir; although the same squadrons may be used for other service."

I understood you to say the other day that the men in control of the machines directing the fire would be directly under the Signal Corps of the Army.

Col. SQUIER. Mr. Chairman, I was called before the Fortifications Committee and testified on these points, as you have mentioned.

Our present plan, as outlined to you, provides for squadrons, which have been designated as connected in a general way with the coast defense. I have an open mind, Mr. Chairman, as to whether the aviation section should segregate those machines and the equipment required specifically to serve at the coast defenses, at Panama, Hawaii, etc., and segregate the rest of it before this committee. It is a mere question of bookkeeping, it appears.

Mr. CALDWELL. What is the scientific thing to do?

Col. SQUIER. Well, in the early stages I think whatever the two committees decide upon one office in the War Department should be able to look at the whole subject in making provision for the different types of machines.

Mr. KAHN. You do not believe that two committees should have jurisdiction over the same subject, do you?

Col. SQUIER. Mr. Kahn, it seems to me that is a question for your committees to decide. As long as we get the amount, if you wish us to appear before two committees, we feel you ought to decide that. I have an open mind in the matter.

Mr. KAHN. The personnel, the men who fly the machines, are under your jurisdiction?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The personnel of the fortifications, the men who operate the fortifications, are also under the jurisdiction of this committee. I think you stated to this committee on Friday last that the men who would be detailed to seacoast fortifications for the purpose of observation and getting the range would be detailed to different places. One day they would be in one place and perhaps to-morrow you would find it desirable to put them in some other place altogether and give them an entirely different detail. You are still of that opinion, are you not?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You are still of the same opinion—that that is desirable?

Col. SQUIER. Of course, Mr. Kahn, there would undoubtedly be certain parts of squadrons, we may say, that would be absolutely detailed to report at a particular fort and stay there for a given number of weeks, but such a part of a squadron would belong to the home squadron near by, and would be relieved, probably, by another section.

Mr. KAHN. At the end of a given number of weeks?

Col. SQUIER. Yes. And in practice, in war, at present, to give a concrete example, the spotting for heavy artillery, which is now done almost entirely by aeroplane, is done by the detail of certain

slow-speed, specially designed spotting aeroplanes, which are sent from the wing commander at the day and hour required for the bombardment, and report in the air by number for that specific duty. When the duty is completed the aeroplane returns usually to squadron or wing headquarters, and the next day may be detailed to some other bombardment or for some other purpose.

As a matter of fact, gentlemen, the uses of the air machine in every quarter are growing at such a pace that there will undoubtedly be special machines on service at individual forts, more or less like glorified mounted cavalrymen, that will be under the specific orders of the individual commander, very much the same as a medical man is sent out under general orders or under a specially trained department. But the administration, equipment, and supply should be under the Army air service at large.

Mr. GREENE. When a flier who is sent out from his aviation headquarters on a detail to report to the commander of some tactical unit arrives with his machine he is under the military control and authority of that tactical commander for the time being?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. And he employs his machine much as if he were simply an Infantryman or a Cavalryman, sent there for some other purpose, carrying with him his own equipment.

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. So that the man on that service is not any different from the personnel involved in the managing of the fortifications?

Col. SQUIER. No.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, these aeroplane squadrons are a part of the mobile army, and they can be sent out for service in the field, or service with the militia or National Guard.

Col. SQUIER. Or for specific service at or near the defenses of a city, and that would be an entirely different kind of machine from that which the Army in the interior would have.

Mr. ANTHONY. Should our coast be threatened and the Army assembled for defense, would not the supreme command be invested in a general of the mobile army, who would have direction not only of the coast defense but of the aviation, and the movements of the land troops, all combined?

Col. SQUIER. Very likely.

Mr. ANTHONY. So that the supreme direction would be in a general of the mobile army?

Col. SQUIER. Very likely. Mr. Chairman, I feel that I do not want to get very much involved in the matter of jurisdiction of committees.

The CHAIRMAN. We just wanted the facts, and you have stated the facts.

Col. SQUIER. If you will give us the money we will keep the books in any way you wish.

Mr. KAHN. You are particularly interested in getting the money, and you do not care from which committee you get it.

Col. SQUIER. We will use the money, whichever way it comes, to the best of our ability to serve the needs of all branches of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation has been asked for from both committees. It is in our bill and in the fortifications bill.

Col. SQUIER. The air problems, concerning a general medium over air, land, and water, are perplexing all nations. It is all very well when you have two different elements, but the air knows no land or water, and you can easily get over it into other people's jurisdictions.

Mr. KAHN. Do you know of any other nation that divides the jurisdiction of the man in the air? All the other airmen report to one aviation section, do they not?

Col. SQUIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREENE. Is it not particularly true, in line with your remarks, that as the essential reason for being of a flying corps is mobility, therefore the authority and the responsibility for administration and control should be with the commander of the mobile army, so that the corps may be used for any kind of service?

Col. SQUIER. Perhaps the best answer to that will be to show you what actually does happen abroad. In England, as everyone knows—it is not a secret at all—there is the Army air service and the Navy air service. The Army air service provides the air service for the entire Army, and the Navy service provides the entire air service for the Navy, and the machines are assigned wherever they are needed. They buy all kinds of machines, inspect the machines and the equipment and train the men. But even there they are terribly involved. It is back and forth all the time. The very last move was the formation of a joint air board, under the presidency of Lord Curzon, which runs them both. There were a great number of mistakes and blunders. The Navy air service bought all the engines, and the Army could not get any without going to the Navy. So at the present moment the air policy of Great Britain is in control of a joint board, under the presidency of Lord Curzon.

Surely the Army air service ought to be united. I think there are no two ways about that, as far as the equipment is concerned. In this service you can detail the men to go anywhere you please, and serve under anybody you like, but the equipment, general control, and training of the men must be under a central air service.

Mr. FIELDS. Absolutely under a central control and authority?

Col. SQUIRE. Yes, sir; otherwise the schools would be entirely dissimilar.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, Colonel.

(Thereupon, the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow, Tuesday, January 9, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

(Appended hereunto marked "B" are some provisions which it is thought should be substituted and incorporated in present legislation. They are all very important.)

"A"

JANUARY 9, 1917.

The estimate for pay of enlisted men of the Signal Corps for 1917 was based on Secretary Garrison's plan, and included the first increment, 1,778 men, made up as follows:

Men of Signal Corps proper.....	1, 212
For aviation under act July 18, 1914.....	280
Being the first increment under Garrison plan.....	306
	<hr/> 1,778

And in the amount of \$550,368 for base pay; for service pay, \$90,000.

The Quartermaster General was not permitted by the House Military Committee to revise his estimate on the passage of the act of June 3, 1916, but Senator Chamberlain gave the Quartermaster General about one hour just before he reported his bill from his committee to the Senate to make such changes in items of pay as could be made in the limited time. As his best guess the Quartermaster General indicated \$890,000 as the amount needed to pay the enlisted men of the Signal Corps their base pay for 1917.

If the Quartermaster General had been permitted to revise his estimate by the House committee it would have been on the basis of 1,978 men. But when the bill was before the Senate the Secretary of War had given authority to add 1,391 men for the service of the Aviation Section, making for 1917, 3,369 men of the Signal Corps, including the Aviation Section, or the same number as carried in the 1918 estimate.

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"B."

It has been found quite difficult in the past under the general provisions of the aviation appropriation for the fiscal year 1917 to expend the money for certain purposes without obtaining, in a great many instances, decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury. This is due to the fact that provision in the bill is so general. It is thought that in some ways it would be much better to specify in more detail what the aviation funds could be expended for. In a rapidly expanding branch of the service such as this it is believed that it would be better to allow the broadest latitude in the use of these funds; that is, not only for the purchase of air machines themselves, but for the very necessary accessories, such as aviation sites, buildings, etc. Great difficulty has been experienced in the past in obtaining these very necessary adjuncts to successful aviation, because without a field and without buildings for the aeroplanes and personnel, of course, nothing can be done. The provision which is submitted covers these things and touches on a few others, such as the obtaining of civilian instructors for vocational training, the payment of expenses of officers while traveling abroad on aviation duty, and this provision would also make it possible to use the funds immediately for the construction of necessary permanent quarters and edifices on aviation sites. It provides further that any funds remaining unexpended on June 30, 1917, pertaining to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1917 shall be available for the ensuing fiscal year. It provides for the payment of mileage to commissioned personnel and enlisted personnel, except tactical organizations, which may be moved from place to place, and travel allowances of civilian personnel. This provision, it is believed, is necessary, because under present conditions the general mileage fund for the Army has to be used.

A certain comparatively small amount of this is assigned to the Signal Corps, but on account of the great amount of travel which is required of inspectors of equipment, by officers going from one place to another in the development of the aviation section, by the transport of men across the country, it is very rapidly exhausted, and when it is exhausted puts other branches of the Army short in this respect. The amount necessary, although not large, will tend greatly to the efficiency of the aviation section, and this is particularly necessary in direct connection with the procurement of material and the organization of units. One provision of the existing law which greatly affects the efficiency of the aviation section is section 25 of the national defense act. This provision has been held to mean that after an officer is placed on the detached list he can not be removed therefrom until he has served four years or until such time as he has not had two years' service in the last six years with his unit of the line. Now, when officers are detached from their commands and sent to the aviation school they are placed on the detached officers' list. They can not be removed from the detached officers' list to be detailed in a staff corps. Therefore when these officers complete their courses at the aviation school they can not be made junior military aviators and detailed in the aviation section of the Signal Corps. This is not in accordance with the intent of the law and should be changed. Section 17 of the proposed substitute for the present bill applies to this and is in the form recommended by the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

## AMENDED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION. 1918, SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY.

1. *Provided, however,* That not more than \$15,600,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for the purchase, manufacture, maintenance, operation, and repair of airships and other aerial machines; for the hire of employees;

2. For stoves and heating apparatus, required for heating offices, barracks, quarters, hangars, shops, storehouses, garages, and other buildings required to be heated; for ranges, stoves, and appliances for cooking and serving food at aviation schools, aviation stations, and aviation posts; for furnishing heat and light for the authorized allowance of quarters for officers and enlisted men when stationed at and occupying public quarters at aviation schools, aviation stations, and aviation posts; for the tableware and mess furniture for kitchen and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits;

3. For the exclusive purchase, hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of all motor-propelled vehicles and boats especially necessary for the transportation of aviation troops and supplies, and for official, military, and garrison purposes;

4. For the procuring and introducing of water, electric light, and electric power to buildings and premises at such aviation schools, aviation stations, and aviation posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance; for the installation and extension of plumbing within buildings where the same is not specifically provided for in other appropriations; for the purchase of all equipment and material necessary for the installation, operation, and repair of all new water, sewer, electric-light, and electric-power systems at all aviation schools, aviation stations, and aviation posts; for the purchase and repair of fire apparatus, including fire-alarm systems; for the disposal of sewage and expenses incident thereto; for repairs to water, sewer, electric-light, and electric-power systems and plumbing within buildings;

5. For the purchase, manufacture, and issue of special clothing and special wearing apparel for aviation purposes;

6. For the construction, maintenance, and repair of barracks, quarters, stables, storehouses, wireless stations, hospitals, magazines, administration and office buildings, hangars, sheds, shops, laboratories, garages, boathouses, observation stations, and other buildings necessary for the use and shelter of aviation troops, public animals, and stores, and for administration purposes, at aviation schools, aviation stations, and aviation posts; for rental and lease of grounds for aviation fields, camp sites, and other military aviation purposes; for rental and lease of buildings or portions of buildings for occupation by aviation troops, and for use as stables, storehouses, offices, shops, garages, and for other military aviation purposes; for the purchase of office furniture and office equipment; for wall lockers in permanent barracks, and refrigerators in barracks and quarters; for screen doors, window screens, storm doors and sash, and window shades for barracks, offices, and quarters; for the purchase of furniture for barracks, quarters, and offices;

7. For the construction and repair of roads, walks, fences, sea walls, breakwaters, bridges, and wharves; for the disposal of drainage; for the clearing, grading, seeding, rolling, dredging, filling, and otherwise improving and preparing land and water sites at aviation schools, aviation stations, and aviation posts;

8. For the actual and necessary expenses of officers of the Army or authorized agents sent on duty abroad for the purpose of observing operations of armies of foreign States at war, or who may be authorized by foreign Governments to take special courses in European aviation schools, to be paid upon certificates of the Secretary of War certifying that the expenditures were necessary for obtaining military information;

9. For vocational training, to include the employment of the necessary civilian instructors in the most important trades; for the purchase of carpenter's, machinist's, electrician's, woodworker's, metal worker's, and such other tools and equipment as may be required, including machines used in connection with the trades; for the purchase of material and other supplies necessary for instruction and training purposes, and the construction of such buildings for shops, schools, storage and shelter of machinery as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of section 27 of the act approved June 3, 1916, authorizing, in addition to the military training of soldiers while in the active service, means for securing an opportunity to study and receive instruction upon educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil



life better equipped for industrial, commercial, and general business occupations;

10. For the purchase of such textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, periodicals, and magazines, and the purchase of modern instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction in all aviation schools, aviation stations, and aviation posts;

11. For paying and otherwise providing for such officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and such enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as may be called into active service; for the payment of traveling expenses of officers, enlisted men, or civilian employees of the Aviation Section while on duty pertaining to the purchase or inspection of material;

12. For the payment of all expenses in connection with the development of a suitable type of aviation motor, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe; for the cost of investigations to be made by, and technical instruction of, commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the said section;

13. *Provided*, That not more than \$3,000,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purchase of land sites and the construction of permanent buildings for aviation schools, aviation stations, and aviation posts in the United States, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Canal Zone.

14. *Provided further*, That hereafter motor-propelled vehicles, aeroplanes, engines and parts thereof may be exchanged in part payment for new equipment of the same or similar character to be used for the same purpose as those proposed to be exchanged.

15. *Provided further*, That any funds of the appropriation for aviation purposes for the fiscal year 1917 remaining unexpended on June 30, 1917, shall be available during the fiscal year 1918 for the same purposes.

16. For the payment of mileage of commissioned personnel and for the payment of mileage and allowances made to enlisted personnel, except tactical organizations regularly assigned to stations by the War Department or department orders for the payment of mileage and travel allowances of civilian employees, and for the payment of mileage and traveling expenses and remuneration of all other persons engaged in aviation duty for the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

17. Nothing in section 25 of the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, shall be held to prevent the detail of an officer in the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

It is believed to be very necessary that funds carried in this year's appropriation be made available for the purchase of sites and the construction of permanent buildings necessary for the aviation section. These things can not be done, it has been ruled, under existing law. The money should be made available at once, and it is believed that the following provisions should be incorporated into any urgent deficiency bill which may come before the House:

1. *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase, donation, or by condemnation, such land sites throughout the United States as are immediately necessary for the permanent establishment of aviation schools, aviation posts, experimental aviation stations, and proving grounds for the United States Army.

2. That in order to carry this legislation into effect the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to use such portion, as may be necessary, of the \$13,281,666 appropriated for the Signal Service of the Army in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917: *Provided, however*, That not more than \$4,500,000 shall be made available for this purpose: *Provided further*, That the funds thus authorized for use in the purchase of land sites, may also be used for the improvement and preparation of land and waters contiguous thereto; for the construction, maintenance, and repair of permanent barracks, quarters, stables, storehouses, magazines, administration buildings, hangars, sheds, shops, garages, and other permanent buildings necessary for the shelter of aviation troops, public animals, stores and equipment, and for administration purposes; for the purchase of all equipment and material necessary for the installation, operation, and repair of all water, sewer, electric light and electric power systems; for the construction of roads, walks, and wharves; for the disposal of drainage; for

the clearing, grading, rolling, seeding, dredging, and otherwise improving and preparing land and water sites; for rental and lease of grounds for aviation fields, camp sites, and other military aviation purposes; for rental and lease of buildings or portions of buildings for occupation by aviation troops, and for use as storehouses, offices, shops, garages, and for other military aviation purposes; for the purchase of office furniture and office equipment; for the purchase and installation of special equipment, supplies, and accessories necessary for the establishment of experimental stations and proving grounds, aviation schools, and aviation posts; for the purchase of such textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, periodicals and magazines, and the purchase of modern instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction in all experimental stations and proving grounds, aviation schools, and aviation posts: *And provided further*, That the funds thus authorized for these purposes shall be available until expended.

At present the provision for aviation mechanicians—that is, those men who are especially expert in the care and actual upkeep of airplanes—is limited to 40. This number was prescribed when the Aviation Section only had an authorized strength of 260 men. It is entirely inadequate under present conditions, and it is recommended that provision be inserted which will allow the Secretary of War to fix the number of aviation mechanicians from time to time in the same way that he is now authorized to fix the number of enlisted men who may fly and receive 50 per cent extra pay while so engaged.

3. *Provided further*, That the limitation under existing law as regards the number of aviation mechanicians of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps be removed and that the Secretary of War shall have authority to cause as many enlisted men to be so rated from time to time, after the manner prescribed by law, as he may deem necessary.

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COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Tuesday, January 9, 1917.*

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr., (chairman) presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, SURGEON GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. COL. H. C. FISHER, MEDICAL CORPS.**

The CHAIRMAN. General, the first item relating to the Medical Department is on page 14, "Pay of enlisted men, \$2,235,528." The amount appropriated last year was \$1,500,000, so that there is a considerable increase.

Gen. Sharpe told us that estimate was for 7,659 men, and I believe he said you actually have in the Medical Department 6,085 men.

Gen. GORGAS. A little more than that at present, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Your corps is increasing very rapidly in numbers?

Gen. GORGAS. The Medical Department is increasing very rapidly in numbers as the Army increases.

The CHAIRMAN. And you expect to get the full number of 7,659 men during the next year, do you?

Gen. GORGAS. I think we will get them as the Army fills up.

The CHAIRMAN. Your corps seems to be more nearly filled up than any of the other corps.

The next item is "Additional pay for length of service, \$386,932.68." That is an increase of \$166,932.68 over the amount appropriated last year. That is figured out according to law, is it not?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; that is figured according to law.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item for your corps is on page 19, "For pay of officers of the Medical Department, \$2,575,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$1,800,000. That is quite a large increase. What is the number of officers actually in the service now?

Gen. GORGAS. We have 850 medical officers. That includes the men in the regular corps and the men in the reserve corps on active duty.

The CHAIRMAN. There are 850 in the service now?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes, sir; 850 in the service at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. You are estimating for how many?

Gen. GORGAS. We are estimating on the basis of 7 medical officers for each 1,000 of the enlisted strength of the full Army, which including the next increment will number 168,999 men. That would give us about 220 more regular men. Of course, we call in the men of the reserve corps as we need them. We are estimating for about the same number of men in the reserve corps that we have on duty at the present time, which is about 400.

Mr. KAHN. The reserve corps, I take it, goes out of existence on the 3d of June of this year.

Gen. GORGAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You have 400 of those men at present doing actual duty?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; we have that number of the reserve corps on active duty.

Mr. KAHN. What are you going to do when they go out of service?

Gen. GORGAS. They are being transferred to the Officers' Reserve Corps, and we will use them in the same way when they are in that corps.

Mr. KAHN. I have had a number of men who are in actual service at the present time speak to me about that, and they claim they are going to be over age to go into the Officers' Reserve Corps. Have you made any recommendation at all in regard to those men?

Gen. GORGAS. I do not think we have. Of course, in the Officers' Reserve Corps the age limits are very much higher. The law provides for the limit in each of the different grades. Unless a man was very much over age for the regular corps, it would not interfere with his going into the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. KAHN. That is equally true of the contract surgeons, is it not?

Gen. GORGAS. It is equally true of the contract surgeons, unless the contract surgeons are over age. The contract surgeon is all right, if he is within the age limit.

Mr. KAHN. And you have 18?

Gen. GORGAS. We have 15.

Mr. KAHN. Some of those men have been in the service a long time—for almost 20 years, I am told.

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; one or two.

Mr. KAHN. And they are considerably over age, so far as the Officers' Reserve Corps is concerned?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Will you have to let them go altogether?

Gen. GORGAS. We would have to let a good many of them go, if the appropriation for contract surgeons was cut off. It has been in the

bill a good many years, and it is asked for again this year. As long as we have that money, we can retain those men. The amount of the appropriation is not large. There are only 15 of these contract surgeons. One of them is an old man who has been in the service a long time.

Mr. KAHN. So far as you know, they will be continued in the service, although they will not have the right to retirement?

Gen. GORGAS. They will continue in the service just as they are now.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What is the age limit for the Officers' Reserve Corps?

Gen. GORGAS. It varies for the different grades. It is provided for in the act of June 3, 1916. It is fixed by law, and is mandatory.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I wondered how long they would be allowed to remain in service.

Gen. GORGAS. In the higher grades it provides for the older men.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The higher the grade, the longer the service?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is the age for retirement for these men higher than that for the retirement of line officers?

Gen. GORGAS. There is no retirement provided for the Medical Reserve Corps.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I understood from Mr. Kahn's question a moment ago that these men would not be available because they were too old, and I wondered what the age limit was in the Medical Corps.

Gen. GORGAS. In the regular corps it is 32 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Was not the date when that law should go into effect postponed until January 1, 1918?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes. But there are a great many applications coming in. Practically there is no age limit at present, and will not be until 1918. That has been the practical application of the law. But the department has been ruling, for instance, that so far as applicants are concerned, they would not consider men who would not have 30 years to serve. That is, the department has ruled that a man must be able to give the Government 30 years' service before he reaches the age of 64 years. That ruling was made on the ground that the shortest service contemplated by the law was 30 years.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then, are we to understand that there is no time required for the retirement of a medical Army officer?

Gen. GORGAS. He retires at 64 years.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. But that does not apply to the Medical Reserve Corps?

Gen. GORGAS. No.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. A man in that corps does not have the advantage of retirement at all?

Gen. GORGAS. No.

Mr. MCKENZIE. When the second increment, which we are to appropriate for in this bill, comes in, I presume the regular medical officers for that force will be supplied principally from the medical officers now in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and when they are transferred they will have to submit to an examination prescribed by the Secretary of War before they become regular medical officers in the regular corps? Am I right about that?

Gen. GORGAS. The present law, which goes into effect January 1, 1918, fixes the age limit for entrance to the regular corps at 32 years. Any men who are over 32 years of age could not be transferred.

Mr. McKENZIE. I understand that. But you expect to get a great many of the surgeons from what is known as the Officers' Reserve Corps, for the purpose of filling up the regular corps, when the Army is increased?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. And you will have 7 medical officers to each 1,000 men?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; when the five increments of increase are all accomplished.

Mr. McKENZIE. As provided by law?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. And if you do not get enough men from the Officers' Reserve Corps, then you will take surgeons from among practicing medical men. That is, any doctor who can come in and qualify, and pass the required examination, may become a surgeon in the Regular Army?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. That is my understanding of it.

Mr. QUIN. How much pay has been provided by law for medical officers who go into the Officers' Reserve Corps?

Gen. GORGAS. They are only paid when they are assigned to active duty. When they are assigned to active duty they receive the same pay as the officers in the regular corps.

Mr. QUIN. Can you tell us what that pay is?

Gen. GORGAS. Col. Fisher tells me they get no pay at all, except when they are on active duty.

Mr. KAHN. They get paid only when they are called into active service.

Mr. McKENZIE. The medical officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps, like other officers in that corps, are subject to call?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. They are required to pass an examination before they are admitted into the Officers' Reserve Corps?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. McKENZIE. And after they pass such an examination, they are subject to call by the Government?

Gen. GORGAS. They are all subject to call in time of war, and in time of peace those who have the rank of first lieutenant are subject to call with their own consent.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you have an annual period of training for the men in the Medical Reserve Corps?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; just as for all other officers.

Mr. ANTHONY. And they receive pay during that period?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. FIELDS. When you call them out, what rank do they have when they are in service?

Gen. GORGAS. Only first lieutenants are eligible for active service in time of peace, except for training. For training and in time of war they go in at various grades, just as the other officers do, as high as major.

Mr. KAHN. They apply to the department for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps. You examine them as to their professional ability, and they also have to pass a physical examination, and then they are commissioned in the grade that your department feels they ought to be commissioned in?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Do you get many applications for appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; a great many. The bulk of the men of the reserve are going into the Officers' Reserve Corps. The appointments are now just waiting for the signature of the President. There are four or five hundred of them.

Mr. KAHN. So far as your branch of the service is concerned, you feel that the law will be an advantage for you in that respect, do you not?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; as has been true of the old medical officers' reserve.

Mr. CRAGO. Have you ever considered the matter of taking care of the contract surgeons who have been in the service for a good many years? Has there ever been any provision of law under which, after 25 or 30 years' service, those contract surgeons could be retired with some pay?

Gen. GORGAS. There has never been such a law enacted. A law was enacted, however, providing for their appointment to the regular corps, under some circumstances, which would eventually give them retirement.

Mr. CRAGO. It seems to me it is a hardship for a man who spends 30 or 40 years in the service as a contract surgeon not to be able to have the advantage of a provision of that kind. He is getting the same pay while in the service as a man in the regular corps, but at the end of his service he simply drops out.

Mr. CALDWELL. And another fellow gets the retired pay.

Mr. CRAGO. Yes; somebody else gets the retired pay.

Gen. GORGAS. I would be very glad to see those men taken care of.

Mr. CRAGO. I would like to suggest to the committee that Gen. Gorgas might draw up an amendment to the present law along that line, which would not open the gates too wide. I think the General will bear me out in the statement that there are a great many of those men who have rendered excellent service, many of whom are doing duty on the border to-day, and who have been in the service for 20 years or more and are reaching the age when they would be retired if they were in the regular Medical Corps.

Gen. GORGAS. There are not very many of those.

Mr. CRAGO. There are 18, I believe.

Gen. GORGAS. There are 15 contract surgeons altogether.

Mr. KAHN. They have been in the service since the Spanish-American War?

Gen. GORGAS. One of them has been in the service that long.

Mr. QUIN. I do not think we ought to invite anybody to get on the retired list.

Mr. CRAGO. It is not exactly an invitation. These men themselves have suggested the fairness of it. We invited them when we created a retired list for officers.

Mr. FIELDS. The medical officers enter this service just as the dental surgeons do, do they not?

Gen. GORGAS. In much the same way. They enter as first lieutenants.

Mr. KAHN. The requirements under the law of June 3, 1916, are, "No person shall, except as hereinafter provided, be appointed or reappointed a second lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps after he shall have reached the age of 32 years, a first lieutenant after he shall have reached the age of 36 years, a captain after he shall have reached the age of 40 years, or a major after he shall have reached the age of 45 years. When an officer of the reserve corps shall reach the age limit fixed for appointment or reappointment in the grade in which commissioned he shall be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, and be entitled to retain his official title, and, on occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade he shall have held in the Officers' Reserve Corps: *Provided*, That nothing in the foregoing provisions as to the ages of officers shall apply to the appointment or reappointment of officers of the quartermaster, engineer, ordnance, signal, judge advocate, and medical sections of said reserve corps." So that you can keep on commissioning them in their grades after they are 45 years of age.

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 19, is "additional pay for length of service, \$286,043.85." The amount appropriated last year was \$250,800. I presume that is figured out according to law.

Gen. GORGAS. That is figured out according to law.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have a new item on page 19, "Eighty reserve veterinarians, at \$1,700 each per annum, \$136,000."

Gen. GORGAS. That is to carry out the provisions of the new law. They have just been transferred to the Medical Department.

Mr. KAHN. How many of them have you at present?

Gen. GORGAS. They have just been transferred to our Corps. They are being commissioned now. The papers are just passing through the office.

Mr. KAHN. Of course, this appropriation will be for the fiscal year 1918. Can you indicate in the hearings how many you will have during that fiscal year?

Gen. GORGAS. This is the Quartermaster General's estimate, but we can get the information and put it in the hearings.

#### RESERVE VETERINARIANS.

Section 16 of the national-defense act approved June 3, 1916, provides:

"The Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army, may appoint in the Veterinary Corps, for such time as their services may be required, such number of reserve veterinarians as may be necessary to attend public animals pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps. Reserve veterinarians so employed shall have the pay and allowances of second lieutenants during such employment and no longer \* \* \*."

Estimate was submitted in the amount of \$136,000 for the pay of 80 reserve veterinarians during 1918. (Book of Estimates, p. 301.)

The Surgeon General's Office having no information concerning the veterinary situation at the time this estimate was prepared requested that the same be made by the Quartermaster General. The estimate is his.

At the present time there are no reserve veterinarians in the Army. The service which ultimately they will be expected to render is now being per-

formed by civilian veterinarians hired by the Quartermaster Corps under the provision for such hire contained in the appropriation "Incidental expenses Quartermaster Corps, 1917," made by the act of August 29 last. It is learned informally from the Quartermaster General's Office that the number of civilian veterinarians now under hire is 80, distributed as follows: 1 at Calexico, Cal.; 2 at Columbus, N. Mex.; 1 at Deming, N. Mex.; 2 at Douglas, Ariz.; 32 at El Paso, Tex.; 1 at Nogales, Ariz.; 2 at Fort Reno; 1 at Fort Kinggold; and 38 at Fort Sam Houston.

Mr. TILSON. Do you consider that the establishment of veterinarians in the Army has been justified?

Gen. GORGAS. I think so. It is new for us, but it seems to have been an excellent provision.

Mr. TILSON. Did you not find that in the recent mobilization on the border that the veterinarian was an indispensable man?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; he was a very necessary man.

Mr. TILSON. I think in the case of the district where I was located the lack of veterinarians cost the Government the loss of a great many hundreds of dollars in the loss of animals. If we had had veterinarians there it would have saved the Government that money.

Mr. ANTHONY. What is the most important duty the veterinarian performs? Is it looking after the sanitary arrangements for the animals, and protect the animals from infectious diseases?

Gen. GORGAS. That is a very important part of his duty. I presume what is as important as any is the selection of animals, when they are purchased.

Mr. ANTHONY. When an animal gets sick, a horse, for instance, it does not respond to medical treatment, as a rule, does it?

Gen. GORGAS. To a certain extent. Of course, it is not as important as in the case of a man.

Mr. ANTHONY. It was my impression that horses do not respond to medical treatment as a man does.

Gen. GORGAS. It is used extensively.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do you mean if a veterinarian gives a horse medicine the horse's system does not respond to the treatment, or do you mean it is not as serious a proposition as in the case of a man?

Gen. GORGAS. The facility of a horse to respond is not the same. Opium would act upon him, and a cathartic, too, as well as in the case of a man.

Mr. ANTHONY. When a horse gets real sick, he generally dies, in spite of the best veterinarian treatment I have ever seen.

Mr. CALDWELL. They treat horses for pneumonia and malaria, and practically all the diseases a man has, do they not?

Mr. KAHN. And for wounds.

Mr. CALDWELL. Is not that true?

Gen. GORGAS. With the exception of malaria.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do the veterinarians never treat a horse for malaria?

Gen. GORGAS. I do not think a horse is liable to malaria.

Mr. TILSON. Do you not have more difficulty in the transfer of horses from one climate to another than in the transfer of men? Are the horses not acclimated less easily than the men?

Gen. GORGAS. There is a difference of opinion in regard to that. It is generally regarded as being somewhat dangerous to transfer animals.



Mr. TILSON. On the border last summer there were a great many horses brought in from the northern part of the United States, and it was my experience that it required a number of weeks to get them acclimated and in a condition so that they could be used at all.

Gen. GORGAS. Of course, that is the case. It is somewhat as it is with men. We used to think, when we transferred men to the West Indies and they died from yellow fever, it was due to conditions in the country to which they were sent. When we transferred cattle from the interior of the country to Texas we used to think, when they died of Texas fever, that it was due to some local condition. We know now it is due to a germ, from which men and animals can be protected. I think everybody agrees on that.

Mr. FIELDS. The inspection of the meat used by the Army is very important, is it not?

Gen. GORGAS. It is very important.

Mr. FIELDS. Would you consider that one of the most important duties of the veterinarian?

Gen. GORGAS. It is.

Mr. FIELDS. As a protection to the health of the Army?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many veterinarians per regiment are there now on duty in the Army?

Gen. GORGAS. I do not recall. It is specified in the law.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many veterinarians per thousand horses are considered necessary?

Gen. GORGAS. I will have to look that up. There are two attached to each regiment, and then we have veterinarians in addition to those.

Mr. TILSON. You do not mean there is a veterinarian for each Infantry regiment, do you, General?

Gen. GORGAS. For each Cavalry regiment.

Mr. NICHOLLS. Do you ever have a veterinarian attached to an Infantry regiment if the Infantry regiment is stationed by itself?

Gen. GORGAS. There are a certain number of these veterinarians employed by the Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. TILSON. There are nearly 200 animals with an Infantry regiment.

Mr. NICHOLLS. With 200 animals in an Infantry regiment, it seems to me there ought to be some provision made to take care of them.

Gen. GORGAS. With a brigade or a division there are always a certain number of veterinarians attached in other capacities.

Mr. TILSON. As a matter of fact, on the border, we had to hire civilian veterinarians in order to save the animals in a number of cases. I know that from personal experience.

Gen. GORGAS. We make a request this year for a slight revision in that provision. The Quartermaster Corps now has authority under the law to hire civilian veterinarians. We ask that a provision be inserted authorizing us to hire them. What was done along that line did not amount to very much. I think the whole cost for extra veterinarians was about eight or nine hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for the same provision?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. In your opinion we might save many times the amount appropriated in the value of the animals that would be saved, and their effectiveness?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; I think so. That would provide for all.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 19, is "Contract surgeons, at not exceeding \$150 each per month, \$30,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$20,000, so that there is an increase of \$10,000.

This is the item concerning which Mr. Crago suggested that you draft a proviso with regard to a provision for the retirement of contract surgeons.

Mr. CRAGO. If the General thinks it is a good plan, I suggest he might submit a draft of such a provision to the committee.

Gen. GORGAS. That would provide for four or five very deserving men.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you undertake to suggest a proviso to the committee along that line?

Gen. GORGAS. I will do so.

Mr. ANTHONY. You would not retire them for a shorter length of service than the men in the regular corps?

Gen. GORGAS. These men are all over age. I would put a limit on it and say after 64 years of age, or 40 years' service.

In connection with this item, Mr. Chairman, I want to say the current appropriation provides \$20,000 for the pay of contract surgeons, without specifying their number, instead of \$30,000, as estimated by the department. The estimate for 1918 is in the amount of \$30,000, likewise without specifying their number.

Under existing law the Surgeon General is empowered, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to appoint as many contract surgeons as may be necessary in emergencies, at a compensation not exceeding \$150 a month. This authority enables the department to procure medical attendance for transports, arsenals, and other small posts for assignment, to which officers of the Medical Corps or of the Medical Reserve Corps are not available. Contract surgeons are at present employed as follows: At \$150 a month, 3 on Army transports, 2 at arsenals, 1 at San Juan, P. R.; at \$125 a month, 2 at arsenals; at \$100 a month, 2 at arsenals, 1 at remount depot at Fort Reno, 1 at Valdez, Alaska; at \$75 a month, 1 at remount depot at Fort Keogh, 1 attending surgeon at Seattle; at \$50 a month, 1 at Fort Missoula. That makes a total of 15, with a total annual pay roll of \$21,000. As the above enumeration clearly shows, the employment of contract surgeons at these rates of compensation, commensurate with the services required of them, is a measure of economy. It is desirable that the power to effect such economy be not curtailed by diminishing the sum available therefor.

It is also desirable that in granting the funds appropriated under this head the Secretary's discretion in the premises be not limited by specifying the maximum number of contract surgeons to be employed. If the gross sum of \$30,000 is granted for 1918 without specifying the number, the whole number whom the Secretary would be able to employ thereunder would depend only upon the rates of compensation to be agreed upon within the total sum. For example, at \$75 a month he could employ 33, at \$100 a month 25, at \$125 a

month 20, at \$150 a month 16. In point of fact, as has been seen, a considerable number of those now in service receive less than the maximum compensation of \$150 a month, according to the nature and extent of the services required of them, although it would be inexpedient to fix such smaller rates of compensation by establishing them in the terms of the appropriation.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is there ever going to be any end to the contract-surgeon system? Does this law contemplate that when the 18 men now employed are retired that that will be the end of the contract surgeons, or will it open up the way to the continuous retirement of such men?

Gen. GORGAS. It will provide for such a situation as this: Take an ordnance depot where there are a small number of men. A civil physician who is practicing in the neighborhood would generally be very glad, for a smaller compensation than the men in the regular corps get, say, for \$50 or \$75 or \$80 a month, to look after the men in that small detachment. If you put a regular corps man or reserve corps man, his pay will exceed \$2,000 a year. That is where the saving comes in.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. My point is whether, if we provide for the retirement of these men, we would not be establishing a precedent for the continuous retirement of other men in future years.

Gen. GORGAS. That would have to be considered. Of course the contract men are not used in that way.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Have you any data in your office which you could submit to the committee showing the amount of service rendered by each of the 18 contract surgeons? I think we ought to have that data, so that if we are going to put these men on the retired list or give them a better status we may have some idea of the reason for taking that action of the services they have rendered to the Government to entitle them to any such consideration. If you will let us have that data, we will appreciate it.

Gen. GORGAS. I will do so.

Mr. FIELDS. These men have been continuously in the service for a number of years, have they?

Gen. GORGAS. A few of them have. A good many of the contracts are with such men as I referred to a while ago, who are attending the men at the ordnance depots, to whom we pay \$75 or \$100 a month and who, in my opinion, do not deserve this consideration.

Mr. FIELDS. You would not recommend retiring men who had not been continuously in the service for a long period?

Gen. GORGAS. For a sufficient length of time.

Mr. MCKENZIE. There may be a few of these men who are justly entitled to some consideration.

Mr. HULL. Are they men who are giving exclusive service to this Government?

Gen. GORGAS. The class we have in mind?

Mr. HULL. That is what I mean.

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. HULL. The other men you referred to are not giving exclusive service?

Gen. GORGAS. They are engaged in private practice.

Mr. CALDWELL. It would not be much of a job to give us a detailed statement about these 15 surgeons?

Gen. GORGAS. No.

Mr. KAHN. Out of the 15 contract surgeons there are probably a half a dozen men of the kind we would consider giving special service?

Gen. GORGAS. Probably four or five.

#### CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Under numerous decisions of the law officers of the Government the status of contract surgeons is that of civilian employees only. Their services are engaged by formal written contracts, which are of two kinds, called general or special. A general contract obligates the contract surgeon to take station and change station as ordered, and he is expected to give his entire time to the public service. Special contracts are for local service only, at stations therein designated, as, for example, at arsenals, where the amount of service called for is not usually sufficient to warrant the assignment thereto of a medical officer. No travel under such contracts is required. The physician contracted with is neither expected to take station at the post, nor to give up his private practice except in so far as he has to do so in order to carry out his public duties. Contracts are now in operation as follows:

#### SPECIAL CONTRACTS.

1. Dr. William H. Van Buskirk, November 1, 1909, for service at Fort Keogh Remount Depot only, at \$75 a month.

2. Dr. Fred H. Clark, April 1, 1911, for service at Fort Reno Remount Depot only, at \$100 a month.

3. Dr. Joseph P. Comegys, April 22, 1913, for service at Rock Island Arsenal only, at \$125 a month.

4. Dr. Horace G. Lazelle, April 10, 1914, for service at Seattle, Wash., only (attending surgeon, especially for personnel of transport service of which Seattle is a home port), at \$75 a month.

5. Dr. Louis Guy Mead, April 28, 1913, for service at Watertown Arsenal only, at \$100 a month.

6. Dr. S. Wickes Merritt, June 18, 1916, for service at Valdez, Alaska (attending surgeon, especially for personnel of military telegraph lines, and Alaskan road commission), at \$100 a month.

7. Dr. Harry A. P. Neel, June 24, 1915, for service at Frankford Arsenal only, at \$150 a month.

8. Dr. Zotique Rousseau, January 6, 1903, for service at Watervliet Arsenal only, at \$125 a month.

9. Dr. William Edward Shea, May 1, 1916, for service at Fort Missoula, Mont., only, at \$50 a month.

10. Dr. M. J. Stoddard, June 10, 1914, for service at Springfield Armory only, at \$100 a month.

11. Dr. Walter Whitney, March 1, 1913, for service at Augusta Arsenal only, at \$150 a month. Dr. Whitney had service in the Army prior to his current contract as follows: As acting assistant (contract) surgeon, June 28, 1880, to December 1, 1890; as contract surgeon, May 25, 1898, to March 2, 1901; as major surgeon, United States Volunteers, March 3, 1901, to February 1, 1903; as contract surgeon, February 2, 1903, to July 21, 1908 (general contract); as first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, active duty, July 22, 1908, to January 23, 1913.

Inasmuch as the public service rendered by these physicians under the current contracts enumerated is merely incidental to their general practice, which they have not been obliged to abandon, no equities exist in their behalf, except possibly in the case of Dr. Whitney, which induce me to believe that provision should be made by law for putting them on the retired list of the Army. Dr. Whitney's case, if dependent on his current contract alone, would stand on the same footing; but his total military service, counting former contract and commissioned service requiring his entire time and movement from station to station when ordered (and in point of fact he served several years in the Philippines) amounts to nearly 29 years, and especial equities based thereon may be deemed to arise justifying a departure from precedent in his case. Dr. Whitney was born October 22, 1848.

## GENERAL CONTRACTS.

12. Dr. Jose Carballeria, October 11, 1916, at \$150 a month. Dr. Carballeria has as yet served only in Porto Rico. It is understood he is not a citizen of the United States.

13. Dr. Donald M. McRae, August 11, 1915, at \$150 a month. Dr. McRae's entire service has been on Army transports in and out of San Francisco.

14. Dr. Thomas Petch, June 23, 1916, at \$150 a month. He is on transport duty in and out of San Francisco.

15. Dr. Edmund H. Smith, May 2, 1916, at \$150 a month. He is on transport duty in and out of Puget Sound.

No equities appear to be presented by any of these general contracts which may be deemed to call for a provision for retired pay.

As indicated above, Dr. Whitney is an old man and has spent a large part of his professional life in the migratory service of the Army. The accumulation of savings for declining years, after the time of professional activity has passed is peculiarly difficult under such circumstances. I would therefore look with sympathy upon a movement to get Dr. Whitney on the retired list and at the committee's suggestion submit the following as probably a suitable measure to that end, which could well go into the Army appropriation as a proviso, either under "Pay of the Army" or under "Medical and Hospital Department":

"Provided, That any physician now serving the Army as a contract surgeon whose total service with the Military Establishment as an acting assistant surgeon, contract surgeon, commissioned medical officer of Volunteers, and commissioned officer of the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty, has equaled or exceeded twenty-five years at the date of the passage of this act, may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps, without examination and regardless of his age at the time of such appointment, and be placed upon the retired list with the pay and allowances of that rank."

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you a question about another subject, General. I have had a good deal of complaint from the medical department of the National Guard in regard to a ruling made by the War Department that officers could not be appointed above the grade of first lieutenant. Have you had any complaints about that?

Gen. GORGAS. In the Reserve Corps?

The CHAIRMAN. In the National Guard. In other words, the governors of the different States commission medical officers in the National Guard as captains—they hold their commissions as captains—but the War Department has ruled they can not be appointed to a grade higher than that of first lieutenant unless they have had a certain amount of previous service. They went out when the Guard was called to the border thinking they were captains, holding commissions from the governors as captains, and only received the pay of first lieutenants. Have you any suggestions to make in regard to that?

Gen. GORGAS. In order to get the National Guard established it seems to me it is an excellent rule, because it requires everybody to start at the bottom and be slowly promoted.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that construction of the law is correct?

Gen. GORGAS. I would not be able to express an opinion about that. I was speaking of the advisability of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is good policy?

Gen. GORGAS. When it gets established, it seems to me it is good policy.

Mr. NICHOLLS. There is this point about it, General: These men possibly would not have gone in if they had not been commissioned as captains. When they got on the border and found they were

only to get the pay of first lieutenants they thought they were reduced in rank.

Mr. CRAGO. For years we have had in Pennsylvania a provision that they can come in and be commissioned as first lieutenants, and after so many years' service they advance to the the grade of captain, and then after so many more years' service they are eligible for appointment as major. It seems to me that is all right.

Mr. NICHOLLS. I think it is, ordinarily. Under the old militia laws in some States they had surgeons holding commissions as generals, but, of course, that could not be done again. These men went out as captains, and they were cut down to first lieutenants.

Mr. CRAGO. Some of these contract surgeons were appointed in 1898, were they not?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes. Of the older men among the contract surgeons we have 5 out of the 15.

The CHAIRMAN. Five who have been continuously in the service?

Gen. GORGAS. Five who are getting \$150 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is: "One superintendent, Nurse Corps, at \$1,800 per annum, \$1,800." That is the same as last year?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the regular appropriation?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; and it has been for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is: "Nurses (female), \$182,700." The amount appropriated last year was \$141,000. I believe Gen. Sharpe told us the estimate is for 268 nurses. Is that correct?

Gen. GORGAS. Of course, we are calculating upon the increase of the Army in making this estimate. The number of nurses will be increased in the same ratio.

The CHAIRMAN. You are basing this estimate upon an Army of 168,999 men?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes. The current appropriation for 1917 provides \$141,000, which is on the basis of 206 nurses. The estimate for 1918 is for \$182,700, which is on the basis of 268, including extra pay for length of service, for foreign service, and for service as chief nurse.

The following table shows the present distribution of Army nurses:

Stations.	Regular Nurse Corps.	Reserve nurses.
Letterman General Hospital.....	46	.....
Walter Reed General Hospital.....	27	.....
General Hospital, Fort Bayard.....	22	.....
Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....	7	.....
Attending surgeon's office, Washington, D. C.....	2	.....
Office of superintendent of Nurse Corps.....	1	.....
Department hospital, Honolulu.....	12	.....
Department hospital, Manila.....	23	.....
Fort William McKinley, P. I.....	4	.....
En route to and from Philippines.....	4	.....
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	15	34
Other hospitals on Mexican border.....	63	107
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>141</b>

This makes a total of 367 nurses now in the military service. The estimate of 268 for 1918 is designed to cover not such emergencies as those now on the border, but only the routine needs of the Regular

Army under normal conditions. As the Regular Army is increased there must be some corresponding increase in the number of sick needing skilled nursing. The number 268 is calculated by the rule of proportion. The number of nurses authorized and needed for a Regular Army of 105,000 men being 176, the original estimate for 1917, the number needed for a Regular Army of 160,000 men, in 1918, will be 268.

Since it is impracticable to forecast with certainty where the troops will be used in 1918 the distribution of the 268 nurses asked for can not be indicated by stations. The assignments must, of course, be contingent upon the incidence of sickness. Generally speaking, the nurses are expected to serve in the general and department hospitals, and other large hospitals of similar function.

Under existing law the Secretary of War is empowered to employ as many nurses as may be needed, within the limits of the funds available for their compensation. These needs may vary from time to time, during the year, according to the varying military conditions. It is believed to be undesirable, therefore, to limit the Secretary's discretion in this particular by designating in the appropriation the maximum number authorized to be employed.

Mr. CALDWELL. What kind of an examination do the nurses have to go through before they are accepted, and what list do you get them from?

Gen. GORGAS. We are getting them principally from our reserve list. They pass an examination as to their character, and where they got their training.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are they regular graduate nurses?

Gen. GORGAS. They are regular graduate nurses.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you get them from the civil-service list, or do you have some other lists?

Gen. GORGAS. We have gotten them principally from the Red Cross list.

Mr. CALDWELL. Where does that list come from? Is it a list they assemble themselves?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do you look to the Red Cross for your nurses first, or do you take that as an overflow?

Gen. GORGAS. We take that as an overflow. We have a considerable list of our own.

Mr. CALDWELL. How do you make up your list? Do you advertise for people?

Gen. GORGAS. Not particularly. We get a great many applications. We consider the applications as they come in. It is well known that we need nurses.

Mr. CALDWELL. Do these nurses regularly enlist?

Gen. GORGAS. They are given an appointment.

Mr. CALDWELL. For how long?

Gen. GORGAS. For three years, unless sooner discharged.

Mr. CALDWELL. They do not enlist?

Gen. GORGAS. No.

Mr. CALDWELL. They are contract people?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. CALDWELL. What do you pay them?

Gen. GORGAS. They get \$50 a month, and \$10 a month additional for foreign service.

Mr. CALDWELL. And their keep?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; their board and lodging. That pay increases with length of service.

Mr. CALDWELL. For instance, if they sign a second contract so as to make their term of service six years, they get more pay for the second three years?

Gen. GORGAS. Their pay is increased \$5 a month on the second three-year period of service.

Mr. CALDWELL. How long does that increase continue?

Gen. GORGAS. Up to \$65.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have you an age limit for nurses entering the service?

Gen. GORGAS. There is no age limit for service. I do not think there is a nurse in the corps above 60 years of age.

Mr. TILSON. What is the minimum age limit for taking them into the service?

Gen. GORGAS. Col. Fisher tells me there is no age limit, but we keep it down to a fairly young age.

Mr. CALDWELL. There is no minimum age limit for entering the service?

Gen. GORGAS. Col. Fisher tells me there is not.

Mr. CALDWELL. What is the maximum age limit for entering the service?

Gen. GORGAS. There is no maximum age limit, as far as I know. The law prescribes nothing with regard to that. We use our own judgment about the age at which we admit them.

Mr. CALDWELL. You have how many nurses now, 268?

Gen. GORGAS. This estimate provides for 268. There are about 367 in the service to-day.

Mr. CALDWELL. You are going to reduce that number to 268?

Gen. GORGAS. If the Army is reduced, as we hope it will be. The National Guard on the border has required a large increase in our numbers.

Mr. CALDWELL. How many have you in the service to-day?

Gen. GORGAS. We have 367.

Mr. CALDWELL. And you are asking for an appropriation for 268?

Gen. GORGAS. We are asking for an appropriation for 268.

Mr. CALDWELL. That is a reduction of 99, and yet you are asking for \$41,700 more than was appropriated last year. Why?

Gen. GORGAS. Of the number we are employing at present 141 are in a different class. They are reserve nurses, and we are asking for an appropriation for 268 nurses to be employed under regular appointments.

Mr. TILSON. How many of these nurses are at the border? At the time of your report you stated there were 182 at the border. Is that about the number at the border at the present time?

Gen. GORGAS. Of the regular nurses there are 78 on the border at present, including Fort Sam Houston, and 219 nurses are there altogether, counting the reserve nurses in active service.

Mr. CALDWELL. About what is the average age of the 268 nurses in the active service?



Gen. GORGAS. I should estimate it to be about 30 years.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the proportion of nurses to the number of men?

Gen. GORGAS. To the number of men in Hospital Corps? We have 400 female nurses now, approximately, to 6,500 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

Mr. FIELDS. What is the proportion of nurses to the total strength of the Army?

Gen. GORGAS. That would give us about 400 nurses for the total strength of the Regular Army, which is about 120,000, and when the Army is increased it would give us about 400 nurses to 220,000 men. Of course those figures are only approximate.

Mr. CALDWELL. Is there any limitation as to whether the nurses shall be single or not? Do you take married women?

Gen. GORGAS. We do not take them as a general rule. There is no regulation about it. There may be a very few married women among the number. I do not think of any at present.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 44, is:

Construction and repair of hospitals: For construction and repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, and including also all expenditures for construction and repairs required at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and for the construction and repair of general hospitals and expenses incident thereto, and for additions needed to meet the requirements of increased garrisons, and for temporary hospitals in standing camps and cantonments, \$1,250,767.

The amount appropriated last year was \$409,963, so that there is a very large increase in that item.

Gen. GORGAS. The current appropriation under this head provided in the act of August 29, 1916, is \$409,963. In addition, \$500,000 is by a proviso under the appropriation "Medical and hospital department, 1917," in the same act, made available at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for the erection of temporary hospitals, making available for hospital construction out of the two appropriations a total sum of \$909,963.

The approved estimate for construction and repair of hospitals for 1918 is in the total of \$1,250,767. It comprises the following items: New construction, military posts, \$298,767; repairs, hospitals, military posts, \$336,000; repairs, Army and Navy General Hospital, \$14,000; construction, general hospitals, \$441,000; repairs, general hospitals, \$77,000; for increased garrisons, \$70,000; camps and cantonments, \$14,000.

The item for new construction, \$298,767, is for use as follows: Ninety thousand dollars is to build a modern hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga. The hospital at this post was erected in 1886. It has no cellar, is heated by stoves, has no modern operating room, no instrument room, no etherizing room, no sterilizing room, no surgical ward, no modern laboratory, no room for treating septic cases, no isolation ward, no prison ward, and no dormitory for attendants. It is an old building, entirely unsuitable, and is located near a railroad. Commencing in 1892, and continuing from year to year, post surgeons, inspecting officers, department surgeons, and department commanders, have recommended the erection of a new hospital at this post, and an estimate for the necessary funds has been submitted, year after year, without result.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is to erect a new modern hospital at Fort Ward, Wash. New buildings were constructed at this post in 1911, to provide for one company of Coast Artillery, and the original project contemplated the erection of a new hospital at a cost of not to exceed \$25,000, but no funds have been provided. There is no hospital at this post, a small, old, dilapidated structure is used for the purpose, and in 1914 the commanding officer said:

I have never seen, in all my service, a hospital building in worse condition than the one at Fort Ward, Wash.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is to erect new hospital buildings at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, to provide hospital accommodations for the large garrison to be stationed there. Since 1909, post surgeons, department surgeons, and department commanders have been urging the erection of hospital buildings at this post. The department surgeon estimates 400 beds as necessary, and the cost from \$200,000 to \$250,000, but it is thought that the above sum, \$150,000, will be sufficient for the present.

Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars is for new construction in the Philippine Islands, and it is based upon an estimate received from that department.

The item of \$336,000 for repairs, military posts, is to cover all hospital repairs in the United States, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands; \$308,000 is for the United States and Porto Rico, and \$28,000 is for the Philippine Department. These sums cover all items necessary to keep the hospital buildings in proper condition, including such funds as it is believed will be necessary to provide for the second increment of the Army and the Hawaiian Department.

The item of \$14,000 for repairs, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., includes funds for the second increment of the Army, and covers all repairs for the hospital which is intended especially for patients requiring hydrotherapeutic treatment. This hospital is devoted by Army Regulations, paragraph 1441, 1913, to the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the military and naval service of the United States, cadets of the United States Military and Naval Academies, officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, officers of the Public Health Service, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States, for such diseases as the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas have an established reputation in benefiting. The plumbing fixtures alone in these hospital buildings are an expensive item to keep in repair, as mineral salts in the water form a deposit which clogs the pipes and fixtures, and renders frequent repairs or replacements necessary.

The item of \$441,000 for construction, general hospitals, is for use as follows: \$150,000 is for new buildings for the tuberculosis hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., namely, one infirmary for officers, \$60,000, one infirmary for enlisted men, \$50,000, and an addition to the officers' dormitory, \$40,000. This is an old post, with many old buildings which are unsuitable for the accommodation of such patients. New buildings are necessary to replace some of these old structures and to provide for increased demands.

Seventy-five thousand dollars is for the Letterman General Hospital, at San Francisco, Cal. It consists of wooden structures

which have been in use for quite a number of years, with the exception of a few reinforced concrete buildings which have been erected from time to time as funds could be spared from the regular appropriation for construction and repair of hospitals. Wooden buildings are dangerous in case of fire, and the intention is to safeguard the lives of patients by replacing them from time to time. The funds called for are for three reinforced concrete wards to replace wooden ones.

Ninety thousand dollars is to add additional stories on wards A and B of the Walter Reed General Hospital. This is the Washington hospital for the treatment of officers and enlisted men, active and retired, also for the post of Washington Barracks, and all patients entitled to admission. Additions have been made to this general hospital at 33 various times, including wards one story high, designated as A and B, as east and west wings, but additional bed capacity is needed for officers and female patients. This additional room can be secured by adding the stories needed to complete these ward wings.

One hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars is to provide additional buildings as required at all general hospitals for the second increment of the Army.

The item of \$77,000 for repairs, general hospitals, is to cover all repairs required for the general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco, Cal., and the Walter Reed General Hospital at Washington, D. C. It includes administration buildings, officers' wards, officers' infirmaries, officers' dormitories, enlisted men's infirmaries, nurses' dormitories, laundresses' quarters, mess halls, kitchens, laboratories, operating pavilions, library buildings, solariums, dairy buildings, disinfecting buildings, receiving vaults, crematories, cold-storage plants, chicken houses, screens, awnings, intercommunicating telephones, and all repairs for the hospital buildings. The estimate is based upon past experience and includes the second increment of the Army.

The item of \$70,000 for increased garrisons covers minor additions to hospital buildings which will be rendered necessary by the second increment of the Army, such as additional wards, larger mess rooms and kitchens, additional rooms for attendants, etc., repair of old buildings at military posts which have been unoccupied and which will require large sums to place them in proper sanitary condition when the posts are regarrisoned.

The item of \$14,000 for camps and cantonments is to provide temporary hospitals where needed, to frame and floor tents for hospital purposes, and to cover any repairs required for such structures on the Mexican border. If hospital accommodations for summer training camps are to be provided from these funds, the amount called for should be increased to meet such demands.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit the following letter from the Secretary of War:

DECEMBER 8, 1916.

HON. GEORGE F. CHAMBERLAIN,

*Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,  
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Under section 1136 of the Revised Statutes the cost of any permanent building for military uses out of the appropriation "Construction and repair of hospitals" is practically limited to \$20,000. In

view of the increases in the cost of building materials and in the wages of workmen employed in the building trades since that statute was enacted this limitation amounts to a prohibition so far as hospital buildings proper or wards or pavilions thereof are concerned without the special authorization of law in each instance, the necessity of which in many circumstances (for example, those now on the Mexican border) can not be readily foreseen. As a measure of relief and of ultimate economy as well an increase of the limitation to \$30,000 is believed to be advisable. With such a change it will, it is thought, be feasible in most cases to provide proper hospital accommodations for the Army, so far as the aggregate of the appropriations under this head will go, notwithstanding the occurrence of unforeseen conditions. I earnestly recommend therefore that a proviso be added to the text of the item "Construction and repair of hospitals" in the next Army appropriation bill reading substantially as follows:

"*Provided*, That no building or structure of a permanent nature the cost of which shall exceed \$30,000 shall hereafter be erected for use as an Army hospital unless by special authority of Congress."

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
*Secretary of War.*

We have not done any construction of hospitals for a long time. As I have said, we ask for this money under various items. For instance, \$90,000 would go for the construction of a modern hospital at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga. This, as I have said, is a hospital which was built in 1886, and the surgeon writes of his shortage there and the need for the various rooms I have mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. How much are you estimating for the new hospital at Fort McPherson?

Gen. GORGAS. We are estimating \$90,000. That is one of the items.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it proposed to use any of this money for new hospital construction on the border?

Gen. GORGAS. We have used \$300,000 for quickly constructed hospitals in the Southern Department. It is hoped that not so much will be needed in 1918 in that direction, but we provide a certain amount for the contingency.

Mr. ANTHONY. Out of this item?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes. But we do not expect to use a great deal.

Mr. ANTHONY. A good deal of that estimate is for new construction projects?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; \$298,767 at military posts and \$441,000 at general hospitals, as shown in detail in my remarks above.

Mr. TILSON. Have the hospitals which were constructed at the border been well filled?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; they have been pretty well filled.

Mr. TILSON. Sometime ago, when the Quartermaster General was before the committee, I asked him in regard to the base hospital at Nogales, Ariz., which was not at all well filled for a number of months during the summer, thanks to the good health of the soldiers, and neither was it well filled during the early autumn. Since that time I have had a letter from the chief of staff of the Nogales district, in which he states that that hospital, which I thought was very much too large for any demands which could possibly arise, at the present time is entirely filled.

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; the last report showed that there were 25 vacant beds. I think the idea that it was not being filled grew from the fact that the surgeon had a certain number of beds in the store-

room which could be used in case of emergency. There were something like 300 beds in the storeroom.

Mr. TILSON. I know from personal knowledge that the sick rate during the fall was very small, because I went by there every day. But at the present time I believe there is a large amount of measles. The Chief of Staff says that among the Alabama troops there has been an epidemic of measles, and the whole hospital has been filled.

Gen. GORGAS. That is the case.

Mr. ANTHONY. What were the principal troubles which caused men to be sent to the hospital, on the border?

Gen. GORGAS. The sick rate, on the whole, has been very low, but there was an epidemic of gripe and measles.

Mr. ANTHONY. No outbreak of a serious disease?

Gen. GORGAS. No; the sick report has shown a very low rate.

Mr. ANTHONY. No malignant troubles?

Gen. GORGAS. There have been no diseases especially prevalent except venereal diseases.

Mr. ANTHONY. Was the ratio of venereal diseases unusually high on the border?

Gen. GORGAS. About the average in the Army. But it is high in all armies.

Mr. ANTHONY. Was it higher on the border than it would have been in the interior?

Gen. GORGAS. No; about the average.

Mr. KAHN. For a while the average in the American Army was higher than it was in any other army.

Gen. GORGAS. It has been very high.

Mr. KAHN. Is it now?

Gen. GORGAS. Col. Fisher tells me that compared with average years, it was about half.

Mr. KAHN. At one time it was as high as 20 or 25 per cent.

Gen. GORGAS. Of the whole sick rate.

Mr. TILSON. In fairness to the Army, is it not true that a great deal of the venereal disease on the border came in from civil life?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; a very large proportion.

Mr. TILSON. It was common knowledge there that cases of venereal disease there very materially decreased after the Medical Corps had time to clean them up. After these men came into the Army the cases of venereal disease very materially decreased. The increase came when the disease was brought in by the men from civil life. That was the effect in the district where I was. I do not know how it was in other places.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is this appropriation of \$1,250,767 which you ask for to replace hospitals which are already in existence with new buildings?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; principally. Of course, it covers a good many items.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does your statement show in detail what hospitals are needed and where they are located in cases where it is proposed to replace them?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are you remodeling old buildings or replacing them with entirely new ones?

Gen. GORGAS. At most places additions and repairs are to be made to existing structures. At a few places old buildings are to be replaced.

Mr. ANTHONY. At Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, you propose to tear down the old building?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. Have you authority under the item for construction of hospitals to construct hospital trains, or does that come under a special appropriation?

Gen. GORGAS. We get that through the Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. TILSON. In your report for 1916 you speak of a hospital train "designed in the office of the Surgeon General and consisting of 10 Pullman cars built in the Pullman car shops at Chicago," which—

has been prepared to meet the needs of the Medical Department and is now in operation. Five of the cars are stripped of berths and regular hospital beds have been installed; two large side doors for loading and unloading stretcher cases are provided; two of the cars are regulation sleepers and equipped with extra fans, call bells, medicine cabinets, linen cabinets, extra water and ice tanks, etc., installed for ambulant cases. One car has a complete operating room. The kitchen car is complete and so designed that it can care for over 200 sick.

In addition to the Regular Army personal, there will be nurses from the Army Nurse Corps to act as ward nurses in certain cars, diet nurses, and two are to be assigned to the operating car.

The train is painted maroon, with the insignia of the Army Medical Department and with the train number and car number on each car.

This train will operate between the Mexican border, the west coast, Hot Springs, and the East. Such additional trains as may be necessary to meet the needs of the service will be provided, including a completely equipped bath and disinfecting train for use, if needed, on the border in connection with any possible appearance of typhus fever among troops.

Gen. GORGAS. That was a train rented by the Quartermaster Corps, with the privilege of purchase at any time. If we purchased it, the rent was to be included as a part of the purchase price.

Mr. KAHN. That train is at San Antonio, is it not?

Gen. GORGAS. It is about to make a trip to Hot Springs, Ark., with patients from Nogales, Ariz., and Fort Sam Houston, Tex. It has been stationed at San Antonio.

Mr. KAHN. I saw it at San Antonio. I went through it while it was there.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item on page 21 is for "Thirty hospital matrons, at \$120 each per annum, \$3,600." That is the same amount that was appropriated last year.

Gen. GORGAS. Yes, sir. The current appropriation for 1917 provides pay for 30 matrons, \$3,600. The estimate for 1918 is also for 30, \$3,600, which will, it is believed, be ample. At present there are 21 in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 45:

Quarters for hospital stewards: For construction and repair of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, \$70,560.

The amount appropriated last year was \$14,043, so that there is quite a large increase in that item. Why is that?

Gen. GORGAS. We have not built any such quarters for a long time. They are very much needed. The Quartermaster Corps rents quarters for us at many stations. I can give you a list of the stations

where that is done. Of course there are some stations where it would be economy on the part of the Government to build rather than to rent or pay commutation of quarters.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Have you built quarters on the border adjacent to the hospitals?

Gen. GORGAS. No; that is tentage. That construction on the border is all temporary construction.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I think, according to his statement before the committee, the Quartermaster General had the impression that a part of this item was for that purpose.

Gen. GORGAS. We do not propose to use any of it for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us the details of the expenditure under that item?

Gen. GORGAS. The appropriation under this head for 1917 is \$14,043. The approved estimate for 1918 is in the total sum of \$70,560, comprising the following projects: Six single sets of quarters, United States, \$21,000; four double sets of quarters, United States, \$26,000; two single sets, Philippine Department, \$2,700; repairs, United States, Porto Rico, and Hawaiian Department, \$17,500; repairs, Philippine Department, \$3,360; a total of \$70,560.

The item for six single sets of quarters in the United States, \$21,000, is divided this way:

One set is for Fort Adams, R. I. In 1890, one single set of wooden quarters was erected at this post, at a cost of \$798. In 1915, a board convened for the purpose of reporting upon the condition of the building, stated: It is thought that it would be to the best interest of the Government to build a modern set of brick quarters and ultimately more economical than to continue spending money for making repairs on the present old structure which do not put the house in a satisfactory living condition when they have been completed.

One set is for Fort Crocket, Tex. This post has no quarters for noncommissioned officers of the Medical Department, and requests for such a building have been submitted by post and department commanders at various times.

One set is for Fort Huachuca, Ariz. This post has one set of quarters, erected in 1888, at a cost of \$499.33. Requests for a new set have been received from time to time, and the Secretary of War gave authority to include funds for the purpose in the 1917 estimate, but no appropriation was made.

One set is for Fort Monroe, Va. Post and department commanders have urged the erection of an additional set of quarters at this post, and request was made that funds for this purpose be added to the 1917 estimate, but funds were not provided.

One set is for Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. This post has no such quarters, while post and department commanders have recommended the erection of one single set for several years, but the appropriation for such quarters was not sufficient to erect even one set of quarters at any post.

One set is for Fort Wood, N. Y. This post has no quarters, and the erection of one single set has been recommended by post and department commanders.

The item of \$26,000 for four double sets of quarters is divided as follows:

One double set of quarters is for Fort Sill, Okla. For several years surgeons and department surgeons have requested the erection of such quarters at this post.

Three double sets are for the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco, Cal. This general hospital has no quarters for noncommissioned officers of the Medical Department. The quartermaster requested the erection of five double sets of such quarters, and the commanding officer and department headquarters approved the request, but it is believed that three double sets will answer for the present, and the estimate has been reduced accordingly.

In regard to the item for two single sets, Philippine Department, \$2,700, the original project was for seven single sets of quarters, but the same has been reduced to two single sets to provide for posts which now have no quarters.

In regard to the item of \$17,500 for repairs, United States, Porto Rico, and Hawaiian Department, this sum is to cover all repairs and improvements necessary to keep the quarters in proper sanitary condition. Many of the buildings are old structures of cheap construction, and the amount estimated for repairs is necessary to keep them in proper condition, and provide for the second increment of the Army.

In regard to the item of \$3,360 for repairs, Philippine Department, that is based upon an estimate submitted by the Philippine Department, and includes the second increment of the Army. The quarters in this department are of cheap construction, and the funds called for are to keep the buildings in proper sanitary condition. They are to provide all repairs and improvements for quarters throughout the Philippine Islands.

Mr. TILSON. I see that in your report, General, you make our two principal health resorts Alaska and the Canal Zone. You say:

Regarding the comparative healthfulness of the various countries in which American troops were serving during the year (Army transports being excluded), it will be noted that Alaska maintains the lowest admission and noneffective rates, 386.63 and 8.91 per 1,000, respectively; the Canal Zone the lowest death rate, 2.37 per 1,000.

Whereas the continental United States has the highest death rate of all our territory. Will you explain that in any way?

Gen. GORGAS. My evidence about the Canal Zone may be deemed more or less interested.

Mr. ANTHONY. General, you had pretty good success in conquering the mosquitoes in the Canal Zone. Have you ever turned your attention to the question of what can be done to solve the mosquito problem in Washington? I have had complaints about mosquitoes from people living in the outlying districts of Washington. Has your department ever considered the question as to whether the mosquito can be driven out of those localities, and thus tend toward the raising of the general health standard of the people living in those localities?

Gen. GORGAS. Not particularly; but I can state from my general knowledge that that can be done.

Mr. ANTHONY. For instance, when the troops were in camp near Arlington last summer, there was general complaint about the mosquitoes. Could those flats have been treated in such a way that the mosquitoes would have been driven out?



Gen. GORGAS. Yes; but the question would come up as to whether it was worth while. The mosquitoes which came from the flats would probably not be disease-bearing mosquitoes. To treat a great flat field, 4 or 5 miles in extent, would be an expensive process.

Mr. ANTHONY. It would have to be drained?

Gen. GORGAS. Drainage would be the great thing.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to ask you another question. What has been the cost in the Army, per man, per year, to furnish medical attendance, or has that ever been figured out?

Gen. GORGAS. The estimate for Medical and Hospital Department is based on a cost of \$7.50 per man for medical supplies and medical incidentals.

Mr. ANTHONY. A man told me the other day that he had been told it was costing the Government \$5 per month per man. That would be \$60 a year for each man. Is that anywhere nearly correct?

Gen. GORGAS. We can make an estimate of that and put it in the record.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to know what that is, because it seemed to me the figures I have mentioned are so much higher than the average cost for medical attention for men in civil life that there must have been some error.

#### AGGREGATE COSTS OF MEDICAL CARE OF THE ARMY.

The general expenses attending the maintenance of a Medical Department of the Army, including the operation of military hospitals, the care of sick therein and elsewhere, and the care of the teeth of military personnel, are met chiefly from appropriations under the Quartermaster Corps, e. g., the construction, repair, heating, and lighting of hospital buildings; the construction, repair, heating, lighting, and furnishing of barracks and quarters for medical personnel; the introduction of water to them; the providing of them with roads, walks, sewers, and ordinary means of transportation; their policing; the subsistence of the enlisted sick; the pay and allowances of medical personnel, etc. Only a relatively small part of these expenses is met out of appropriations under the control of the Surgeon General, such as hospital furniture, instruments, professional apparatus, motor ambulances, dressings, medicines, dental supplies, laundering of hospital linen, etc. The Surgeon General's office has therefore at its disposal no assembled data showing year by year how much it costs the Government to run the Army Medical Department. It is doubtful whether the War Department could readily segregate expenditures to show such costs in complete form. I have, however, compiled the following information pertaining to the fiscal year 1915 (the latest normal year of military service), which it is believed will give the committee a working idea of these costs, though necessarily, as indicated above, incomplete in several particulars:

Average strength of the Army, commissioned and enlisted, including all arms and branches.....	103,399
Subsistence purchases (Book of Estimates 1917, p. 323):	
Hospital Corps.....	\$297,556.92
Civil employees, Medical Department.....	10,599.60
Hospital matrons.....	4,416.50
Subsistence commutation (ib., pp. 323-4):	
Male and female nurses on detached duty.....	891.33
Male and female nurses on leave of absence.....	881.87
Members of the Nurse Corps on duty in hospitals.....	18,452.16
Enlisted men sick in hospitals.....	234,841.96
General prisoners sick in hospitals.....	7,174.00
Total subsistence.....	574,814.34
Transportation of medical stores (ib., 335).....	31,110.04

Transportation of baggage, medical employees (ib., 335)-----	\$486. 50
Transportation of medical employees (ib., 336)-----	4, 870. 14
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Total medical transportation, exclusive of officers and enlisted men, not separately itemized in book-----	36, 466. 68
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Horses for the Hospital Corps (ib., 363)-----	8, 227. 00
Construction and repair of hospitals (ib., 367)-----	420, 472. 75
Quarters for hospital stewards (ib., 368)-----	9, 098. 84
Rental of buildings, Washington, D. C. (ib., 369) :	
Field medical supply depot-----	\$5, 567. 10
Army Medical School-----	8, 680. 00
Attending surgeon-----	3, 000. 00
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Rental of quarters for nurses (ib., 369)-----	17, 247. 10
Medical and Hospital Department (ib., 373)-----	873. 00
Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons (ib., 374)-----	694, 086. 29
Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons (ib., 374)-----	28, 891. 72
Pay appropriations, act Apr. 27, 1914:	
Hospital Corps (including length of service)-----	1, 129, 600. 00
Officers, Medical Department (including length of service) --	1, 708, 983. 74
Acting dental surgeons-----	72, 000. 00
Contract surgeons-----	27, 000. 00
Superintendent, Nurse Corps-----	1, 800. 00
Nurses, female-----	106, 030. 00
Matrons-----	4, 800. 00
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Total of above partial list of items, which include all readily capable of being segregated to the Medical Department-----	4, 840, 391. 46
Average of above per capita for the year-----	46. 81

The following elements of cost occur to me of which I have no data: Barracks and quarters of medical personnel, including construction, repair, rental, heat, light, and equipment (except as shown above for hospital stewards and for nurses on duty in the District of Columbia); water, sewers, roads and walks pertaining to the same; offices and depots of the Medical Department, their construction and repair or rental (except as shown above for the District of Columbia) and their maintenance and operation (except as chargeable to Medical and Hospital Department included in the above table); arms and equipments, including clothing, of enlisted medical personnel; transportation of commissioned and enlisted medical personnel, including mileage of officers, and means of transportation (exclusive of motor ambulances paid for out of Medical and Hospital); purchase and maintenance of mounts of medical personnel (except horses for Hospital Corps shown above) and of draft animals for Medical Department vehicles. There may be others that I do not think of. On the whole, I consider the total per capita cost of \$60 mentioned by Mr. Anthony probably a conservative figure.

Nor is this considered high even when compared with the private medical and dental bills of civilians. Many of the elements of medical care corresponding to those indicated above would not appear in such private medical and dental bills; for example, the costs of municipal and State health departments, health offices, and quarantine services; municipal sewers; streets and lights; the maintenance and operation of civil hospitals, a large proportion of which are endowed or supported in part by public or private charity; the expenses of medical colleges and of wholesale establishments for the supply of medical necessities; the operation of mobile units for medical and surgical relief, such as ambulances, hospital trains, hospital ships; the food and shelter of patients in their own homes, and the pay, food, clothing, and shelter of members of their families rendering attendance on them, etc.

It is to be borne in mind, moreover, that there is no such medical supervision of the civil population as is necessary in the Military and Naval Establishments in order to preserve the efficiency and readiness thereof for field service, including the frequent and periodical physical examination of individuals for the immediate detection and treatment of incipient disease and the constant scrutiny of sanitary conditions and their correction when faulty. In other words, in a military command or community every member thereof, sick or well, is always under the watchful eye of medical authority; in a civil

community the members thereof, as a rule, come under such authority only after the need of active medical treatment arises. Considering these circumstances, and the fact that the sanitary problems of a mobile force are much more complex than those of a settled and stable population, the costs herein discussed are believed to be entirely reasonable.

Mr. QUIN. The figure you named, General, would include the cost of the nurses?

Gen. GORGAS. The \$7.50 per man would not include the salaries and allowances of nurses, except the laundering of their uniforms and the outfitting of their quarters in hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on pages 48, 49, and 50:

Medical and Hospital Department: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including motor ambulances, and motorcycles for medical service, their maintenance, repair, and operation, and disinfectants, and the exchange of type-writing machines for military posts, camps, hospitals, hospital ships and transports and supplies required for mosquito destruction in and about the military posts in the Canal Zone: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may hereafter in his discretion select types and makes of motor ambulances for the Army and authorize their purchase without regard to the laws prescribing advertisement for proposals for supplies and material for the Army; for the purchase of veterinary supplies; for expenses of medical supply depots; for medical care and treatment not otherwise provided for, including care and subsistence in private hospitals, of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees of the Army, of applicants for enlistment, and of prisoners of war and other persons in military custody or confinement, when entitled thereto by law, regulation, or contract: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to officers and enlisted men who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian physicians while on furlough; for the proper care and treatment of epidemic and contagious diseases in the Army or at military posts or stations, including measures to prevent the spread thereof, and the payment of reasonable damages not otherwise provided for, for bedding and clothing injured or destroyed in such prevention; for the pay of male and female nurses, not including the Nurse Corps (female), and of cooks and other civilians employed for the proper care of sick officers and soldiers, under such regulations fixing their number, qualifications, assignment, pay, and allowances as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; for the pay of civilian physicians employed to examine physically applicants for enlistment and enlisted men, and to render other professional services from time to time under proper authority; for the pay of other employees of the Medical Department; for the payment of express companies and local transfers employed directly by the Medical Department for the transportation of medical and hospital supplies, including bidders' samples and water for analysis; for supplies for use in teaching the art of cooking to the Hospital Corps enlisted force of the Medical Department; for the supply of the Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.; for advertising, printing, binding, laundry, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, \$1,494,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$4,500,000, so that there is a large decrease in that item. What is the reason for that decrease?

Gen. GORGAS. The \$4,500,000 was for the Regular Army and the National Guard on the border.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much of the \$4,500,000 has been spent?

Gen. GORGAS. About \$3,000,000 has been disbursed. The entire amount has been assigned.

The CHAIRMAN. The reduction in the item is due to the fact that you are not figuring on the National Guard being on the border after the 1st of next July?

Gen. GORGAS. We are only figuring on the Regular Army.

Mr. McKELLAR. What was the amount appropriated for this item two years ago. You are asking for \$1,494,000 for next year.

Gen. GORGAS. For a number of years the amount of the item has been about \$750,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then why do you ask for an increase over the amount appropriated two years ago, if this estimate is only for the Regular Army?

Gen. GORGAS. The size of the Army is increasing.

Mr. McKELLAR. But you are asking for an increase of about 100 per cent over two years ago, whereas the size of the Army has been increased only about 20 per cent.

Gen. GORGAS. We are estimating for 168,999 men.

Mr. McKELLAR. You are estimating for 168,999 men?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes. Two years ago the size of the Army was about 90,000 men.

Mr. McKELLAR. If we do not have as many as 168,999, then the estimate should be reduced proportionately.

Gen. GORGAS. There could be some reduction, but not quite in proportion. For example, \$50,000 of my estimate is in the nature of a fixed charge for mosquito destruction at the Canal Zone posts. Then \$70,000 is for veterinary supplies, a new item under this head, on the basis of 70,000 animals at \$1 each, and \$114,000 is for the medical expenses of reserve training. These amounts are not dependent upon the total strength in the personnel of the active establishment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I see you have new language on page 48: "For the purchase of veterinary supplies." Is that the item which adds the \$70,000 you referred to?

Gen. GORGAS. That adds \$70,000 to our estimate; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have also included the word "hereafter" in the first line of the proviso on page 48. That would make it permanent law.

Mr. KAHN. This item is carried every year in the bill, but by inserting the word "hereafter" you will no longer have to carry it in the bill, if that word is included when the bill is enacted into law.

The CHAIRMAN. You also want to strike out the words "and the exchange of typewriting machines," near the beginning of the item. Why do you want to strike out that language?

Gen. GORGAS. We think the statute covers it, and that it is not needed in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you have already got the authority?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is some new language at the bottom of page 49, "enlisted force of the Medical Department," and you want the words "hospital corps" stricken out. That is because it used to be called the hospital corps, and is now called the Medical Department?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you use the words "enlisted force"?

Gen. GORGAS. It does not apply to the officers.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us a detailed statement of this item?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

(The following is the statement referred to:)

#### MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, 1918.

The estimate under this head, as approved by the Secretary of War and printed in the Book of Estimates, is in the total amount of \$1,494,000. Its

projected application is exhibited in the table in the book. The amount is calculated as follows:

(1) Upkeep and maintenance, ordinary functions of Medical Department administration as prior to the fiscal year 1917, at \$7.50 per capita of the Regular Army, officers and enlisted men, approximately 168,000 men-----	\$1,260,000
(2) Supplies and labor for mosquito destruction in and about the military posts in the Canal Zone, a function newly devolved upon the Medical Department, beginning July 1, 1916-----	50,000
(3) Veterinary medicines and supplies, at \$1 per animal, a function to be newly devolved upon the Medical Department, beginning July 1, 1917, if these estimates are confirmed, approximately 70,000 animals-----	70,000
(4) New occasions for Medical Department expenditure under the national defense law approved June 3, 1916, viz:	
(a) Section 31, Regular Army Reserve, field training, 15 days each for 5,000 men-----	1,500
(b) Section 39, Officers' Reserve Corps, field training, 15 days each for 11,599 men-----	6,000
(c) Section 47, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, issues-----	3,000
(d) Section 48, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, field training, 30 days each for 50,000 men-----	31,000
(e) Section 54 citizens' training camps, 30 days each for 60,000 men-----	62,000
(f) Section 55, Enlisted Reserve Corps, field training, 15 days each for 17,439 men-----	7,500
(g) Military colleges, issues-----	3,000
Total-----	1,494,000

There is, of course, no such thing as a medical ration for the officers and enlisted men of the Army; but the experience of past years has shown that an average cost of about \$7.50 for each officer and soldier must be counted on for the current expenses of the Regular Army, under this head in time of peace, on the basis of the functions of Medical Department administration as the same stood prior to July 1, 1916. That average is taken, therefore, as the basis of item 1 in the above table, and is exclusive of the accumulation of reserve supplies.

Effective July 1, 1916, the function was devolved upon the medical and hospital appropriation of providing the supplies and labor necessary for the prevention of mosquitos at the military posts in the Canal Zone, a function that had previously been devolved upon quartermaster appropriations, the transfer of this work to the Medical Department being made in the view that the mosquito problem on the Isthmus is so intimately related to the propagation of infectious disease that it is peculiarly and essentially a medical problem. The cost of this work is about \$50,000 a year (\$10,000 supplies, \$40,000 labor), and is the basis of item 2.

The appropriations for the Quartermaster Corps ("incidental expenses") have heretofore provided for the purchase of medicines for horses and mules. A large proportion of these medicines are identical with medicines habitually carried in stock in the depots of the Medical Department. Those not so carried are similar to the medicines purchased by the Medical Department and subject to similar tests. On the supposition that the Medical Department could better procure and test the veterinary medicines required in the Army, an arrangement was sanctioned by the Secretary of War a few years ago by which such supplies thereof as were in Medical Department stock should be issued on quartermaster requisitions (the appropriations concerned being subsequently adjusted by proper action), and those not so in stock should, when that course was convenient, be purchased by Medical Department agencies on quartermaster account. This procedure, while it has been attended with satisfactory results as to prices and qualities, has involved considerable accounting routine which could profitably be avoided. So long as the veterinary service of the Army was either regimental or quartermaster, there was some reason for leaving the procurement of veterinary supplies technically in the hands of the Quartermaster Corps. Now, however, that the Veterinary Corps established by the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, has been made a part of the Medical Department, it is the view of the War Department upon full consideration that it will promote military efficiency to transfer to the Medical Department the

duty of procuring veterinary supplies, so as to concentrate control of the veterinary service, as well as responsibility for it, under the Surgeon General. Accordingly the current estimates for the Quartermaster Corps have, it is understood, omitted the provision heretofore appearing for the purchase of medicines for horses and mules, and in lieu thereof a new provision is submitted in the medical and hospital estimates "for the purchase of veterinary supplies."

General Order 115, War Department, August 28, 1911, promulgating the veterinary supply table for the Army, fixed the money allowance at \$1 a year for each animal within the continental limits of the United States, and \$1.20 a year for each animal in tropical climates outside the United States. At the present juncture there are forty-odd thousand animals pertaining to the Regular Army and in the neighborhood of 50,000 with the National Guard. It is presumed that 70,000 at least will be on hand under Federal care during the fiscal year 1918, for which veterinary supplies will have to be provided. Such provision, at the moderate rate of \$1 a year for each animal, constitutes item 3 above.

The several amounts itemized under No. 4 above to cover the costs to be met from this appropriation for the military training of reserves and citizens are more or less conjectural. It is impracticable to calculate for each training project the specific medical cost hereof, as such calculation would involve an appraisalment of the value of medical supplies expended therefor from general stock, the valuation of the depreciation of nonexpendable medical property used thereat for the time being, and the apportionment to each such project of its share of overhead expenses common to the whole medical establishment, such as the cost of operating purchasing depots and supervising offices. The amounts estimated under this item are, therefore, calculated in the main upon the basis that this appropriation should be augmented for this purpose in an amount equivalent to the rate of \$7.50 per year per man at the training camps.

#### NEW LEGISLATION.

In addition to the provision for veterinary supplies above mentioned, the department proposes alterations of phraseology in the text of this appropriation as follows:

Omit former provision for the exchange of typewriting machines. This matter is, it is thought, fully covered by the terms of section 5, act March 4, 1915 (38 Stats., 1161), and need not be repeated under this head from year to year.

Insert in the proviso empowering the Secretary of War to choose types and makes of motor ambulances the word "hereafter," so as to give this provision permanent effect and avoid the necessity of repeating it from year to year.

Change the term Hospital Corps, now obsolete under the national defense law, to the term enlisted force of the Medical Department conformably therewith.

The Book of Estimates shows in tabular form the approximate expenditures by items from the medical and hospital appropriation for 1916.

The appropriation under the same head for 1917 (act Aug. 29, 1916) was \$4,500,000, to include the extraordinary expenses attending the mobilization of the Regular Army on the border and the assembling and outfitting of the National Guard. The actual disbursements from the latter appropriation, as shown to date by the books of account in the Surgeon General's Office, are not sufficiently advanced to be wholly significant. The following allotments have, however, been made, and, it is believed, the actual expenditures will turn out when the fiscal transactions of this year are completed to be substantially identical with this distributive scheme.

#### *Distributive scheme, 1917.*

Allotment to the department surgeon, Philippine Department, for expenditures under his direction for pay of employees, hospital laundry, local purchases, and incidentals.....	\$60, 000
Allotment to the department surgeon, Hawaiian Department, for like purposes.....	16, 000
Allotment to the Medical Department, United States troops, Canal Zone, for like purposes, chiefly for work of mosquito destruction (labor and supplies).....	52, 000
Total controlled by medical authorities outside of the continental limits of the United States.....	128, 000
Balance immediately controlled by Surgeon General.....	4, 372, 000

Of this balance the following amounts have been set aside to meet miscellaneous expenditures in the United States proper; Alaska, Porto Rico and adjacent regions, which are not wholly susceptible of control, the amounts indicated are merely estimates, but, while they may fluctuate slightly as between one another, their aggregate will, judging from the past, be wholly exhausted in carrying on the operations of the Medical Department, viz:

Civilian medical service (medical and hospital care of recruiting parties, and of officers and soldiers on detached service, or belonging to commands not accompanied by medical officers, hire of physicians to physically examine and vaccinate recruits, etc.)	\$90,000
Pay of civilian employees (at hospitals, medical supply depots, offices of department surgeons, posts, etc.)	205,000
Bills for hospital laundry	85,000
Expressage on medical and hospital property	5,000
Gas, electricity, and other fuel or power for operating laboratory apparatus	2,500
Expenses of medical supply depots (telephone, gas, power, and sundries)	2,500
General sundries	2,000
<b>Total miscellaneous, United States and vicinity</b>	<b>392,000</b>
<b>The foregoing leaves available for the purchase of supplies and equipments under the immediate direction of the Surgeon General (\$4,372,000 less \$392,000)</b>	<b>3,980,000</b>
This amount has been allotted:	
For local purchases at posts and by forces in the field	110,000
Authorizations to date \$70,119.23, leaving unpledged \$39,880.77, all of which will be needed, it is believed, to meet the local requirements aforesaid to June 30 next.	
For miscellaneous purchases at general supply depots to fill approved requisitions from post and field commands	905,000
Obligations incurred under this head to Oct. 31, 1916, the date of the latest reports, aggregate \$417,781.95, leaving unpledged \$487,218.05, which will likely be insufficient for the remaining 8 months of the year and have to be augmented by transfer from the following item.	
For supply contracts conditioned generally upon the Surgeon General's approval, and for a reserve fund to meet unforeseen contingencies	2,465,000
Aggregate of such contracts up to date, \$1,782,463.13, leaving unpledged \$682,536.87. A portion of this unpledged balance will, as above indicated, have to be transferred eventually to the preceding item. The remainder will be substantially absorbed in the performance of contracts that are expected to be entered into in routine in the remaining part of the year.	
For erection or rental of temporary hospitals as provided in the act Aug. 29, 1916	500,000
Of this amount \$300,000 has already been allotted for that purpose, and \$200,000 is in reserve for future allotment.	

*Medical and Hospital Department 1916-1917.*

In addition to the regular appropriation for Medical and Hospital Department 1917 made by the act August 29, 1916, supra, Congress, by the deficiency act of July 1, 1916, appropriated \$1,584,000 under this head to meet the emergency requiring troops in addition to the Regular Army, the same to be available for expenses to be incurred during 1917 as well as for deficiencies incurred during 1916. Up to the present date obligations have been charged against (and partly paid from) this fund as follows:

Object.	Fiscal year 1916.	Fiscal year 1917.
Medical care of officers and soldiers.....	\$44. 45	\$68. 00
Pay of civilian employees.....		87. 50
Printing and binding.....	1, 859. 04	
Motor ambulances.....		305, 673. 36
Other medical and hospital supplies.....	708. 76	818, 636. 91
Total.....	2, 612. 25	1, 124, 465. 77

This leaves unplugged a balance of \$456,921.98 available for the rest of the year, which it is expected to apply chiefly to the purchase of equipment and supplies for the medical needs of the troops.

DECEMBER 15, 1916.

HON. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Chairman Committee on Military Affairs,*  
*United States Senate,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAMBERLAIN: The military estimates for 1918 pending before Congress propose under the heading Medical Hospital Department the term "for the purchase of veterinary supplies," to take the place of the term "purchase of medicines for horses and mules" heretofore appearing under incidental expenses, Q. M. C., the view being that since the Veterinary Corps is by the act June 3 last a part of the Medical Department of the Army it would promote efficiency to devolve upon that department as much of the entire veterinary service of the Army as practicable.

No terms were, however, included in the proposed text of the medical and hospital appropriation for 1918, which would authorize the use thereof for the employment of private veterinarians when members of the Veterinary Corps are unavailable. Such employment is now authorized by the provision for "hire of veterinarians" under incidental expenses. The annual cost of private service of this character is, I am informed, about \$500 or \$800 a year. For the purpose of putting this part of the veterinary service also under the Medical Department, I recommend that the term "hire of veterinarians" be omitted from incidental expenses, 1918, and that in lieu thereof the term "for veterinary treatment not otherwise provided for of public animals, and officers' command mounts, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War" be inserted in the text of the medical and hospital appropriation immediately following the term "for the pay of other employees of the Medical Department."

Very respectfully,

NEWTON D. BAKER,  
*Secretary of War.*

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is: "Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons: For paying the Panama Canal such reasonable charges, exclusive of subsistence, as may be approved by the Secretary of War, for caring in its hospitals for officers, enlisted men, military prisoners, and civilian employees of the Army admitted thereto, upon the request of proper military authorities: *Provided*, That the subsistence of the said patients, except commissioned officers (and



dental surgeons), shall be paid to the said hospitals out of the appropriation for subsistence for the Army at the rates provided therein for commutation of rations for enlisted patients in general hospitals, \$45,000." That is the same as last year?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you spend all of the appropriation last year?

Gen. GORGAS. Not quite. But the force down there has been increased considerably. We did not spend quite \$45,000 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you spend last year?

Gen. GORGAS. We spent \$33,000 for 1916.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean you spend \$33,000 in the present fiscal year?

Gen. GORGAS. For the last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. And the amount of the appropriation was \$45,000 that year?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. In regard to the service on the Panama Canal Zone, is it not a fact that three years' service is required of an officer in the Canal Zone and only two years elsewhere? The service in the Philippine Islands is only two years, whereas the service on the Canal Zone is three years. Is that not a fact?

Gen. GORGAS. In the Canal Zone and Hawaii the tour of duty is three years. In the Philippine Islands two years.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you think the service on the Canal Zone is easier, and do you think that that is a good provision in regard to the service of officers?

Gen. GORGAS. I think the Canal Zone service is more advantageous. It is closer to home.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You do not think the climatic conditions require shorter service? Originally, it was three years in the Philippine Islands, was it not?

Gen. GORGAS. That has been changed.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then, it was changed to two years because the Medical Department thought two years was long enough?

Mr. KAHN. No; Congress changed the law and fixed it so that nobody could be detailed to the Philippines for more than two years.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Was that on account of the health conditions?

Gen. GORGAS. That was one of the arguments used.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Several people have written me in regard to the service in the Canal Zone, and they think the same rule ought to be in effect there as in the Philippines. Perhaps it was not called to the attention of Congress that the same rule should apply both to the Canal Zone and the Philippines, especially from the standpoint of health, and I wanted to get your opinion in regard to the matter.

Gen. GORGAS. I think, as far as the matter of health is concerned, the same argument would apply to both places.

Mr. TILSON. Your report does not show it, General. Your report shows that the death rate in the Canal Zone is the lowest of all, whereas in the Philippines the discharge rate is very high.

Gen. GORGAS. I presume it does not vary very greatly from one year to the other. I do not recall what it was a year or two ago.

Mr. TILSON. The death rate on the Canal Zone is given as 2.37 per 1,000.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is there any special hardship about the service in the Canal Zone?

Gen. GORGAS. I do not think so, any more than being away from home.

Mr. ANTHONY. And none whatever in Hawaii?

Gen. GORGAS. No; I think not. I think that is a very favorable locality. I expect that in small bodies of men the death rate would vary from year to year.

Mr. TILSON. Might there not be something in the selection of the troops sent there, that you would be more particular in the examination of men going to Alaska or the Canal Zone? If a man was at all inclined to be sick, you would keep him in this country, would you not?

Gen. GORGAS. I do not think there is any selection made. The officers go by a roster.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain in detail what this estimate is for?

Gen. GORGAS. No adequate Army hospitals having been provided for the care of the seriously sick at the military posts in the Canal Zone, the necessity of sending them for treatment into the hospitals of the Panama Canal will continue during 1918. For reimbursing the canal for this service the department approves an estimate under this head in the amount of \$45,000.

The total cost of similar service for 1914 (June, 1914, only) was \$1,543.40; for the fiscal year 1915, \$29,618.92; for the fiscal year 1916, \$33,709.18; for July and August, 1916 (the latest bills of record in the Surgeon General's office), \$6,276.25, which at the same rate for the balance of the fiscal year would amount to near \$38,000 for the whole year. The amounts required, it will be noticed, are progressive, due to the gradual enlargement of the Canal Zone garrisons. The amount asked for for 1918, \$45,000, will probably suffice, if the garrisons are not materially augmented. Should a great increase in the garrisons be made, causing a proportional increase in the service required of the canal hospitals, it is not impossible that this amount will prove short of satisfying all the claims of the canal. Should that contingency arise further estimates to meet the shortage will in due course be submitted.

Consideration is suggested in this connection of the expediency of transferring to the Army the hospitals maintained by the Panama Canal, coupled with a suitable provision for the care therein of the employees of the canal and those dependent upon them.

Mr. ANTHONY. In your purchase of motor ambulances, General, do you have competition among the manufacturers?

Gen. GORGAS. Of course, we have had competition, although we have had permission—

Mr. ANTHONY (interposing). Have you an approved standard type of motor ambulance in the department?

Gen. GORGAS. No; we are very anxious to get that. It is very necessary that we should.

Mr. ANTHONY. When you do adopt such a standard type, there would be no objection to advertising for competitive bids, would there?

Gen. GORGAS. No; if you could get it. It is one of those things which is pretty hard to do. In an ambulance company, or a field hospital, one machine is used for carrying the spare parts. It would be very difficult, unless all the machines come from the same maker, to get those spare parts.

Mr. ANTHONY. It occurred to me that under this language allowing you to make purchases independent of competitive bids, the cost would be liable to run too high. Now, the manufacture of motors and of automobiles is so standardized that if the department itself should decide upon what kind of vehicle it wants for its use, there would be no trouble in getting competitive bids.

Gen. GORGAS. Of course, we could; but you see the difficulty would be in supplying the spare parts. If we had several different makers.

Mr. ANTHONY. If we were to take this authority out of the bill—which allows you to buy regardless of competition—it would force you to adopt a standard type and to ask for competitive bids?

Gen. GORGAS. It would force us to ask for competitive bids on each purchase.

Mr. TILSON. To what extent is your transportation motorized?

Col. FISHER. We have about 200 automobile ambulances.

Mr. TILSON. What proportion is that of the entire amount of transportation?

Col. FISHER. There are 297 mule-drawn ambulances issued troops, and 410 in the storehouses of the Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. TILSON. You do not anticipate motorizing a greater proportion of your transportation?

Col. FISHER. We expect to do that with three of the four ambulance companies we have, so that three should be supplied with motor ambulances, and one should be mule-drawn.

Mr. TILSON. It is not practicable to use motor traction for the ambulances which must stay immediately in the rear of the foot troops. You could not use motor transportation for those ambulances?

Col. FISHER. No; that would not be practicable.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much do you pay for the motor ambulances?

Col. FISHER. About \$2,000 each.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put into the record a statement showing just what you paid for them last year?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are you using any of the motor ambulances made on the Ford chassis?

Col. FISHER. We tried that, and they were found to be very unsatisfactory. We tried them in Mexico, and found they were not strong enough.

Mr. ANTHONY. What chassis do you use now?

Col. FISHER. We have used the White chassis, the General Motor Co. chassis, and others. We are trying to find out which is the most satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 50:

Army Medical Museum and library: For the Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens, and the preparation and purchase of new specimens, \$5,000; for the library of the Surgeon General's Office, including the purchase of the necessary books of reference and periodicals, \$10,000; in all, \$15,000.

The same amount was appropriated last year. Is that the same appropriation which has been carried from year to year?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that appropriation is expended?

Gen. GORGAS. That is all used every year. We ask for more every year, but it never gets beyond the department. The appropriation of \$10,000 a year for the purchase of books and periodicals is barely sufficient to keep up with current accessions to the literature of medicine. About 1,500 medical periodicals are subscribed for, foreign and domestic, and unless the subscriptions are kept up currently, without intermission, much valuable literature will be permanently lost, as it is generally impracticable to buy back numbers. For the periodicals alone about \$5,000 is expended yearly. The additional \$5,000 is needed for the purchase of medical and professional books as they issue from the press.

Any reduction below \$10,000 of the total allowed would by so much impair the completeness of the library as a collection of all the useful medical literature of the world. Indeed, from information that has come to hand since the formal estimates under this head were submitted it is feared that recent increases in the costs of issuing publications will result in making this amount inadequate. The journal bills alone will likely run up to \$7,000 for 1918, thus leaving only \$3,000 for the purchase of book publications. This information came too late for consideration by the department in connection with the regular estimates. It would be extremely gratifying if the committee could see its way clear to augmenting this amount to \$12,000. If that can not be done, the department will be asked to submit a supplemental estimate, in the nature of a deficiency, for the additional amount found to be requisite, for the committee's consideration at the next session of Congress.

In reference to the Army Medical Museum, the amount of \$5,000 per annum has been allowed under this head for many years. That amount is indispensable to protect and preserve the exhibits that have heretofore been collected and to make such slight accessions as the unexpended balance may admit of. It is not adequate to enable the department to make satisfactory progress in accumulating the modern medical exhibits which are very much needed in promoting the instruction and efficiency of the medical officers of the Army and which would likewise contribute greatly to the spread of useful information among civilian practitioners and students of medicine.

The museum has now one of the largest collections of injuries and missiles pertaining to the war of 1861-1865 to be found anywhere. But it has practically none from the present war in Europe to demonstrate the effects of the instruments of offense newly introduced therein.

It has, likewise from the European war, nothing to exhibit the latest improvements in apparatus for the medical care of the enormous number of men there in conflict, unprecedented in history, including the equipments for the sanitation of trenches, which embrace substantially all the modern advancements in military medicine. It has, moreover, no adequate machines for the preparation and display of anatomical or pathological specimens for study by advanced students, and such machines are not available elsewhere except upon

the bounty of a few private individuals like John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie.

The diffusion of correct and up-to-date medical and sanitary knowledge among the members of the profession and the people generally is a work of national importance, in which the Museum can be no mean factor if adequately equipped, especially in view of its intimate association with one of the largest medical libraries in the world. To that end, an additional amount of \$5,000, bringing the total up to \$10,000 in all, could be most profitably expended during 1918. If the enlarged amount can not be granted on the estimates now before Congress measures will be taken at a subsequent time to bring the desirability of increasing the Museum fund to the attention of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further, General, which you desire to present to the committee?

Gen. GORGAS. No; I do not think so. But in connection with Mr. Anthony's suggestion about leaving out the provision giving the Secretary of War a certain option in choosing motor ambulances, I desire to call attention to the result that would come about as a result of our having to get two or three different makes of machines.

Mr. McKELLAR. Col. Fisher just stated that you are getting two or three different makes, and that being true, I should think there would be no reason why you should not advertise for these machines.

Gen. GORGAS. Of course we want to get away from that condition as soon as we can determine upon a standard type.

Mr. McKELLAR. I would like to have you put in the record a statement showing, by comparison, what you did last year and what you are doing this year. We want to do the best and most economical thing for the Army.

Mr. GORDON. Do you not think, if you should standardize these motor ambulances, and adopt a type of some particular manufacturer, it would result in extortion?

Gen. GORGAS. Of course we would have to look out for that.

Mr. ANTHONY. What I suggested was that you do what is generally done by large business concerns, adopt a standard and let all manufacturers try to conform to the general requirements of that standard, making the requirements so specific that any one of a dozen recognized manufacturers could come in and bid.

Mr. NICHOLLS. You could use several different makes, provided they were standardized. You could use almost any make of car, if it complied with the specifications of the standard type, could you not?

Gen. GORGAS. The difficulty in that case would be in securing the spare parts.

Mr. NICHOLLS. What I mean is there are several kinds of automobiles which, if they are fixed to suit you, you could use. Then could you not take a certain number of those machines at a given price, with the privilege of buying others of the same type at the same price at some other time, so that the manufacturers could not increase the price of the machines. Then let that particular company make all the machines you need at a given price.

In other words, let them all bid at first, and then you select one of those machines which you will agree to take at a certain price.

with a stipulation that the price should be the same for any additional machines of the same kind which you might buy.

Mr. KAHN. Have you only one make of motor ambulances now?

Gen. GORGAS. We are using several makes now. We want to get away from that situation.

Mr. KAHN. Can you put in the hearings the names of the makes you are using?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes.

#### MOTOR AMBULANCES.

Motor ambulances, trailer ambulances, and spare-parts cars for the same have been purchased by the Medical Department during the fiscal years 1916 and 1917 as follows:

From William G. Hesse & Son Manufacturing Co., of Leavenworth, Kans., by contract of October 19, 1915, one Ford chassis, with special alterations and accessories, equipped with body for field-ambulance service and for traction, and one trailer car, equipped as an ambulance; lump-sum cost of the two vehicles combined, \$1,070.20.

From White Co., by contract November 22, 1915, one complete ambulance with limousine body, for city service, Walter Reed General Hospital, \$3,200.

From S. H. Horner, this city, by contract March 15, 1916, six Buick chassis for field-ambulance service, at \$1,132.50 each. Bodies for the same bought of and emplaced by the Rech Marbaker Co., of Philadelphia, at \$400 each.

From William G. Hesse & Son, above, by contract of March 16, 1916, five Ford chassis, equipped with bodies for field-ambulance service and for traction, and five trailer cars for the same equipped as ambulances, at lump sum for each of the combined vehicles of \$1,094.46.

From White Co., by contract of February 18, 1916, one complete ambulance with limousine body, for city service at the United States Military Academy, at \$3,200.

From General Motors Co., by contract of March 30, 1916, 10 chassis, equipped for field-ambulance service and for traction, at \$1,075 each. Bodies for the same bought of and emplaced by Rech Marbaker Co., at \$375 each.

From General Motors Co., by contract of June 16, 1916, 12 chassis, equipped for field-ambulance service and for traction, at \$1,075 each. Bodies for the same bought of and emplaced by Rech Marbaker Co., at \$375 each.

From the White Co., by contract of June 21, 1916, 12 chassis, equipped for field-ambulance service and for traction, at \$1,865.06. Bodies for the same bought of and emplaced by the Rech Marbaker Co., at \$375 each.

From General Motors Co., by contract of July 3, 1916, 65 chassis, equipped for field-ambulance service, at \$1,100 each. Bodies for same bought of and emplaced by Rech Marbaker Co., at \$360 each.

From Service Motor Co., by contracts of July 11, 1916, and July 26, 1916, 12 chassis with bodies, equipped as field ambulances, at \$1,669.10 each.

From Service Motor Co., by contracts of July 25 and August 29, 1916, 36 chassis with bodies, equipped as field ambulances, at \$1,721.10 each.

From White Co., by contract of July 7, 1916, 36 chassis, equipped for field-ambulance service, at \$1,865.06 each. Bodies for same bought of and emplaced by the J. G. Brill Co., of Philadelphia, at \$325 each.

From the Sechler Co., of Cincinnati, by contract of March 16, 1916, six trailer chassis, without motive power, equipped for field ambulance service, at \$210 each. Bodies for the same bought of and emplaced by R. McReynolds & Sons, this city, at \$225 each.

From the Sechler Co., by contract of March 30, 1916, 10 trailer chassis, without motive power, for field ambulance service, at \$195.50 each. Bodies bought of and emplaced by R. McReynolds & Sons, at \$175.

From Service Motor Co., by contracts of July 11 and 26, 1916, one chassis equipped with body for carriage of spare parts, \$1,669.10.

From Service Motor Co., contracts July 25 and August 29, 1916, three ditto, \$1,721.10.

From White Co., contract July 7, 1916, three chassis for spare-parts cars, \$1,865.06. Bodies bought of and emplaced by Brill Co., at \$340 each.

*Summary.*

1 Ford machine with Hesse ambulance body and Hesse trailer ambulance, at -----	\$1, 020. 70
5 Ford machines with Hesse ambulance body and Hesse trailer ambulance, at -----	1, 094. 46
6 Buick machines, with Rech-Marbaker ambulance bodies, at -----	1, 532. 50
2 White machines, with limousine ambulance bodies, at -----	3, 200. 00
12 White machines, with Rech-Marbaker ambulance bodies, at -----	2, 240. 06
36 White machines, with Brill ambulance bodies, at -----	2, 190. 06
3 White machines, with Brill spare-parts bodies, at -----	2, 205. 06
22 General Motors Co. machines, with Rech-Marbaker ambulance bodies, at -----	1, 450. 00
65 General Motors Co. machines, with Rech-Marbaker ambulance bodies, at -----	1, 460. 00
12 Service Motor Co. machines, with ambulance bodies complete, at --	1, 669. 10
36 Service Motor Co. machines, with ambulance bodies complete, at --	1, 721. 10
1 Service Motor Co. machine, with spare-parts body complete, at -----	1, 669. 10
3 Service Motor Co. machines, with spare-parts body complete, at -----	1, 721. 10
6 Sechled Co. trailer cars, with McReynolds ambulance bodies, at -----	435. 00
10 Sechler Co. trailer cars, with McReynolds ambulance bodies, at -----	370. 50
<b>Totals:</b>	
Power machines, ambulance bodies -----	197
Power machines, spare-parts bodies -----	7
Trailer cars, ambulance bodies -----	22
<b>Grand total, vehicles -----</b>	<b>226</b>

Of the foregoing, the first Hesse combination machine and the two White limousines were brought under formal advertisement for competitive bids. The rest of the machines were bought without formal competition to outfit the troops for the border emergency then imminent. While no formal competition was had on their supply, practical competition, so far as time at hand permitted, was accomplished by inquiry among dealers as to their prices, their ability to adapt their chassis to ambulance requirements, and their readiness to make immediate or prompt delivery. It may be observed in this connection that motor ambulances suitable for field service with the Army are not made for the commercial markets. While the commercial chassis may by comparatively slight alterations be readily adapted for field ambulances, the chassis makers were not so well prepared to make the ambulance bodies therefor, which have to conform to the special needs of military work. The bodies were designed for the most part by a board of officers convened by the Surgeon General, in consultation with experts in the manufacture of carriage bodies, and the contracts for the bodies as well as the chassis were distributed by that board, having due regard to the capacity of the plants for prompt performance. The further remark is pertinent that the United States Army, having had no experience in motor field-ambulance service and no reliable data to draw on as to the incidents of such service under American and Mexican road conditions, the ambulances so designed and purchased were in a measure experimental, and different types were thought desirable for testing their comparative suitability. This explains the variances in the prices of the several outfits enumerated, which were due not only to the different makes of chassis but in part to differences of specifications in the several lots bought.

It is extremely desirable that the power vested by the appropriation act of August 29, 1916, in the Secretary of War to choose types and makes of motor ambulances, without regard to the laws prescribing advertisement for supplies for the Army, should be continued indefinitely. If it were feasible to purchase and operate such machines singly and the parts thereof were of uniform durability, so that, like the one-horse shay, the machine would continue serviceable as a whole until all its parts simultaneously lost their vitality, then such provision would be unnecessary. But these conditions do not exist. The parts are of varying durability and the ambulances in the field operate not as single machines, but in groups, as ambulance companies, comprising each 12 ambulances for the transportation of the sick and 1 machine for the carriage of spare parts to replace those of the several machines that become unserviceable while distant from the sources of supply. Manifestly the efficient opera-

tion of these groups or units is wholly dependent upon the uniformity of their parts. Spare parts could not be moved by wagon to replace worn parts, for example, of 13 different types. If one or two machines of the group unit should break down completely so as to require replacement, it would for the same reason be necessary to replace them by new machines of the same make so as to assure the suitability of the spare-parts supply to them. Under the competitive system of purchase there could be no practical certainty that the low bidder, under any form or mode of specifications that could be devised, would be able to furnish new machines which the spare parts would suit. In consequence the intrusion of a different type any make of car into a group or unit composed mainly of other types and makes would inevitably cause confusion and embarrassment, resulting in serious impairment of field medical relief.

Nor would it be desirable to multiply the styles of machines too greatly for the different groups. Under the present organization of the Army there are four ambulance companies to each division, of which it is the department's present policy to motorize three. For uniformity of spare-parts supply it would be most convenient to have all the motor ambulances of a single division of the same make and style. And further, where two or more divisions are combined into an Army corps for operation from a single base of supplies, efficiency would require a single kind of motor ambulances for the entire corps in order to avoid the necessity of storing at the base, at great waste of space, and great cost in money, two or three or four reserves of spare parts for different kinds of machines. Nor is the waste of space and money by this method the gravest consideration. As supplies in base depots are multiplied in kind and character the problems of purchase, issue, and transportation become increasingly complex, to the detriment of that facility and promptitude of action that is indispensable to military efficiency. Every practical consideration seems, therefore, to point toward the law asked for.

Referring to the suggestion that the Army standardize its motor ambulances, by which I presume is meant adopt a machine of predetermined engine power, clearance, dimensions, and parts, especially designed for the military service, the difficulty would be that if such standard should vary materially from the chassis made for commercial markets great delay and increased cost would necessarily attend their manufacture. Facility and promptness of supply require reliance on the styles and makes of chassis actually already on the market, and to which the plants of the makers are adapted. The question of patent infringement is also involved. Whatever the type or types of machines that may ultimately be chosen as meeting ambulance requirements, I am constrained to believe that they must conform to the general or commercial standard, rather than to a special or peculiar one; and that the special or commercial standard eventually chosen must be such as is commercially in extensive use, as under conditions of such use alone will depots of supply for parts to repair the same be generally distributed by its makers.

The law being passed, as desired, it would not exclude actual or even theoretical competition. In the form proposed it merely vests in the Secretary of War the power to waive the formal requirement in his discretion. I think it may fairly be assumed that no Secretary of War would abuse such discretion by waiving the requirement except for good reason in the public interest. If the discretion be continued in him as at present, I have no doubt that, waiving the technical requirement of formal competition, the Secretary would nevertheless make sure that practical comparative tests of the serviceability and costs of the several kinds of machines should be applied before purchasing them. Under no view, therefore, it is believed, could this law do harm, while without it the service is exposed to the danger of serious embarrassments.

The CHAIRMAN. General, I believe you desire to make a statement to the committee in regard to the Carroll case.

Gen. GORGAS. The Army appropriation bill has for a number of years contained a provision for an allowance—practically a pension—for the widows of officers who were concerned in the yellow-fever work in Habana in 1898, Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Lazear.

We found the mother of Dr. Carroll here in one of the hospitals about a year and a half ago with no means. We succeeded in getting



her into an old ladies' home, and they would like us to pay about \$15 a month, if we could. She is 84 or 85 years old and has not long to live. I got Mr. Dent to put an allowance of \$50 a month for her in the bill last year. If it is possible to do it, I think it would be a very worthy and commendable thing to do, and I hope the allowance will be made.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee voted to make that allowance last year, but it went out on a point of order in the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did her son lose his life?

Gen. GORGAS. Not at the time. He had a severe attack of yellow fever down there.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did he take an active part in the work done by the Army medical officers for the prevention of yellow fever?

Gen. GORGAS. He did. He was on the board which discovered that the mosquito carries yellow fever, and he was one of the first to suffer an attack of yellow fever as a result of that work.

Mr. ANTHONY. Was he a Regular Army officer?

Gen. GORGAS. He was.

Mr. KAHN. He was a major in the United States Army.

Gen. GORGAS. He was a major in the Army when he died. At the time he developed the disease he was a contract surgeon.

Mr. QUIN. Is his wife drawing a pension?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; she is provided for in this bill.

Mr. KAHN. The provision you propose would make an additional allowance, which would be for his mother?

Gen. GORGAS. For his mother; yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Was a pension given the wife on account of the service of the husband?

Gen. GORGAS. That was the reason given.

Mr. KAHN. By offering his own life, he saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of other Americans?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; and the lives of many more people in the world at large.

Mr. FIELDS. And as a result of that sacrifice his mother is now an object of charity?

Gen. GORGAS. She is entirely without means.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are you or the department recommending any other general legislation affecting the Medical Corps—any changes in the law?

Gen. GORGAS. Personally, I would like to have some. I have been talking with the Secretary and the Chief of Staff, and I understand that in the near future it is proposed to ask for some.

Mr. ANTHONY. At this session of Congress?

Gen. GORGAS. So I understand.

Mr. ANTHONY. Will it come to this committee or will it go to some other committee?

Gen. GORGAS. I presume it will come to this committee.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Mr. Anthony asked you a question a while ago which very much interested me, and that was in reference to starting a war on the mosquitoes in and about the city of Washington. Does not that suggestion appeal to you, in view of the suffering of the people from the pest of mosquitoes, especially the suffering of strangers who come to Washington from places where they do not have so many mosquitoes and gallinippers?

Gen. GORGAS. It does appeal to me, very much.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is there any suggestion you can make to this committee for steps to be taken for the protection of the people of Washington against this pestilence? Can you suggest anything along that line in the way of an amendment to this bill which would make provision for the necessary measures?

Gen. GORGAS. The measures would be those of draining the swamps.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Have you any idea of the amount of appropriation which would be required to provide for that work?

Gen. GORGAS. Per acre or per square mile it is not very expensive. Of course, I have not any accurate idea of how much land or how much swamp there is in the neighborhood which would require draining.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Would that matter come under the jurisdiction of your department?

Gen. GORGAS. No; we would not have any jurisdiction of that. It would come under the District health office. The could probably give you a pretty good idea of the cost.

Mr. KAHN. How far does a malaria-bearing mosquito fly?

Gen. GORGAS. There is a good deal of difference of opinion about that. In England they have been known to fly a mile or more. In our experimental work we take the distance as 200 yards. We clean up the ground around a house for about 200 yards and expect that to protect the individuals against malaria.

Mr. McKELLAR. In a high wind they are sometimes carried farther than that, are they not?

Gen. GORGAS. They do go farther, but very rarely.

Mr. KAHN. How far does the yellow-fever mosquito fly?

Gen. GORGAS. It does not fly at all. It is a very weak mosquito and remains in the house where it is bred. It breeds in any kind of stagnant water which may be standing in or about a house.

Mr. KAHN. Would you find that stagnant water in a house?

Gen. GORGAS. It is remarkable how little water it takes to breed mosquitoes. The yellow-fever mosquito breeds in water barrels and pitchers and other receptacles that are kept around the house. If we have a piped water supply yellow fever will disappear. It is because there are containers around the house in which there is stagnant water that the mosquitoes breed. A piped water supply is one of the greatest preventives against yellow fever.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. When yellow fever was so prevalent in the semitropical countries it was because there was no piped water supply there?

Gen. GORGAS. Yes; that was the principal reason.

Mr. KAHN. The rains in those countries are generally severe. The water will collect in these stagnant pools, and they become breeding places for the mosquito.

Gen. GORGAS. That is true.

Mr. HULL. As a whole, General, the national defense act is working satisfactorily, so far as your corps is concerned, is it not?

Gen. GORGAS. I think it is very satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, General.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM M. BLACK, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. ALVIN B. BARBER, AND CAPT. CLARENCE S. RIDLEY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that Gen. Black is detained before the Committee on Appropriations and will be here as soon as possible. In the meantime, we will ask Capt. Barber to explain the estimates for the Engineer Corps, until the arrival of Gen. Black.

Capt. BARBER. I have just communicated with Gen. Black by telephone, and he said he was about through with his hearing before the Committee on Appropriations and would be here as soon as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item for the Engineer Corps is on page 18 of the committee print. "Pay of officers of the Corps of Engineers, \$482,400." The amount appropriated last year was \$675,000. That is quite a decrease. Will you explain that?

Capt. BARBER. Mr. Chairman, that is an item which is handled by the Quartermaster General. He prepares the estimates, and we have no information in regard to them at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I asked him the same question, and he said the Engineer Corps would give us the information.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will you not put in the record a statement showing the reason for that decrease?

Capt. BARBER. Yes, sir.

*Explanation of reduction in item for "Pay of the Army, Corps of Engineers."*

[Information furnished by the office of the Quartermaster General.]

Heretofore the pay of officers of the Corps of Engineers, except those exclusively engaged on river and harbor work, was provided in the Army appropriation acts under the item for "Pay, etc., of the Army, Corps of Engineers." Under existing law the enlisted force of the Corps of Engineers, and the officers serving therewith constitute part of the line of the Army, and, under the decision of the Judge Advocate General of July 5, 1916, the pay of Engineer officers serving with troops should be provided for in the 1918 estimates for the Army bill under the item for "Pay, etc., of the Army, officers of the line." Hence the reduction in the item "Pay, etc., of the Army, Corps of Engineers," which now covers the pay of the remaining officers of the Corps of Engineers, except those on river and harbor work.

Mr. KAHN. The Quartermaster General said he simply took the number of men required by law to be in the corps, and then figured out the amount that would be required under the law.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is it not a fact that the extra expenditure this year was because of the fact that you spent more money in connection with the Mexican situation than you expect to spend during the next fiscal year? Did you not spend a lot of money in the construction of roads, for instance?

Capt. BARBER. Yes, sir; but that does not come from this particular item of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many officers of the Engineer Corps are included in the amount named in this item?

Capt. BARBER. Yes, sir. There are now 254 officers in the corps. That is the number actually in the corps at present. My impression is that that discrepancy probably comes through an error in the estimate last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a memorandum that Gen. Sharp said he was estimating for 189 officers.

Capt. BARBER. Then there must be a mistake. That is too few.

Mr. FIELDS. You say 254?

Capt. BARBER. That is the number actually in the corps at the present time. But we are having an examination of graduates of civilian engineering schools throughout the country on the 29th of this month, and we hope to get some more men from that source.

I would like to say, with regard to that appropriation, that the Quartermaster General, as I understand it, gets his figures from The Adjutant General, and the Quartermaster General's department is responsible for that estimate. As far as I know the Engineer Corps has never been consulted with regard to it.

Mr. FIELDS. You do not furnish any figures directly to the Quartermaster General?

Capt. BARBER. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. The Adjutant General furnishes the figures to the Quartermaster General?

Capt. BARBER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item for your corps is on page 51:

Engineer depots: For incidental expenses for the depots, including fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, machinery, pay of civilian clerks, mechanics, laborers, and other employees, extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than 10 days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in the line of their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, telegraph operators, teamsters, wheelwrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers; for lumber and materials and for labor for packing and crating engineer supplies; repairs of, and for materials to repair, public buildings, machinery, and instruments, and for unforeseen expenses, \$35,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$27,500. Will you explain that item?

Capt. BARBER. The appropriation under this item, Mr. Chairman, is for the running expenses of the Engineer depots, to take care of the receiving, repairing, storing, packing, and shipping of engineer equipment for the mobile army and for the seacoast defenses.

The increase in this estimate is due to the fact that with a slightly larger army, and with civilian reserves being trained, we have to have somewhat more equipment; we have to make more shipments; we have to store more equipment, so that the increase is bound to be somewhat proportionate to the increased size of the military forces.

Mr. McKELLAR. How much of the appropriation that you had last year did you expend?

Capt. BARBER. We spent the entire appropriation.

Mr. KAHN. Will you spend the entire \$27,500 by the end of this fiscal year?

Capt. BARBER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You will not have any balance?

Capt. BARBER. No, sir. I might add, by way of explanation, that the Mexican situation has required larger expenditures than we anticipated. The total expenditures which would really come under this item, according to existing law, would probably be more than twice this amount. But we have put these extraordinary expenses incident to field operations under the appropriation for operations in the field, the purpose being to differentiate between the increased expenditures due to operations in the field and the normal expenses of the Regular Military Establishment.

Mr. KAHN. Did you have any deficiencies at all this year? Did your department put in any deficiencies in the urgent deficiency bill that was passed just before the holidays?

Capt. BARBER. No, sir; but in the middle of the summer we had deficiency appropriations on account of the Mexican situation.

Mr. KAHN. You will probably ask for an appropriation for deficiencies in the general deficiency bill, which will be passed before Congress adjourns?

Capt. BARBER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the record a detailed statement of the expenditures under this item?

Capt. BARBER. Yes, sir.

*Engineer depots—Expenditures during the fiscal year 1916.*

Salaries of storekeepers and clerks.....	\$11, 870. 78
Wages of mechanics and laborers.....	8, 250. 12
Transportation.....	139. 41
Other nonpersonal services.....	126. 19
Stationery.....	414. 29
Equipment and material for packing and shipping.....	3, 861. 46
Miscellaneous.....	337. 75
Total.....	25, 000. 00
Appropriated for the fiscal year 1916.....	25, 000. 00

The CHAIRMAN. The next item on page 52, is:

Engineer School, Washington, District of Columbia: Equipment and maintenance of the engineer school at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, including the purchase and repair of instruments, machinery, implements, models, and materials for the use of the school and for instruction of engineer troops in their special duties as sappers and miners; for land mining, pontooning, and signaling; for the purchase and binding of professional works and periodicals of recent date treating on military and civil engineering and kindred scientific subjects for the library of the United States engineer school; for incidental expenses of the school, including chemicals, stationery, hardware, machinery, and boats; for the pay of civilian clerks, draftsmen, electricians, mechanics, and laborers; compensation of civilian lecturers and the payment of tuition fees of student officers at civil technical institutions; for unforeseen expenses; for travel expenses of officers on journeys approved by the Secretary of War and made for the purpose of instruction: *Provided*, That the traveling expenses herein provided for shall be in lieu of mileage and other allowances; and to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the engineer school by the purchase of textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, and for other absolutely necessary expenses, \$30,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$31,000, so that this estimate is a reduction of \$1,000. Will you explain that item?

Capt. BARBER. The item last year consisted of \$25,000 for the ordinary running expenses, and \$6,000 for the installation of a press for the reproduction of confidential military maps. The normal running expenses this year will be somewhat larger than last year on account of the increase in the number of student officers. I think there has been about a 25 per cent increase in the number of those officers. There is also included in the estimate \$2,600 for the purchase of two items of electrical equipment for the instruction of the students in electrical engineering. One of those is a turbo-alternator and one a double-current generator.

Mr. ANTHONY. Captain, have you a full complement of officers under instruction at the Engineer school here in Washington at the present time?

Capt. BARBER. Yes, sir; I think we have practically a full quota.

Mr. ANTHONY. What I mean is, has the condition of affairs on the border interfered with your having a full quota of officers at the school?

Capt. BARBER. We have endeavored to keep a full quota of officers at the school. We consider that instruction as one of the most important parts of our work, and we have skimmed in other places in order to keep up that instruction.

Mr. ANTHONY. I asked that question because the service schools at other points have been closed down because the services of the men have been required on the border.

Gen. BLACK. The service schools at the other points are more in the nature of finishing schools. Our Engineer school at the Washington Barracks is a preparatory school. So, although we are short both of instructors and student officers, we deemed that it was more necessary for the men to have the year's course at the school than anything else. In case of actual hostility the school would shut down, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. General, we are discussing the item on page 52, for the Engineer school at the Washington Barracks. You will put in the hearing the complete details of the expenditures under that item?

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir.

*Engineer school—Expenditures during fiscal year 1916.*

Salaries of clerks and messenger.....	\$8, 400. 00
Wages of laborers and mechanics.....	4, 696. 49
Transportation.....	1, 962. 07
Other nonpersonal services.....	1, 411. 40
Stationery.....	1, 120. 38
Equipment and material.....	7, 404. 83
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>24, 995. 17</b>
Appropriated for fiscal year 1916.....	25, 000. 00

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Engineer equipment of troops: For pontoon material, tools, instruments, supplies, and appliances required for use in the engineer equipment of troops, for military surveys, and for engineer operations in the field, including the purchase and preparation of engineer manuals and procurement of special paper for same, and for a reserve supply of above equipment (to be immediately available), \$1,174,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$1,000,000, so that you are asking for an increase of \$174,000. Will you explain that item?

Gen. BLACK. You gentlemen saw the details of the material we are getting, and you saw that it is a class of material that does not deteriorate, except through actual use. We plan to have these tools simply packed for convenience of carriage. I will ask Capt. Barber to give you the details about that estimate.

Capt. BARBER. The appropriations last year were \$1,000,000 in the Army appropriation bill and \$500,000 in two deficiency bills, making a total of \$1,500,000. The estimate this year is on the following basis: For the second increment of the Regular Army—I have all

tails here—the total amount is \$112,425; for current expenses of maintenance and for supplies for the Regular Army, which we put at 15 per cent of the original cost of the equipment, \$72,000; for current expenses for maintenance of the reserve equipment and supplies, at 5 per cent of the original cost, \$60,000; for training camps and educational institutions, \$50,000; for reserve material for nine Infantry divisions and two Cavalry divisions, \$760,000 for the Infantry divisions and \$112,000 for the Cavalry divisions, making a total of \$1,174,000.

Mr. KAHN. In other words, the increase is due largely to the increase of the Army?

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir; that is what it is due to.

Mr. KAHN. You are just asking for what was previously appropriated plus the additional amount required on account of the new troops?

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir; with proper reserves.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Is your estimate based on an army of 168,999 troops?

Capt. BARBER. It includes the second increment of the Army, which consists of seven new regiments of Infantry, two regiments of Cavalry, three regiments of Field Artillery, one regiment of Engineers, one company of mounted engineers, one battalion headquarters for the mounted engineers. [One company was created this year. The second company will be organized on the first of next July, making two companies, which creates a battalion.] There is also one set of divisional equipment for one Infantry division.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. General, these tools, supplies, and pontoon bridges are held in reserve, are they not?

Gen. BLACK. Some of them. I am thankful to say we have made an improvement along that line over last year. I told you last year these things were kept in cold storage. Since then the troops have been on the border. They have their equipment with them, and are actually using it and learning how to use it. So that it is only the reserve equipment which is kept in cold storage. During the time the troops are in garrison the materials would be stored. Each organization would have its own equipment. It would not be used every day, but when they go on a practice march, or go in the field, that equipment goes with them.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is there not a constant depletion of the material in storage?

Gen. BLACK. Yes: as the material is used.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And if we keep on appropriating the same amount of money each year we will never get to the point where we will have a sufficient quantity stored and can stop appropriating.

Gen. BLACK. No, sir; you never will. Hammers will get broken, axes will wear out, but that is a comparatively small item as long as we have a full stock.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then there is a time ahead when we can stop making these big appropriations for this purpose?

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir; for this purpose. As soon as we get the supplies we need for the Army then the big appropriations for this purpose can stop.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is this proviso immediately following the preceding item:

*Provided*, That authority is granted for the purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation from this appropriation of not to exceed seventy-eight motorcycles, including those on hand.

Last year the appropriation act gave you 38 motorcycles. Why do you ask for the increased number?

Gen. BLACK. That is largely due to the result of our experience on the border, which showed the absolute necessity of motorcycles in connection with our troops. They are used not only for the ordinary orderly work, for sending messages, but for gathering in the data which are obtained in the field surveys and taking them to a point where they are gathered together and made into a map.

Then, the motorcycle has one of these little kits alongside of it, and a man can go out and make small repairs to a road. And so it goes all the way through. They are used for regular transportation, and they are not used for pleasure purposes in any way.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you buy the heavy type of machine and, if so, how many cylinders do they have?

Capt. BARBER. They are mostly two-cylinder machines, and we are using several kinds. But in any one locality we are using one kind in order to keep them standardized, so that the matter of the supply of spare parts will be systematized.

Gen. BLACK. In addition to that, I might say the use of motor vehicles is comparatively new in the Army, and we are still in the experimental stage in the matter of finding which of the various types is the one best suited to all requirements.

Further, in reference to this same subject, I might say that we are now conducting experiments in the use of motor trucks to take the place of animals for hauling our pontoon equipage and trains and other material of that kind, and we are trying to determine which is the best type of truck to use.

Mr. McKENZIE. General, I would like to ask you a few questions on this subject. You found in your border experience, did you not, that there are certain roads on which the use of motorcycles is not practicable?

Gen. BLACK. I think the motorcycle can get through almost anywhere, because they are not confined to the track.

Mr. McKENZIE. What made me ask the question was because I read an article in the Infantry Journal in which the writer was giving a history of one of the practice marches with motor trucks.

Gen. BLACK. You are quite right about the motor trucks, but that is not true with reference to the motorcycles.

Mr. McKENZIE. He said they were accompanied by a certain number of motorcycles, and the motorcycles had to be left by the way, but the motor trucks went on and completed the march.

Capt. BARBER. I do not think our machines are used for that class of work. They are used more for map work, and for running out on little odd jobs, as, for instance, in a case where a bridge is broken down.

Mr. NICHOLLS. How was it explained that that was possible, Mr. McKenzie?



Mr. McKENZIE. I think it would be possible, because I think the motor truck would have the power to get over a bad road, where a motorcycle probably would not.

Mr. KAHN. The motorcycles in use on the border have the little side attachment for the conveyance of a man or material.

Mr. FIELDS. On a rough road a motorcycle shakes the life out of the rider.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. What do you pay for a motorcycle?

Capt. BARBER. We have an arrangement with the Quartermaster General by which he has competitive bids from the manufacturers, and gets the best price possible, and we buy through him.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. By means of competitive bidding?

Capt. BARBER. Yes, sir. We buy through the Quartermaster General, unless, on account of some peculiar conditions in the locality, we may be able to buy cheaper than his schedule provides.

But the motorcycle ranges in cost, depending on its equipment, from about \$200 to \$300. It is generally within that limit. The lighter motorcycles of a new type which has recently come out are less expensive, costing about \$150, but they are not heavy enough for certain classes of work, and we have bought none of those.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 53:

Civilian assistants to engineer officers: For services of surveyors, survey parties, draftsmen, photographers, master laborers, and clerks to engineer officers on the staffs of division, corps, and department commanders, \$75,000.

That is the same amount as last year. Is that the amount which has been carried in the bill from year to year?

Gen. BLACK. It used to be much smaller than that. I brought before the committee our needs in the matter of military mapping, and those needs continue. They will continue until the maps are made.

Mr. McKELLAR. I remember your presentation of it, and it is a very important matter.

Gen. BLACK. I showed you the maps the other day.

Mr. KAHN. There is comparatively little of the country which has been mapped as yet.

Gen. BLACK. Very little. Capt. Ridley can show you how little of it is mapped at all, and what a small proportion is mapped in a military sense.

Capt. RIDLEY [exhibiting map]. The green colors on this map show what part of the country has been mapped by the Geological Survey, and the yellow shows the areas mapped by the military forces, or for which there are Geological Survey maps to which military information has been added.

Mr. McKELLAR. Most of that area seems to be on the border. I suppose that work has been recently done.

Mr. KAHN. Down in Texas a lot of it has been done since the troops have been in that State; but outside of that there are hardly any areas which have been mapped.

Mr. GORDON. What information is contained on the maps of the Geological Survey?

Gen. BLACK. Those maps show the rivers, the cities, the roads, and the conformation of the ground. The later maps show, in addition to that, the wooded areas. Our military maps add to that information data about the character of the roads, the character and num-

ber of bridges, the number of railroads and where they lead, and their capacity; sites for storehouses, manufacturing resources, and all that sort of information; water supply, camp sites, sites for aviation fields, and a whole lot of miscellaneous things; in fact, everything that a military commander would want to know in coming into an area, as to the military resources of the country, as well as the means of getting through.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will take you sometime to get those things for the whole country, will it not?

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir; it will take a good while.

Mr. GREENE. In that connection, General, let me ask you this question. Since the Federal good roads act has gone into effect, is there some cooperation between your department and the Department of Agriculture in the matter of specifications for bridges which will withstand the travel of transportation wagons or guns of the Army?

Gen. BLACK. When the good roads act was passed by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture wrote to the Secretary of War and asked for the detail of an officer to consult with the officials of the Department of Agriculture as to the Federal military necessities, so far as their relation to roads was concerned. An officer was so detailed, but we found that he could do nothing.

The Department of Agriculture considers that under the law it has no right to make any demands whatever on any State. When a State desires some of this Federal cooperation, its representatives come to the Department of Agriculture. They show first of all that there is a State commission or State official who has charge of the State organization. Then they say they want to build certain roads, some of which are to be dirt roads, some macadam roads, etc. They name the kind of roads they want to build. They say the specifications for each class of road are so and so. Then the Department of Agriculture gives its approval, and extends the aid. But the Department of Agriculture does not attempt to exercise any control whatever over the question as to what roads are most needed, or over the question whether a certain road shall be a dirt road, or an asphalt road, or a macadam road.

I think the Secretary of War has taken this matter up with the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of War is convinced that if the United States is giving this large amount of money to aid the States, that the Federal Government should have some say so as to which of the roads are most necessary for Federal use.

Mr. McKELLAR. That good roads act provides absolutely that the work must all be done with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the board.

Gen. BLACK. I am telling you what the circumstances are.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know that the act gives the Secretary of Agriculture full authority.

Mr. GREENE. It would seem that in a country like our where military problems are very complex, the problem of transportation is the foremost of those problems.

Gen. BLACK. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. GREENE. And with our roads in such an immature condition, that will be one of the most serious questions in time of war.

Gen. BLACK. There is no question about that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it not true that that problem is working itself out pretty well over the country at this time? In the West the old wooden bridges are being replaced with concrete and cement structures.

Gen. BLACK. The question of the strength of bridges is working itself out by the advent of automobile busses and trucks, and if they get bridges strong enough for the busses and trucks they will be strong enough for all ordinary military purposes.

Mr. ANTHONY. The average cement bridge is strong enough for military purposes, is it not?

Gen. BLACK. Yes. The part that is not working itself out is the coordination of the roads of the various States so that we will have through highways. The General Government has to look beyond State limits. It has to get through routes, and it should be able to require that an improved highway system of one State connect with the highway system of another State. In the administration of State road funds, localities sometimes get the preference over through routes.

When I was in Cuba during the second intervention, I submitted to the provisional governor of Cuba a scheme for a system of strategic roads in Cuba, intended to aid the Government of Cuba in putting down the rebellions that used to be constant in the outlying parts of the island. To my intense gratification, in working out that scheme I found that the system of strategic roads was the very best system of commercial roads, because they connected central points everywhere. I do not think there was a single measure submitted in the government of intervention which met with more popular approval than that scheme of roads, or with greater clamor for its being carried out. I have not any doubt that would also be the case in the United States.

As a rule, the highways most needed for Federal purposes will be those that will also be most used for commercial purposes, and it is simply a question of having such Federal supervision as will see to it that the most needed roads are built first.

Mr. ANTHONY. In the State of Kansas they are considering expending that State's allotment of Government money for road purposes in the construction of a highway between Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, along the line of your suggestion.

Gen. BLACK. Before this appropriation was made by the Federal Government for roads the State authorities of the State of New York and of the State of New Jersey took up the question of what roads would be needed for preparedness with the commanding general of the Eastern Department, and they submitted their maps of existing systems. They said, "How shall these roads be best extended to meet the Federal needs?" The suggestion was made that certain links be built in advance of others; and they said, "We will go ahead on that, because it is all for the good of the State, and we would just as soon build these links first rather than the other roads." So we did have that cooperation in New York and New Jersey.

Mr. GREENE. It would be easily conceivable that in some time of stress you might get a heavy piece of ordnance within 2 or 3 miles of a point where it was to be used, and that there might be an impassable bridge on the road which would block the whole scheme of defense.

Gen. BLACK. That is quite true.

Mr. KAHN. In your opinion there ought to be absolute cooperation between the Department of Agriculture and the War Department in the building of these new roads?

Gen. BLACK. More than that, Mr. Kahn. I think there is no lack of cooperation, or desire to cooperate, but the Department of Agriculture deems that it has no authority to call on the States for anything.

Mr. GORDON. Permit me to suggest that you recommend to the War Department that it, in connection with the Agricultural Department, take up this matter with the Committee on Roads of the House of Representatives. It seems to me, in view of your statement—in which I heartily concur—that if any amendment to this legislation is necessary to carry out the idea you have expressed—and that seems to be the case—it ought to be initiated by the War Department and the Department of Agriculture.

Gen. BLACK. I may say I made this recommendation to the Secretary of War probably a month or six weeks ago. He at once wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture about the matter, and just what status the question is in now I do not know. But I do know that the Secretary of War is quite in accord with that idea. I understand the Postmaster General has also taken the matter up and has proposed something along this line in connection with the rural free delivery service. I do not know just what his proposition is. There has been no conflict at all between the Agricultural Department and the War Department. It is simply that the Department of Agriculture has deemed that it has not the authority.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 53, is:

Engineer operations in the field: For expenses incident to military operations in the field, including the purchase of material and a reserve of material for such operations, the construction or rental of storehouses within and outside the District of Columbia, the purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such expenses as are ordinarily provided for under appropriations for "Engineer depots," "Civilian assistants to Engineer officers," and "Maps, War Department," \$300,000.

You ask for an increase of \$200,000 over the amount appropriated last year. What is the reason for that?

Capt. BARBER. The appropriation in the Army appropriation bill last year was \$100,000. In addition to that two deficiency appropriations were made to meet the Mexican situation, amounting to a total of \$1,200,000, so that the total amount which has been available during the year has been \$1,300,000.

The appropriation asked for at the present time is intended to cover the work that was carried on under those two deficiency appropriations and the regular appropriation which was made last year. We are expecting there will be a considerable decrease in the amount of that work, because we are assuming that the Mexican situation will be over by that time. If it is not, we will have to present deficiency estimates, because that item is one which varies enormously, according to whether field operations are going on or not. If active operations are not going on in connection with any war or threatened war, funds are still necessary to allow the proper training of troops in engineer operations at maneuvers or in their

field training, such as entrenching and bridge work. They have to have the materials for that purpose, and sometimes they have to get permission to cut down a man's timber, to get the round poles such as they would use in active operations, to get practice in that sort of bridging.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Are you prepared to give the committee any idea of the substance of your report as to the engineering operations, and their efficiency? You say there was \$1,300,000 spent during the year. I think the Quartermaster General stated to the committee he furnished over \$300,000 worth of materials to your department for the Mexican expedition.

Capt. BARBER. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. So that you spent over a million dollars on road work.

Gen. BLACK. All of the Engineer troops on the border, as well as the militia engineer troops, have been busily engaged in the construction and repair of roads between different camps, and they are out in small detachments everywhere. The militia troops have been doing the same thing, and have been given actual experience in work along that line.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. When Gen. Pershing went down into Mexico, was your corps able to keep the roads in what would be considered first-class modern condition?

Gen. BLACK. No, sir. When Gen. Pershing first went down there the Engineer officer in charge desired to build a plank road. But that seemed to be so large a proposition that it was promptly negatived. It would have been a decided economy had that been done, as matters turned out. Those roads have been kept barely passable.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Was it because of lack of funds, or was it because the Engineer Corps did not properly handle the situation?

Gen. BLACK. I hardly think you can say it was either. I have heard much praise of the way the situation was handled. The difficulties were very great and there was a lack of proper materials, but the real trouble was the supposed temporary character of the expedition.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you think it would have been a good engineering proposition to have built a plank road down there?

Gen. BLACK. As matters turned out, it would have been a decided economy.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then, why was it not built?

Gen. BLACK. Because those in command did not foresee that the conditions requiring highway transportation would continue long enough to justify the expense.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Why should not that have been foreseen? In other words, if a big proposition of that sort was to be undertaken by this country, why was not the necessity for that sort of road foreseen?

Gen. BLACK. If we had been really at war with Mexico, that would have been a different proposition. We were told the expedition was sent down there for a certain purpose and that when that purpose was accomplished the expedition would return. The whole thing was managed on that temporary basis. To-day we have no idea—I do not think anybody has—whether the whole expedition will be withdrawn to-morrow or will be there for another year.

Mr. KAHN. I understand you to say you did make a suggestion about the building of a plank road, but that that was abandoned because it was found to be too expensive?

Gen. BLACK. It was considered too expensive, because it was thought the expedition was only a temporary proposition.

Mr. KAHN. You made that recommendation?

Gen. BLACK. That recommendation was made by the Engineer officer with the expeditionary forces.

Mr. KAHN. Therefore, there was no negligence on the part of the Engineer Corps?

Gen. BLACK. No, sir.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. General, the question has been asked of a certain Army officer by members of this committee whether there was any information in any of the departments as to the presence of Villa and his band some 17 miles away from the border the day before the attack was made on Columbus. Do you know anything about that?

Gen. BLACK. I can not say.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Have you any information along that line?

Gen. BLACK. No, sir; none.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. I would like to have some definite information about that matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was there anybody of Engineers at Columbus?

Gen. BLACK. No, sir; that was a Cavalry post.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Who would be able to give us that information?

Gen. BLACK. The Chief of Staff.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Gen. Scott?

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Gen. Scott said he would put the full correspondence in reference to that in his hearing. He admitted that the State Department had information before the raid was made.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. I would like to know if any Army officer had that information and, in spite of that, allowed Villa and his band to commit the depredations they did commit.

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Black would not know anything about that.

Gen. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, there is one more item of cost which has come in. As you know, no one has known whether we will be at war with Mexico from one day to the next. Under the conditions existing, it has been impossible to say.

Under those conditions, had we gone into Mexico, our lines of operation would have been on the lines of railroad. We knew that the first operations that would have been performed by the Mexicans in advance of our troops would have been the destruction of those railroads.

For that reason we had to make our plans to be able to reconstruct those railways fast enough to allow our troops to go over them. Under those conditions we got options on a large amount of railway material of all kinds, and we also had a railway organization perfected.

Here I am very glad to give you an example of real patriotism. The president of one of our largest railroads, a man of 60 years of age or thereabouts, who had been at one time president of the Mexican Central lines, most patriotically volunteered to come and help us in

those preparations for the rebuilding of the railroads. He gave a great deal of his own time and labor, and also gave us the names of Americans who had been engaged on those roads, up to the time when the American ownership and operation ceased, and we had perfected, and we have to-day on the border a corps of men, with the names of others, so that if war is declared to-morrow, we are prepared to advance.

The way I selected my chief advisor for railway work was this: This question being very important, I asked Mr. Barclay Parsons, of New York, who is chairman of the committee of the associated engineering societies, for a suggestion, and he, after conferring with his committee and with the principal railway presidents, recommended to us the gentleman to whom I have referred, and this recommendation was concurred in by the chairman of the committee of the American Railway Association. The gentleman recommended made a most cordial response. He said: "Any time you want me, let me know, and I will be with you."

The CHAIRMAN. I notice, General, you have some new language at the bottom of page 53, "The construction or rental of storehouses within and outside the District of Columbia." What is the object of that?

Gen. BLACK. We are accumulating a large amount of material. This material includes such items as searchlights, pontoon trains, and other material of that kind, and also some of these railroad pile drivers. A great deal of that stuff has got to be stored and cared for as soon as the troops return to garrisons. We have to have a proper place in which to store and care for that. A pontoon train will last an indefinite number of years, if properly cared for. During the Spanish-American War I carried a pontoon train, some of the boats of which had been used in Grant's campaign. They were not in very good condition, to be sure, but they were used. To enable that to be done, this stuff has got to be properly stored and looked after from time to time, and this is for the purpose of enabling us to get the necessary depots and storehouses.

This one within the District of Columbia was to continue what was authorized last year, when we were getting in an immense amount of material from various manufacturers and assembling and shipping it. We got hammers from one place, shovels from another, picks from another place, etc. With that authority we hired a storehouse close to the railroad tracks in order to avoid a long haul clear across Washington, and that authority we have utilized and are utilizing to-day. These materials are gathered together there from the various manufacturers from whom we purchase and are put into their proper kits and shipped from there to the troops. We may have to continue that longer and we may not.

This whole question of the increase of the Army has brought with it the question of having supplies, not only on hand but also in positions where they can be promptly furnished to the troops. You know a great problem to-day is in equipping the troops when the militia is called out. The War Department has a board which is now in session considering where the depots for all stores of the Army can best be placed for distribution among the troops at different points throughout the country. This particular provision is worded broadly

to enable us to do our part most economically, both before and after the locations are decided upon.

Mr. TILSON. Does your department think much of the well-driving apparatus?

Gen. BLACK. Yes. We bought a lot of it.

Mr. TILSON. You found those on the border did good work?

Gen. BLACK. We are using them. The Quartermaster Corps and the Engineer Corps have to work together in cases of this sort. The engineers have the technical training which the quartermasters can not have under the detail system. So the larger projects for water supply or sewerage or for rapid construction in the operations in the field are usually turned over to the Engineer Corps to handle.

The CHAIRMAN. There is also some new language in this item in the second line, on page 54, "horse-drawn and motor-propelled," referring to passenger-carrying vehicles. What is the reason for that?

Gen. BLACK. We had to get some of both kinds down there. For example, as I have said, our troops were repairing the roads. They would have to go distances of 15, 20, or 30 miles from the point where they were stationed. We were absolutely compelled to get some motor trucks, both for the handling of those parties and also for the carrying of tools and supplies quickly and promptly to the places where they were needed.

Mr. KAHN. Would not the existing language allow you to get those vehicles, whether they were horse-drawn or motor-propelled? The law as it is now reads, "The purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles." Why do you want to insert the words "horse-drawn and motor-propelled?"

Gen. BLACK. There was a special law in regard to motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

Capt. BARBER. I do not know exactly why the alternative is placed in this language. I think we have probably used here the same language which we have seen used in other places.

Mr. KAHN. Did you encounter any decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury in regard to that?

Capt. BARBER. Not that I know of.

Mr. TILSON. Is there any prohibition against using motor-propelled vehicles?

Gen. BLACK. There was a general prohibition against the use of motor vehicles.

Capt. BARBER. I think it is safer to have this language in the bill, but I am not prepared to say that it is absolutely necessary.

Gen. BLACK. There was a general prohibition of law against the purchase by any department of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, or for its maintenance, unless it was especially authorized by law.

Mr. KAHN. That came up especially with reference to machines used here in the city of Washington. That came from the Committee on Appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a proviso on page 54, which is entirely new:

*Provided*, That any proceeds received from the operation of a public utility with funds appropriated herein or hereafter for this purpose shall be available for the purposes of the appropriation until the close of the fiscal year follow-



ing that in which the proceeds are received: *Provided further*, That in case of actual or threatened war the Secretary of War may authorize the incurring of obligations for the purposes of this appropriation in excess of funds which may be available, but such obligations shall not exceed the immediate military necessities.

You want this appropriation to be carried into the next fiscal year. The first proviso makes the appropriation available until the close of the fiscal year following. That is on page 54. If you do not spend this entire sum during the present fiscal year, you want it to go on?

Gen. BLACK. There are two reasons for that. The first part would refer to the operations of a military railroad, where there would be funds brought in. Suppose we took over these railroads in Mexico. We would expect to use them and operate them for the general good of the country, as well as using them for the troops. There would be certain returns from the operation of those roads. That was the utility purpose.

This is the other proposition: We have to provide from time to time for the militia. They have their own appropriations. They give us a requisition for this material, and then pay us for it. In the meantime our stock is depleted by just so much, and the payments we get toward the close of the fiscal year can not be used for the replacing of the materials taken out. This is a proviso similar to one now in force for the Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Signal Corps. So that the materials which are sold from reserve supplies, toward the close of the fiscal year, in accordance with law, may be replaced from the same funds without coming again to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you are asking us to give the Secretary of War authority to incur limited obligations in the event of actual or threatened war?

Gen. BLACK. That would be a very important thing. It would simply enable us to do what we were able to do last year when the need came, because Congress was in session. Had Congress not been in session, we would have done it, anyway, and broken the law.

Mr. McKELLAR. You can not have war unless Congress is in session and declares war.

Gen. BLACK. At the time of the Spanish War we broke the law, and had to do it right along. We would rather not be in that position if we can help it.

Mr. KAHN. It has not been only in cases of imminence of war that the law has been broken. The departments have heretofore acted on their own initiative, knowing that under the circumstances Congress would give them the relief. I can speak of that from personal knowledge with reference to the San Francisco disaster in 1906. The Secretary of War at that time, knowing that the food-supply houses of the city had been burned, sent millions of dollars' worth of supplies there immediately, although Congress had not authorized it; and Congress, when the matter was called to its attention, immediately authorized it. But for the time being the Secretary of War broke the law.

Gen. BLACK. We had to do it last spring. We went, of course, to the Committee on Appropriations. But it takes some time for them to act. We said we have to have this, and the committee said to

go ahead, that they would authorize it. But we can not always do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 54, is:

Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands: For contingent expenses incident to the operations of the Engineer Department in the Philippine Islands, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of War, \$4,000.

That is the same as last year.

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the usual appropriation carried for that purpose?

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 55, is:

Buildings, Engineer School and Post, Washington, District of Columbia (for the purchase of material to be used in the construction of a trade-school building at the Engineer School to remain available until expended, \$9,000): For continuing construction of buildings for Engineer School and Post at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to be immediately available and remain available until expended, \$202,500.

That is an increase from \$9,000 to \$202,500. Will you explain that?

Gen. BLACK. That is because of the urgent need for buildings. The buildings you saw down there the other day were built between 1902 and 1905, out of appropriations in the Army appropriation bill, except the school building, which was built out of an appropriation in 1912 in the river and harbor act. We put this item in among these estimates in continuation of the project that was followed originally under appropriations of this committee when the school was founded. The buildings that we desire to get out of this amount are the building for the headquarters, to give better facilities for instruction, the completion of an unfinished barracks for the troops, a stable, and a coal shed.

The first building named is similar to the building you were in last the other day.

These are all parts of the originally adopted project for the school. It is nothing new. It simply means that the project we have had in mind for the school buildings has never been carried out. We should have two classes down there, and our course should be two years long. With the increase of the Army, instead of having a class of about from 5 to 10 men, as we used to have, we will have to have classes of from 30 to 40 men, and we have not sufficient accommodations for them.

The CHAIRMAN. My attention has been called to the fact that there is a statute limiting the jurisdiction of this committee to appropriate for permanent structures to \$20,000.

Gen. BLACK. Then where are we to go to get this appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. To the Committee on Appropriations. You have struck out the language in the present law and have entirely new language in this item. The language in the present law is:

For the purchase of material to be used in the construction of a trade-school building at the Engineer School.

Gen. BLACK. That was one item only—for purchase of material to be used in construction, by labor of troops, of a building which was contemplated in the original project.

The CHAIRMAN. It will not do any harm to put in the record a statement showing just what you propose to do with the amount asked for.

*Proposed application of appropriation submitted "For continuing construction of buildings for Engineer School and Post, Washington, D. C."*

1. Building to provide for a school laboratory, museum, drafting room, photographic, printing and lithographic shop, and post headquarters (part of original project and now urgently needed) -	\$125,000
2. Completion of west barracks (part of original project and now urgently required to accommodate troops created by national-defense act)-----	55,000
3. Stable (urgently needed to shelter available animals of Engineer regiment)-----	20,000
4. Store sheds for wood, coal, and lumber (for conservation of these supplies)-----	2,500
	<hr/> 202,500

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I would like to ask this question for my own information: Would not that same provision of law apply to the estimate submitted by Gen. Gorgas for an appropriation for \$90,000 for hospital buildings?

Mr. KAHN. We give them a lump-sum appropriation for hospitals, and they apportion that as they think best. But we can not definitely provide for the erection of a building that carries with it an appropriation of more than \$20,000.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Then can we not appropriate this amount for general purposes, and let Gen. Black build the building?

Mr. KAHN. I imagine we could do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 55, is entirely new:

Military surveys and maps: For the execution of topographic or other surveys, the securing of such extra topographic data as may be required, and the preparation and printing of maps required for military purposes, to be immediately available and remain available until December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and eighteen: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to secure the assistance, wherever practicable, of the United States Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or other mapping agencies of the Government in this work, and to allot funds therefor to them from this appropriation, \$200,000.

Gen. BLACK. That is a new item right here, but last year \$35,000 was appropriated for the use of the Geological Survey, under the direction of the War Department, in making military maps. That was a new policy developed after the hearings of last year, and under that policy they are engaged on surveys, and have partially completed some of the maps. It is to continue that military mapping that this item is inserted here, and you will notice that we propose to use whatever agency we can. The Geological Survey is best equipped for interior work. There are places along the coast, however, where the Coast Survey will map almost a quadrangle for their own maps, and I asked the Chief of the Coast Survey not long ago if, in such cases as that, they could not complete the quadrangle, so that we could use the maps. He said they could. So we can make use of the services of the Coast Survey also for this purpose.

In the same way, when we get on the northern boundary, we have the United States Lake Survey. They are engaged in topographical mapping in the vicinity of some of the small lakes, and by a very slight extension of their work they can give us what we want.

So we ask for authority to use all these organizations where they can be best used for this general purpose of military mapping.

Mr. KAHN. That is all right on the face of it, but you want to be very careful that you do not get into the same trouble that the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department got into when they asked for the cooperation of the Weather Bureau. The Weather Bureau wanted to print those maps and take that work away from the Navy Department altogether.

Gen. BLACK. There is this difference, Mr. Kahn: Our maps are so evidently confidential, and the information contained on them is so evidently confidential, that we propose to print those ourselves with the press you gave us last year; \$20,000 of this amount is for the reproduction of those maps. They would not be reproduced anywhere else at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is:

Where the expenses of persons engaged in field work or traveling on official business outside of the District of Columbia and away from their designated posts of duty are chargeable to appropriations of the Engineer Department contained in the Army appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, a per diem rate of \$4 may be allowed in lieu of subsistence.

That is the same as last year.

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a new paragraph on page 56:

Hereafter all moneys arising from disposition authorized by law and regulations of serviceable property originally procured from fiscal-year appropriations of the Engineer Department shall remain available throughout the fiscal year following that in which the disposition was effected, for the purposes of that appropriation from which such property was authorized to be supplied at the time of the disposition.

I believe you have already explained that as it applies to some of the previous items.

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your explanation about the appropriation for the Engineer school building at Washington Barracks?

Gen. BLACK. The first three appropriations were made in the Army appropriation acts of 1902, 1903, and 1905. The total amount carried for that purpose in those three acts was \$1,010,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Army appropriation bills?

Gen. BLACK. Yes, sir. Then we could not get any more money at all, and finally the Committee on Rivers and Harbors gave us an appropriation for the school building, because we could not get it anywhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, General.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday January 10 1917. at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Wednesday, January 10, 1917.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr., (chairman) presiding.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. W. A. MANN, CHIEF MILITIA BUREAU,  
ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. A. E. WILLIAMS.**

The CHAIRMAN. General, you are the Chief of the Militia Bureau? Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item for your division is on page 65, "Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard," and I notice you not only ask for a large increase in the amount, but also for a change in the language.

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to strike out the first paragraph entirely?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the second paragraph you want the words "and pack mules" inserted, and want the amount of the item increased from \$25,000, appropriated last year, to \$1,000,000?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please explain that?

Gen. MANN. I will ask Capt. Williams to explain that.

Capt. WILLIAMS. The change in the language is asked for in order to allow us to issue forage for pack mules, which we want to issue to machine-gun companies. Under the law as it exists there is no authority for foraging mules. We want to issue mules to machine-gun units in order to enable them to practice packing the mules and carrying the packs on mules, and for that purpose we have a proviso on page 66, which we will come to later, asking authority to issue those mules. In this item we ask for sufficient money to forage the mules.

Now, of course, the \$25,000 appropriate last year was because all the mounted units were in the Federal service. They are now being mustered out very rapidly, and we have exhausted the \$25,000 already. We are foraging those horses sent back to the States from funds allotted the States from the militia appropriation, and we have asked for a deficiency appropriation to last from January 1 to June 30.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount of that deficiency estimate?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The amount of that deficiency estimate is about \$400,000. That is only for the animals belonging to the organizations which are mustered out. When we have the full number of animals authorized by law assigned to the militia mounted organizations, we have 10,713 horses, and if these mules are authorized we will have 834 pack mules. We figured the forage required for these 11,547 animals, and it amounted to \$1,454,922. We assumed that all of these organizations would not be completely equipped, and so we cut off a part of that amount, and asked for the \$1,000,000 which we assume will be needed.

Judging from the number of animals which are being brought back with the troops now returning from the Federal service, we will need all of the \$1,000,000 to forage those animals. Those organizations are authorized to have 32 animals for each mounted unit, provided the State can look after them. The States are doing that, and the animals are being taken back in nearly every instance. Those troops are being mustered out now. That is the reason we ask to have the words "and pack mules" inserted in that item.

Mr. KAHN. I see you recommend striking out the entire first paragraph of this particular item and substituting the following proviso on page 66:

*Provided, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer to those organizations of the National Guard entitled thereto under the provisions of this act such number of horses and pack mules purchased by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1916, not required for the proper equipment of organizations of the Regular Army, that can be issued to National Guard organizations under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War as set forth herein, all expenses incident to such transfer to be met from appropriations made for and on behalf of the National Guard; pack mules so transferred may be issued, not to exceed six to any one machine-gun troop or company or four to any one ambulance company, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.*

Capt. WILLIAMS. That was done for this reason: When the mounted units of the National Guard were called into the Federal service Congress made an appropriation of about \$8,000,000 to buy horses. The horses have been purchased, and they are being used in the Federal service, and it is thought better that the Secretary of War should be authorized, as asked for in this proviso, to transfer all such horses, which are surplus, to the National Guard when they are mustered out rather than buy other horses. That is what we have asked for. In addition to that we have asked authority to transfer pack mules, and also that the "pack mules so transferred may be issued, not to exceed six to any one machine-gun troop or company or four to any one ambulance company, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe." Each ambulance company has a pack outfit, and it needs to practice with mules, so that when the men come into the Federal service for active duty they will be familiar with the mules and the pack equipment and know how to handle same.

Mr. KAHN. Then hereafter you do not propose to purchase horses for the National Guard, but to transfer from the horses you have for the Regular Army those required for the National Guard?

Capt. WILLIAMS. As long as there is a surplus in the Regular Army; and we assume there will be a surplus for a few years, until conditions return to a normal status.

Mr. KAHN. If conditions return to a normal status you will have to change the language again to provide for the purchase of those horses.

Capt. WILLIAMS. In two or three years we will have to ask for an appropriation to purchase horses to replace those.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think you will need such an appropriation for two or three years?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a surplus of horses on the border now?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Those are the horses.

The CHAIRMAN. You expect to turn them over to the National Guard?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Such as the National Guard require, 32 to the organization.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I understood you to say the Government will pay for the board of those horses, provided the States can stable them. Is that correct?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes; the Government pays for the forage and the keep, but the State is required to furnish stabling facilities. Before the horses are transferred we get a statement from the State authorities that the stabling facilities will be furnished.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. By what rule or regulation is that division of responsibility made?

Capt. WILLIAMS. In the national defense act of June 3, 1916, it is stated that the States shall provide adequate protection and care for property issued, and it has been decided that stabling of the horses is proper care.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You spoke about mules for the machine-gun companies. Has the Division of Militia Affairs made any computation as to whether it would be cheaper to have motor ambulances for the National Guard than horses, which cost \$120 a year for maintenance? Has that ever been figured out? That is quite a large interest on the investment.

Capt. WILLIAMS. There has not been any figuring done on that for this reason: The machine guns of the Regular Army are required to be carried on mules, and the militia must conform to the requirements of the Regular Army, so that when the militia come into the Federal service there will be no change required. They bought, as an emergency proposition, a certain number of machine guns and furnished Ford trucks for them, with the understanding that as soon as other machine guns of standard make are furnished those machine guns and Ford trucks which they bought will be taken away.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you know whether or not it is practicable for these machine guns which are being purchased now, and which have to be set up in action and dismounted, to be carried on the back of the mule?

Capt. WILLIAMS. A man can carry one of those guns.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I mean the heavy guns.

Capt. WILLIAMS. They can be carried a short distance.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Can the gun be carried and then taken off the carriage on which it stands?

Capt. WILLIAMS. They have to be dismounted.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It would not be practicable to pick up the whole thing and go along with it?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No; it is a rough country in which they are working, as a rule.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Even in a level country could a man pick up one of those guns and go?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not think so.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. What I had particularly in mind was the cost of keeping these animals, of which we are going to have a great many. Take the matter of the ambulances. I was wondering whether it would not be cheaper, as well as more forward looking,

to have a certain number of these of the latest type, or at least as many as possible of the latest type of motor ambulances. Would it not be cheaper to have those stored than to have mules and horses, which cost \$120 a year each to board?

Capt. WILLIAMS. It would be cheaper to have mechanical transportation rather than animal transportation, so far as the upkeep is concerned, but I was speaking about the efficiency of the two methods.

Mr. KAHN. As a matter of fact, you are not treating the National Guard in any different manner from what the Regular Army is treated in these matters?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We are using the Regular Army as a model as nearly as possible.

Mr. KAHN. So that when the Regular Army discards mules and horses for ambulances you propose to do the same for the National Guard?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The cost to the Government is going to be tremendous for all these horses and mules, and what I would like to know is whether it would not be cheaper, from the economical standpoint, to have more of our investment in these motor ambulances, the upkeep of which is not as expensive as the feeding and stabling of horses and mules. The members of the National Guard are not going to be in service all the time, and, as I understand it, all these horses and mules will be in storage.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We are only going to give them a limited number—32 horses to each organization.

Mr. KAHN. They will have to drill with these animals four times a month at least. They will use the animals right straight along, will they not?

Capt. WILLIAMS. They are required to drill with them.

Mr. KAHN. So that they will not be in cold storage?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No.

Mr. KAHN. They will have to drill with them every week?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes. There are five men of each organization authorized to be paid to look after the animals. Those men are to feed, water, exercise, and groom the animals. Of course, the men are not limited to four drills a month. A part of the organization will drill one day and another part another day.

Mr. NICHOLLS. It is necessary for those men to drill with those horses, and you give them half as many horses as there are men in the troop. They are put there for the use of the men in the troop, and the men take as many drills as they want, do they not?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 69, is:

To provide for compensation of competent help for the care of matériel, animals, and equipment thereof, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe: *Provided*, That the men to be compensated, not to exceed five for each battery, troop, or company, shall be duly enlisted therein and shall be detailed by the battery, troop, or company commander under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and shall be paid by the United States disbursing officer in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, \$690,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$25,000, so that you are asking for quite a large increase.



Capt. WILLIAMS. That is computed in the same way as the forage. We computed the number of helpers required to look after those animals for which we were asking forage. We ask for forage for a certain number of animals, and the number of helpers we ask for is not to exceed five for each organization, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and machine-gun company. It is also provided that these men shall be detailed from among the enlisted men of the organization whose animals they are going to care for, and that the Government will pay them a certain amount of money.

Mr. CALDWELL. You mean each organization of the National Guard, or the general organization?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Organizations of the National Guard.

Mr. CALDWELL. In time of peace the horses will be turned over to the National Guard, and the men who will have charge of the horses as caretakers will be enlisted men of the National Guard?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain, upon what estimate of the size or strength of the National Guard are you basing the figures contained in this item and the preceding item?

Capt. WILLIAMS. You mean of the whole National Guard or the organizations?

The CHAIRMAN. Of the whole guard.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We figured it this way: We took the probable number of organizations in the National Guard during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and the authorized minimum strength of each organization, according to the tables of organization published for the Army. That probable number of organizations for 1918 is practically the same as the number now in the National Guard and militia.

The CHAIRMAN. You are basing the estimate on what is practically the strength of the National Guard at the present time?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Not on what the guard will have under the national-defense act?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir; what it must have in the next fiscal year, and the strength of the guard is actually equal to that requirement now.

Mr. KAHN. As I recall the national-defense act, there is a new increment of the National Guard created each year.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Until a minimum of 800 for every congressional district, and 800 for every United States Senator is reached?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Now, taking the increment required in the first year, approximately how many men will it give you in the next fiscal year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Approximately 110,000 on June 30, 1917. We have about 150,000. There are more men already in the National Guard and Organized Militia than are required for the first increment. There are practically in the National Guard and in the Organized Militia now the number of men that will be required on June 30, 1918.

The CHAIRMAN. Some States have filled their quota in advance of the time when they are required to do so by law?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They had a right to do that?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. In other words, as far as getting the men is concerned, the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, has proven a success, at least so far as the National Guard is concerned?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I will ask Gen. Mann to answer that question.

Gen. MANN. We already had those men.

Mr. CALDWELL. So there was no failure as far as the National Guard is concerned?

Gen. MANN. We have not tried it out. What is going to be the effect of the act when it is fully applied, we can not determine.

Mr. CALDWELL. But up to date there has not been a failure to get the men into the National Guard that are called for by the national-defense act?

Gen. MANN. We have not yet received all those reports. The guard had until a certain time to conform with the provisions of the new act.

Mr. CALDWELL. What was that time?

Gen. MANN. For those organizations that were not called out, we gave them until the 30th of November last. As far as the organizations called into the Federal service are concerned, we have given them until 30 days after they are mustered out. Some of them are being mustered out now, and we have not those reports. Some of the States have been slow in reporting.

Mr. NICHOLLS. Can you tell us now how many men are actually enlisted in the National Guard?

Gen. MANN. They are being transferred now, and we can not give you the figures separately.

Mr. NICHOLLS. I meant the number you had up to date?

Gen. MANN. We can not separate them.

Mr. NICHOLLS. I mean in the militia; those who have actually been in the service.

Gen. MANN. At the present time, of the men who have been in the Federal service, and have been mustered out, there are 56,985; there are under orders to return from the border, 3,402; there are en route home, or being mustered out, 13,064; and there are remaining on the border, 71,241; a total of 144,692.

Mr. NICHOLLS. Who have taken the Federal oath?

Gen. MANN. No. A good many men on the border have not taken the Federal oath. They were called out as Organized Militia. There are also a certain number of men who have never been called out.

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, General, may I ask you if the Organized Militia who were called out and have been on the border have been given an opportunity to take the Federal oath?

Gen. MANN. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Since they have been on the border?

Gen. MANN. Yes. Even before they went they were given an opportunity to take the Federal oath.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a record of those who have refused to take the Federal oath?

Gen. MANN. We are making that up now. We have not got it yet. It will take some time to make it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not give us the total figures?

Gen. MANN. So many organizations have not reported, we can not do that.

Mr. NICHOLLS. The longer the men stay on the border, the more of them refuse to take the Federal oath, do they not?

Gen. MANN. Not exactly.

Mr. KAHN. Can you not put into the hearings the names of those you have heard from up to date?

Gen. MANN. Yes; we can do that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I am asking for.

(See statement on p. 1188.)

Mr. CALDWELL. In this connection, will you not also put into the record the very latest figures you have as to the number of men in the National Guard at the time you submit the data, so that we can have it before us when we are reading the record. That is, let your figures show whether the full complement required has been secured.

Gen. MANN. We can give it to you exactly.

Mr. CALDWELL. And state how many would be required under the law at that date.

Gen. MANN. We can give you that. Approximately 110,000 will be required on the 30th of June, 1917.

Mr. CALDWELL. You have considerably more than that now?

Gen. MANN. We have considerably more than that at present.

Mr. QUIN. You have 30,000 more than are required?

Gen. MANN. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. Let me understand you in regard to this matter. The men who were called out were not called out under the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, but under the Dick law. Is that right?

Gen. MANN. That is correct.

Mr. KAHN. Therefore those men who comprised the militia and the National Guard were not organized under the act of June 3, 1916?

Gen. MANN. Very few have conformed to that act.

Mr. KAHN. I have just made a computation, and I find that under the act of June 3, 1916, you would have required at the time of the organization of the National Guard under that law, a minimum of 200 men for every United States Senator and 200 men for every Member of Congress. Is that correct?

Gen. MANN. That is the law.

Mr. KAHN. That would have given you, I take it, a total of approximately 106,200 men?

Gen. MANN. That is correct.

Mr. KAHN. Under the provisions of section 62 of the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, you ought to have 159,300 men. Section 62 provides:

The number of enlisted men of the National Guard to be organized under this act within one year from its passage shall be for each State in the proportion of 200 such men for each Senator and Representative in Congress from such State, and a number to be determined by the President for each Territory and the District of Columbia, and shall be increased each year thereafter in the proportion of not less than 50 per cent until a total peace strength of not less than 800 enlisted men for each Senator and Representative in Congress shall have been reached.

That would give you 159,300, would it not?

Gen. MANN. Yes; without counting the District of Columbia and Hawaii.

Mr. KAHN. Now, in making your computations for this appropriation bill, have you figured on that basis?

Gen. MANN. Those are the figures we are using.

Mr. KAHN. What prospect is there for your having 159,300 men by June 30, 1918?

Gen. MANN. We have got almost that number now. If the men now in the service will all take the Federal oath, we will have them.

Mr. KAHN. That is just it.

Gen. MANN. That is the only answer I can give you.

Mr. KAHN. You will put into the hearings the list of those who have so far refused to take the Federal oath?

Gen. MANN. Yes.

(Note: No reports from Adjutant Generals giving number or names of men refusing to take oath.)

Mr. KAHN. Will you kindly also put into the hearings the list of those that are held in abeyance, whom you have not heard from?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

(See statement on page 1188.)

Mr. TILSON. What is your attitude toward those men who do not take the Federal oath who are enlisted in the Organized Militia under the Dick bill?

Gen. MANN. Under the act of June 3, 1916, the organizations can not be given Federal recognition.

Mr. CALDWELL. That is, Federal aid; they can be recognized as organizations?

Gen. MANN. They can not be recognized.

Mr. CALDWELL. As I remember it, the Judge Advocate General of the Army rendered an opinion in which he said that the word "troop" did not apply to the militiamen at all, because a man who was in a troop was in the National Army, and that this did not bar those militiamen who refused to take the oath, but who stayed in under the Dick bill. They can not get aid. They will still have their organizations and be subject to call as militiamen to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

Mr. MCKENZIE. You do not assume, do you, that that carries an obligation upon the part of the Government to appropriate money for them?

Mr. CALDWELL. No; but still they are Organized Militia.

Mr. TILSON. Do you know what attitude the States are taking toward the men who do not take the Federal oath? Are they going to put those men out of the State force? What attitude are the States taking toward the men who do not sign the new Federal oath, and who were not a part of the Organized Militia? Do you know whether they are to be discharged by the States, or are they going to be held in the State force?

Gen. MANN. Officially, we do not know the attitude of the States. Everything that I have so far had from the States has been requesting us to postpone the date on which we require them to become national guardsmen.

Mr. KAHN. Can you continue postponing that date indefinitely?

Gen. MANN. I suppose not; but the attitude of the Militia Bureau has been to help them in every way we can.

Mr. KAHN. I appreciate that.

Gen. MANN. We have had them to ask for several postponements. Some States have asked us to postpone the date until spring. I have a request like that on my desk now.

Mr. CRAGO. Have some of the States complied with the law to the extent of furnishing the entire enlisted force required?

Gen. MANN. We had some. Missouri was the first to do that. They did it at once. I think Mr. Tilson's State of Connecticut has also done that. Gen. Cole told me they had almost entirely complied with the law.

Mr. CRAGO. A few are holding out?

Gen. MANN. There are a few individuals holding out, but not the organizations, as a rule.

Mr. KAHN. What about Massachusetts?

Mr. NICHOLLS. What about South Carolina?

Mr. OLNEY. I would like to know about Massachusetts.

Capt. WILLIAMS. So far as South Carolina is concerned, I do not think it has done so. We can give you the figures in reference to Massachusetts. Of those who have conformed to the provisions of the national-defense act, in Massachusetts, there are 2 machine-gun companies, 3 supply companies, 59 letter-companies of infantry, 1 headquarters company, 6 batteries of Field Artillery, 4 troops of Cavalry, 2 Signal Corps companies, 2 field hospitals, and 1 ambulance company. Of the Coast Artillery there are 1 band and 12 companies.

Mr. KAHN. The reason I asked about Massachusetts was because the legislature of that State passed a law at its last session, as I recall it, turning the entire organization of the National Guard over to the Federal Government, giving the Federal Government full power in the matter of controlling the Guard. At least that is my recollection of the law. That is why I was interested in knowing how it worked with the various organizations of the Guard.

Mr. OLNEY. Do you know how many individual cases there were in the Massachusetts National Guard of men who refused to take the new Federal oath?

Gen. MANN. The exact figures have not been furnished, but there were very few.

Mr. OLNEY. So that practically all of the 7,000 officers and men, practically, took the Federal oath?

Gen. MANN. Practically all.

Mr. TILSON. The great difficulty in the matter of the taking of the Federal oath is with the reserve clause, is it not?

Gen. MANN. That seems to be the chief objection. They seemed to be afraid of it. They do not know what it means or how it is going to work out.

Mr. TILSON. They do not know whether they will be called out under the reserve clause or not.

Mr. CALDWELL. It was called to my attention that one regiment in Brooklyn, N. Y., was on the floor of the armory, lined up and prepared to take the Federal oath, that they stood there for 10 or 15 minutes, expecting every minute to have the oath read to them, so that they could take it all in a body, and then they were dismissed, and were not given the oath. I made some little inquiry about that,

and they said that some kind of orders had come from somewhere to have that proceeding stopped. I wanted to know if there was any order from your bureau which stopped the taking of the Federal oath by that full regiment in Brooklyn?

Gen. MANN. Not to my knowledge. I have only been in the bureau for the last two months. I succeeded Gen. Mills in November.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have you a record of the regiments in New York who have actually taken the Federal oath?

Gen. MANN. I have not got it by regiments; no, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. What have you?

Gen. MANN. I have simply the organizations in New York that have taken the oath, the number of the different organizations.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will you please give us that?

Gen. MANN. Of the infantry there were 1 headquarters company, 3 machine-gun companies, 2 supply companies, and 61 lettered companies.

Mr. QUIN. What do you mean by lettered companies?

Gen. MANN. Company A, Company B, Company C, etc. There are 12 companies in a regiment, and then we have the machine-gun company, the supply company, and the headquarters company. They are all of the line, you might say; the infantry. Of the field artillery in New York there are 1 headquarters company and 18 batteries; of the cavalry, 16 troops; 6 engineer companies; 2 signal corps companies; 4 field hospitals, 4 ambulance companies; of the coast artillery, 3 bands and 35 companies.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, I hold in my hand a pamphlet entitled "Report on Mobilization of the Organized Militia and National Guard of the United States, 1916." It appears to have been issued by the Militia Bureau, by authority of the Secretary of War, and signed by you. What was the purpose of that report, General?

Gen. MANN. That report was called for last year. On the 14th of July, 1916, the Chief of the Militia Bureau at that time, Gen. Mills, suggested an inspection of the Organized Militia and National Guard in the service of the United States. He enumerated the objects of that inspection. Would you like me to give you that?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, sir.

Gen. MANN. This is Gen. Mills's memorandum for The Adjutant General:

JULY 14, 1916.

Memorandum for The Adjutant General.

Subject: Inspection of Organized Militia and National Guard in the service of the United States.

1. The present situation in which the National Guard and Organized Militia have been called into Federal service for duty along the Mexican border affords an opportunity for making such inspections as will determine in great measure the value of this force for Federal purposes. These inspections should be made by officers of the same arm or corps as the organizations inspected.

2. The objects of these inspections should be:

- (a) To determine the present degree of readiness and fitness for field service;
- (b) To determine the care bestowed on Federal property in the field;
- (c) To determine the state of discipline in the field;
- (d) To determine the ability of the organization to maintain itself in the field—men, animals, and matériel in proper condition;
- (e) To determine the length of time considered necessary to make the organizations efficient units at war strength in campaign.

3. The following inquiries that bear upon these above-mentioned objects should be made:

Effective strength present in officers and men.

Noneffectives present in officers and men.

Number carried on the rolls not present.

For those armed with the rifle:

Number present who have a marksmanship rating of first class or better, secured before the call.

Number present who have fired and secured a rating of less than first class before the call.

Number present who had not fired before the call.

The amount and character of instruction in small-arms firing since being called into service.

Sufficiency of competent cooks.

Number of officers and enlisted men in organizations at date of call—

(a) With less than three months' service;

(b) With three or months' and less than one year's service;

(c) With one or more years' and less than three years' service;

(d) With three or more years' service;

(e) Men on rolls at call who did not respond.

Men enlisted under the call—

(a) With prior service;

(b) Without prior service.

Number of officers and men serving as Organized Militia who have not taken oath required under new defense act.

Number of officers and men who have subscribed to oath under new act.

Men in the organizations who were transferred from other organizations after receipt of call.

Conformity to physical standard prescribed for the United States Army.

Number found physically disqualified on muster in.

Men apparently under 18 years of age.

Officers and men who have not attended a previous encampment or period of field service.

The conformity of organization to that prescribed by the national defense act, June 3, 1916.

The degree of efficiency—

In close-order work;

In extended-order work;

In observance of military courtesies;

In patrolling;

In signaling;

In the making of trenches and other simple field engineering;

In bayonet work for Infantry;

In saber work for Cavalry;

In fire direction and control;

In combat and field exercises;

In security and information;

In march ability and march discipline;

In camp police and discipline.

In the degree of control of officers and noncommissioned officers—

(a) Disciplinary;

(b) In fieldwork as leaders.

Conduct of men in and out of camp.

Any marked organizational esprit.

General character of enlisted personnel of particular units as to their marked physical, mental, or moral qualities. Nature of occupations or other items as to the personnel of the organizations.

The condition and sufficiency of arms, uniforms, and equipment. Amount of clothing and equipment required issued on muster in.

The degree of proficiency of officers—

(a) As instructors;

(b) As troop leaders.

Degree of proficiency of noncommissioned officers—

(a) As instructors;

(b) As group leaders.

4. Other inquiries may occur to the officers who make these inspections, and they may be able to amplify their reports so as to give information that will serve in appraising the real value of the citizen soldier on a hasty call into Federal service and the amount of time necessary for his afterdevelopment.

A. L. MILLS,

*Major General, General Staff, Chief of the Militia Bureau.*

Mr. McKELLAR. It seems that this report or the facts stated in this report left aside most of the suggestions made by Gen. Mills, and that the report has degenerated into an assault on the National Guard. Have you read the report?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to call your attention to the statements made on page 12 of the report under the heading "Recruiting for the National Guard, before and after mobilization." Was there not trouble about recruiting in the Regular Army at the same time and quite as much as in the National Guard? In other words, it is given out that they could not recruit the National Guard. Of course, your statement to-day shows that there were in the National Guard more than the number of men required. In this report it is given as one of the reasons for the alleged failure of the National Guard that they could not recruit the men. My question is, Did they not have more trouble in recruiting men for the Regular Army than for the National Guard?

Gen. MANN. We had the same trouble.

Mr. McKELLAR. Before we go to another subject in this report, do you know anything about the recruiting for the Regular Army among the men of the National Guard on the border? Is that going on, and, if so, by whose authority is it going on? I have information from the colonel of one of the regiments down there that the recruiting officers for the Regular Army are proceeding among the men of the National Guard and undertaking to recruit them into the regular service. Is that correct?

Gen. MANN. Not within my knowledge.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will you investigate that matter and put a statement about it in the record?

Gen. MANN. I was on duty on the border until I came here, in November last, and we had orders then that when the National Guard organizations were ordered home to endeavor to obtain recruits from the National Guard organizations for the regular service. That was after they received their orders for home.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was it the object that in thus ordering recruiting for the Regular Army from the men of the National Guard to attempt to break down the National Guard?

Gen. MANN. No, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then why is that permitted? Why should one arm of the service be permitted to recruit out of another arm of the service?

Gen. MANN. I can tell you this much, Mr. McKellar, that the effort was not a success. I saw three regiments come home—

Mr. McKELLAR (interposing). What I want to know is why it is permitted at all.

Gen. MANN. That I can not answer.



Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Can they reverse that, and recruit out of the Regular Army for the National Guard?

Mr. McKELLAR. Are there any orders allowing the National Guard to be recruited out of the Regular Army?

Gen. MANN. Of course not. There is one thing, I will say, and that is that we permitted a number of officers of the Regular Army to accept commissions in the National Guard, and also a number of non-commissioned officers.

Mr. McKELLAR. Not only that, but they were very anxious to get them, and used political and every other kind of influence to get commissions in the National Guard.

Mr. KAHN. On the subject of recruiting I can say that when I was on the border in Texas I did hear that an effort was being made to recruit men for the Regular Army from the National Guard. But was not that done during the Civil War also?

Mr. McKELLAR. What has that to do with this case?

Mr. KAHN. It shows that it has been the custom for many years. Was not that done during the Civil War, General?

Gen. MANN. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. And were not many men taken from the State organizations and enlisted in the Federal service?

Gen. MANN. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Well, we are going to stop that now. I call your attention, General, to page 21 of this rather remarkable report on mobilization, under the heading "Mobilization points." Who had charge of the mobilization of the National Guard? Did the National Guard have charge of it or did the Regular Army have charge of it?

Gen. MANN. The department commanders of the Regular Army.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of the Regular Army?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. So if there was any trouble about mobilization, or if there were any mistakes made about mobilization, they were made by the Regular Army and not by the National Guard. Is that not true?

Gen. MANN. Not exactly. The mobilization points were selected by the officials of the States. The mobilization point in each State was selected by the officers of that State, and their wishes were made known to the department commander, who was required under his instructions to inspect the site and see if it was satisfactory.

Mr. McKELLAR. If there was anything wrong about that—the department commander had charge of it?

Gen. MANN. He should report it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then, this charge in reference to the matter of the mobilization points as one of the deficiencies of the National Guard ought to be brought against the Regular Army.

Gen. MANN. I do not understand that it is referred to as a mistake of the National Guard.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I read this report and the statements contained in it, it is an onslaught against the National Guard, intended to show its alleged inefficiency, and to show that it has not done good service.

Gen. MANN. It is not so intended. It is intended to show the facts, so that we may profit by the mistakes made, and avoid them in the future.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did you know that Gen. Scott had put this report in the record as evidence that the National Guard had been a failure?

Gen. MANN. I do not know anything about that.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it not a fact that this report was first published without the authority of anyone being printed upon it; that it was published practically as an anonymous document, and some five months after that, when the anonymous character of the report had been pointed out in the United States Senate, this new edition of it, with your name attached, was "issued by the Militia Bureau by authority of the Secretary of War"? Is that not a fact?

Gen. MANN. No, sir; not exactly.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the fact in reference to it?

Gen. MANN. The fact is that we were very anxious to get the report printed in time to distribute it to Members of Congress, when the Congress met on the first Monday in December.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was it not printed before that?

Gen. MANN. No, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was there not an edition of it printed before that?

Gen. MANN. I am explaining that. It was hurriedly put together. We hurried the publication, and the officer who had it in charge neglected to have it authenticated.

Mr. McKELLAR. When was the first edition gotten out, without being authenticated?

Gen. MANN. It was in December some time. It was all printed at the same time, but the first copies—

Mr. McKELLAR (interposing). Who was the officer who got it out? I am sure you did not.

Gen. MANN. It was compiled under my direction by Col. Brown.

Mr. McKELLAR. He is a very violent antagonist of the National Guard, is he not?

Gen. MANN. I do not think so.

Mr. McKELLAR. As a matter of fact, was it not very doubtful whether you gentlemen were going to stand for this report at first, and later on it was arranged so that you would, after its anonymous character had been pointed out in the Senate?

Gen. MANN. No, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is true, is it not, that after Senator Blair Lee had made a speech in the Senate about its anonymous character, then it was printed by authority of the War Department? Is that not true? Of course, the record will show that.

Gen. MANN. I heard incidentally that someone had commented on its anonymous character, and that called my attention to the fact that it was not authenticated. We stopped the printing. About 100 copies had been printed.

I would like to put this statement into the record: That we had the authority of the Secretary of War before the printing was begun. It was submitted to the Secretary of War before the printing was begun at all, and when my attention was called to the fact that it was not—I got one of those copies myself—authenticated, I had the authority of the Secretary of War to insert that.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated a while ago, Mr. McKellar, that Gen. Scott had asked for this report to be printed in the hearings. He did ask for that, but upon discovering that it is a public document,

I did not think it ought to be reprinted, and ordered it not to be reprinted.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is satisfactory to me, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TILSON. It is made a part of the record by reference.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is all right. On page 25 of this same report, another reason assigned by Col. Brown for the alleged failure of the National Guard is referred to under the heading, "Shipment of reserve supplies to mobilization points." Who had charge of the shipment of reserve supplies to mobilization points, was it the National Guard or the Regular Army?

Gen. MANN. The Regular Army.

Mr. McKELLAR. So if there were any mistakes made about that, that is the fault of the Regular Army and not the National Guard, is it not?

Gen. MANN. I think it says so. At least that is one of the objects in printing the report, to avoid a mistake of that kind in the future.

Mr. McKELLAR. On page 28 of the report, quite a number of items are stated as showing the alleged deficiencies and mistakes of the National Guard. The first is in reference to clothing, the next is in reference to equipment, and the next is in reference to clothing again. There are a number of statements made in regard to those subjects. Who has charge of the clothing and equipment of the National Guard, after they are brought into the service of the United States; is it the National Guard or the Regular Army?

Gen. MANN. The National Guard officers drew their supplies from the Regular Army storehouses.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, if there were any deficiencies or mistakes made, or not enough or too much issued, they were the mistakes or omissions of the Regular Army and not of the National Guard?

Gen. MANN. No. The National Guard officers should have had this clothing and equipment on hand at the time of the mobilization.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been called to my attention that when the Pennsylvania troops were mustered in—their equipment had been given to the State—when they came to get it Gen. Wood had it at Plattsburg. Do you know anything about that?

Gen. MANN. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get us any information about that?

Gen. MANN. I can inquire.

Mr. McKELLAR. And put that information in the record. I want to ask you another question about this clothing and equipment. Was it not the duty of the Regular Army to see where this clothing was and to know whether the various National Guard organizations had it on hand, in view of the fact that the troops were going to be mobilized? Was not the clothing all the property of the United States?

Gen. MANN. It was inspected each year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Ought they not to have known whether it was on hand?

Gen. MANN. We knew what was on hand at the last inspection.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did they have on hand what you knew they ought to have had on hand?

Gen. MANN. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then why should the National Guard be charged up with a lack of—

Gen. MANN (interposing). They came in with a lot of new men, without equipment and clothing.

Mr. McKELLAR. You knew they had to have new men. Why did not the Regular Army arrange to have equipment, clothing, guns, and ammunition for them?

Gen. MANN. We did, as far as we could.

Mr. McKELLAR. As far as you could. Then, if there was any mistake about it it was not the mistake of the National Guard, was it?

Gen. MANN. I think you answered that question yourself, Mr. McKellar.

Mr. QUIN. What was the answer to that last question?

Gen. MANN. I think Mr. McKellar answered that question himself.

Mr. McKENZIE. In regard to this equipment furnished to National Guard organizations, it is supposed to be furnished by the Regular Army officers on requisition from the National Guard officers, is it not?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKENZIE. Would it not be fairer to the National Guard, in making charges of this character, to show some specific instances where there was a lack of equipment, and that certain National Guard officers were negligent in not having made requisition for this equipment? Would not that have been fairer, in your judgment?

Mr. CRAGO. I do not think you will find any case like that.

Gen. MANN. These reports are merely statements of fact. I do not understand that this determines the responsibility for the shortage.

Mr. McKENZIE. But the point I would like to have made plain to the members of this committee and to the country is that if there was any negligence on the part of any certain officers in the National Guard, and any certain organizations, we should know which organizations and which officers were responsible. In my judgment, these general statements cast reflection upon the entire National Guard, and it may be found, upon investigation, that it is not the fault of the National Guard officers or the National Guard, but the fault may be found to lie elsewhere. Can you put anything into the hearings that will give us any light on those matters, and make it specific, and not general?

Gen. MANN. You wish me to put some specific instances in the record?

Mr. McKENZIE. Yes. It seems to me this is a blanket charge, and in the interest of truth and justice we ought to have some specific information, and not a general statement by someone, concerning whom we do not know whether he is friendly or unfriendly.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the specific evidence, if he can give us the information?

Mr. McKENZIE. Yes; and if he can not give it to us now, let him put it in the record.

Gen. MANN. I will be perfectly willing to make an effort to get that information for you.

Mr. McKENZIE. If it is impossible to get such information, then in your judgment is not this report an unfair statement?

Gen. MANN. No. This report is not an unfair statement, because it is a statement of fact.

Mr. McKENZIE. Is it not unfair to the National Guard?

Gen. MANN. I do not think the report—

Mr. CALDWELL (interposing). Do you not recognize that a statement of facts that are subject to an interpretation which is disastrous to the National Guard, without a statement of any fact that would be in existence which would clarify that is unfair?

Gen. MANN. No. We tried to make this report absolutely fair.

Mr. CALDWELL. I understand you tried to. But do you not think—

Mr. McKELLAR (interposing). It is a fact, is it not, that Col. Brown, who prepared this report, is a very strong antagonist of the National Guard, and has openly proclaimed, time and again, that it is a failure? Is that not true?

Gen. MANN. That is not my opinion of Col. Brown.

Mr. McKELLAR. In fairness to Col. Brown I can only say that is a hearsay statement, and we can have him come before us.

Mr. NICHOLLS. I want to go back to the matter referred to by Mr. McKenzie. Would it not have been fairer to have said, where you referred to clothing, and say, "Most of the men had nothing but the clothing they had on"; would it not have been the proper thing, in justice to both branches of the service, to have said most of the men had no clothing because the National Guard officers refused to ask for it, or because the Government failed to furnish it, and put the responsibility on the right party?

Gen. MANN. I think that in that particular case the reason most of those men had no clothing was because they were new recruits and had not had an opportunity to be clothed.

Mr. NICHOLLS. Would it not have been fairer to have stated that fact and not put the burden on these other people?

Gen. MANN. Perhaps so.

Mr. GREENE. Here, for instance, is not a generality but a specific statement of certain facts relating to a condition found in Pennsylvania. It is stated somewhat like this: There was supposed to be at the Philadelphia depot a certain number—several thousand—sets of equipment for the Pennsylvania National Guard. This equipment had been issued to the State and charged up against its fund. It was said to be all packed and marked and ready to be shipped at a moment's notice to the mobilization camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa. When the mobilization was ordered, Gen. Stewart called up the Philadelphia depot headquarters and asked when that equipment would be shipped. He was informed there was no equipment there for the Pennsylvania National Guard. Gen. Stewart then called up the War Department at Washington and asked the Militia Bureau about it. They said the equipment should be at Philadelphia, and they did not understand why it was not there, that there must be some mistake. Gen. Stewart then called up Gen. Wood, and Gen. Wood admitted that the equipment in question had been sent to the training camp at Plattsburg. The result was that these articles that were

immediately needed were hurried to Philadelphia by express for the use of the Pennsylvania troops.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was that the fault of the National Guard?

Mr. GREENE. That is furnished me as a detailed statement of facts, which are known by the Pennsylvania troops; and if the statement is borne out by the knowledge of officers in the War Department, the details must be known also by the men responsible in the War Department, because somebody issued an order, taking away the allotment of clothing for the National Guard for just such an emergency and disbursed that clothing around for other purposes. But the State had been charged with it, and the troops of the State were ready to go into service at any time at all, the moment they mobilized. Do you know anything about that?

Gen. MANN. I do not.

Mr. GREENE. Will you be kind enough to put into the record such official information as you can obtain about it?

Gen. MANN. I will.

(The following is the statement requested:)

INFORMATION REGARDING THE ALLEGED REMOVAL OF SUPPLIES FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

JANUARY 17, 1917.

Memorandum for Chief, Militia Bureau.

Subject: Reserve supplies pertaining to States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

1. In compliance with your request of the 15th instant, concerning questions in your hearings before the Military Committee, the following letter and indorsement is submitted to show the exact status of the case:

JANUARY 15, 1917.

From: Quartermaster General.

To: Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa.

Subject: Reserve supplies.

1. Have you at any time during the past two years had in storage at the Philadelphia depot any articles of clothing and equipment pertaining to the States of Pennsylvania or New Jersey specially marked as reserve supplies for these States? If so, under whose authority, on what date, and to what points were these supplies shipped?

By authority of the Quartermaster General.

A. L. SMITH,

*Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps.*

[First indorsement.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1917.

From: Depot quartermaster.

To: The Quarter General, Washington, D. C.

1. Returned.

There has not been during the past two years, or at any other time, any articles of clothing or equipment pertaining to the States of Pennsylvania or New Jersey specially marked as reserve supplies for these States in storage at the Philadelphia depot.

2. There was stored at the Philadelphia depot marked and set aside for the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey an amount of ordnance stores, this amount being sufficient to equip the Organized Militia of these two States from peace to war strength. This ordnance was not the property of these States, but of the United States.

3. On April 7, 1916, The Adjutant General of the Army, by order of the Secretary of War, in indorsement on application of the Chief of Ordnance, directed the withdrawal of 2,181 sets of Cavalry equipments and shipment of same to commanding officer, San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex., for the purpose of equipping troops of the Regular Army increased from peace to war strength.

4. To make this shipment, withdrawals were made from the ordnance stores set aside and marked for the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as from the stores set aside and marked for the other States of this supply district.

5. Shipments were made between April 24 and May 7, 1916.

GEO. H. PENROSE,

*Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster Corps, Depot Quartermaster.*

By authority of the Quartermaster General.

THOMAS CRUSE,

*Brigadier General, Quartermaster Corps.*

JANUARY 15, 1917.

Memorandum.

1. Under plan adopted by the War Department early in 1915, States having undrawn balances from their allotments were authorized to use these balances for the purchase of clothing and other supplies, to be held in storage at depots of the Quartermaster Corps, these supplies to be considered as a reserve for such States. No supplies were set aside at the Philadelphia depot for the State of Pennsylvania, however. This office understands, though, that Pennsylvania had accumulated a reserve stock at the State arsenal at Harrisburg, but this office has no knowledge whether it was drawn on by Gen. Wood.

2. It is possible that the statements appearing in the newspapers concerning reserve supplies for the State of Pennsylvania have reference to the supplies in Field Supply Depot No. 1, which was intended to be used for equipping the militia in the Eastern Department; if such is the case, the following statements show in what manner these supplies were drawn upon.

3. On May 17, 1916, a requisition was received from the Eastern Department for supplies required for the training camp at Fort Wadsworth, including 1,000 blankets. The case was submitted to The Adjutant General with the following indorsement:

"It will be observed that among the items called for on the within requisitions are 1,000 blankets required for the training camp at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. The stock of blankets at the Philadelphia depot is practically exhausted, and those called for are not available. It is recommended that this item be eliminated from this and all future requisitions for supplies required at training camps until funds become available from which to procure a stock for issue for this purpose."

The case was returned to this office on the same day, inclosing a copy of a telegram from The Adjutant General to the commanding officer, Field Supply Depot No. 1, reading as follows:

"Ship from your depot 1,000 blankets to quartermaster, camp of instruction, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., care depot quartermaster, New York City, shipment to reach Fort Wadsworth not later than Wednesday, May 24."

4. A requisition for supplies for training camp at Plattsburg Barracks was received in the early part of June, and, all the articles called for not being in stock at general supply depots, it was submitted to The Adjutant General for decision as to whether the Field Supply Depot No. 1 stock should be drawn upon for this purpose. Under date of June 12, The Adjutant General telegraphed to the commanding general, Eastern Department, as follows:

"Reference your telegram June 10, procurement supplies from Field Supply Depot No. 1 for Plattsburg camp, approved."

The records of this office do not show what articles were withdrawn from Field Supply Depot No. 1 under this authority.

5. When the National Guard was called out under date of June 18, 1916, the fact that there were not sufficient blankets to meet demands was recognized, and open market purchases were resorted to. Regulation blankets could not be procured in sufficient quantities, and commercial blankets were purchased in several instances. Under date of June 22, the following memorandum was submitted to The Adjutant General:

"In view of the large demand for light-weight woolen blankets, due to the calling out of the militia and the establishing of training camps, the stock of regulation blankets is entirely exhausted at depots. On account of the time necessary to procure these blankets, it is contemplated to buy a commercial blue blanket and send these immediately to the training camps. It is requested

that department commanders immediately, upon receipt of these blankets, have turned in to the depots the regulation olive-drab blankets at training camps so that they may be in position to fill requisitions now at these depots."

These instructions were communicated by The Adjutant General to department commanders under date of June 22, 1918.

The CHAIRMAN. Who would have issued the order for the removal of that equipment? Would the Militia Bureau have done that?

Gen. MANN. No. The stores in those depots are under the charge of the department commander, under the Army regulation which gives him charge of all matters of mobilization within his territorial department.

The CHAIRMAN. The department commander?

Gen. MANN. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Those stores are in charge of Gen. Wood?

Gen. MANN. Under his orders.

The CHAIRMAN. And could be removed by him without any orders from the War Department?

Gen. MANN. Without getting any further authority.

Mr. GREENE. Is it the understanding that department commanders have a right to appropriate military supplies which are already charged to the account of a State, for the care and keeping or use of which the State troops may be liable, and for which they are responsible, and that this may be done without the knowledge of the State authorities, or the troops who may rely upon the supplies in case of emergency?

Gen. MANN. Under the law he has not the authority to appropriate supplies that have already been charged to a State.

Mr. McKELLAR. On page 38 of this report there is another statement I want to ask you about, under the heading "Failure of the National Guard in ——— to respond to the call of the President." I understood you to say the National Guard responded in greater numbers than required by law. How many more men responded than were required by law?

Gen. MANN. The National Guard referred to on page 38 is the National Guard in a certain State.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know that. Is that correct?

Gen. MANN. The report is correct. That is an extract from the inspector's report.

Mr. McKELLAR. But here is the question. Is the fact as stated correct, that the National Guard in blank failed to respond to the call of the President? There are so many blanks in this report. Is there anything secret about it? Why can not we have the facts. Why not state what organization and what State is referred to? What we want is an efficient army, General. We want to know the facts. We do not want anything held back. Why should this report be printed with blanks in it, so as to indicate that there was something that was not exactly what ought to have been printed? Is there anything to conceal about these things?

Gen. MANN. I think it was understood that it was not to make any invidious distinction.

Mr. McKELLAR. You seem to have made a very serious distinction against the National Guard, taking it as a whole, and did not have any compunctions about that in this report.



Mr. GREENE. Following up Mr. McKellar's statement, would it not be human experience if you throw out a charge in that way, and did not identify anybody, all persons in that class who feel themselves accused, whereas if the charges were specific, the other people or organizations not referred to might feel they had been up to the standard?

Gen. MANN. Yes.

Mr. GREENE. Anonymous communications are the most insidiously dangerous.

Mr. MCKELLAR. There are a number of blanks in this report, and they may apply to any organization. Do you think that is fair to the rest of the organizations?

Gen. MANN. This report is not drawn up as a criticism of any particular organization. It is simply a compilation of the facts as found in these inspections, so that we can guard against such things in the future.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I will ask you if you ever have seen a report issued by the War Department with blanks in it like this one, and containing this sort of information for Congress or for the public? Have you, in all of your experience, ever seen such a report issued by the War Department? Is not this the first time in the history of the War Department when you have published an anonymous report like this one, containing blanks, and also containing reflections on general organizations of this character?

Gen. MANN. It is not an anonymous report.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Well, then, say blanks. I should think it is an anonymous report when you put blanks in it. But let us call it a blank report. Isn't it the first time in the history of the department that that has ever been done?

Gen. MANN. I do not know about that.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Did you ever see a report of this kind before?

Gen. MANN. We have never had a report of this kind before.

Mr. KAHN. Would the Inspector General, reporting on conditions in the Regular Service, name the specific unit he was inspecting?

Gen. MANN. Certainly. The reports are all on file. There is a tremendous stack of reports.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Why not have a printed copy of those reports with the names of the regiments and all of the other information?

The CHAIRMAN. I was going to suggest that we might stop all of this discussion by asking Gen. Mann to put these specific matters in the hearings.

Gen. MANN. I have before me one of those reports on mobilization with everyone of those blanks filled in.

Mr. NICHOLLS. Why did we not get that?

Gen. MANN. Because we did not want to make any invidious distinctions.

Mr. NICHOLLS. Why not give the man who was to blame the blame to carry?

Mr. MCKELLAR. How can we tell how to segregate these organizations when we are left in the dark in regard to the matter, especially in view of the fact that you have these reports giving the exact information we ought to have? We have some duties in the matter ourselves.

Gen. MANN. It was not intended to withhold any information from you gentlemen.

Mr. McKELLAR. You knew the newspapers of the country took this report as the severest kind of criticism of the National Guard. Did you intend that to be done?

Gen. MANN. No, sir.

Mr. CALDWELL. Have you ever done anything to correct that impression? You know the newspapers have taken the report as a criticism of the National Guard.

Gen. MANN. I think the report speaks for itself.

Mr. CALDWELL. You know this report has been generally taken as a severe criticism of the National Guard.

Mr. McKELLAR. And the Chief of Staff has taken it in that way, too. Is that not true?

Gen. MANN. He spoke for himself before this committee.

Mr. CALDWELL. If you knew that was the case, have you done anything to clarify the situation, so that the public will know that this is not intended as a criticism of the whole National Guard?

Gen. MANN. I did not think it was up to me to do that.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you believe in the system that Congress instituted by the passage of the act of June 3, 1916, when we reorganized the National Guard? Do you, yourself, believe in that system?

Gen. MANN. We have not had a chance to try this out. The Organized Militia was called out before the national defense act had a chance to go into effect. The call really was made under the Dick law. It was a test of the Dick law, and not a test of the act of June 3, 1916, and I am unable to say positively just how this is going to work.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you not think it ought to have a fair, unbiased, and unprejudiced chance?

Gen. MANN. I would like to see it have a fair trial.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you believe in the system or not?

Gen. MANN. I simply said I do not know how it is going to work.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is your belief about it? You are an expert in charge of the Militia Bureau of the War Department.

Mr. CALDWELL. We want your opinion, and not a reflected opinion. We have great confidence in you as an Army officer, and we want your personal opinion.

Gen. MANN. I thank you, sir. I think the country will be safe in giving this a further trial.

Mr. McKELLAR. You believe in upholding it, and you believe in the system?

Gen. MANN. Until we get something better.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is a great modification. Do you believe there is something better, some system you would rather stand for?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will you state what that is?

Gen. MANN. Some system of universal training.

Mr. McKELLAR. You are opposed, then, to what is known as the National Guard plan?

Gen. MANN. To this system that fell down; yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. What you are indorsing, then, is the report which says that it has fallen down? Is that true?

Gen. MANN. The report shows for itself.

Mr. McKELLAR. You have said the system fell down.

Mr. GREEN. You just testified that this system had not yet been tried out and that the troops were called out under the Dick law.

Gen. MANN. The Organized Militia system.

The CHAIRMAN. You meant the Organized Militia and not the National Guard provided for under the national defense act?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me ask you this question. There were three incidents in the late border trouble that gave rise to some criticism, and I want to ask you one or two questions about those. Was there a National Guard force at Columbus at the time of the raid? That is a question which is susceptible of being answered yes or no.

Gen. MANN. No.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was there a National Guard force at Parral or were the troops there in charge of National Guard officers?

Gen. MANN. No. Those were Gen. Pershing's troops.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was there a National Guard force at Carrizal or were the troops there in charge of National Guard officers? Those were the three points concerning which we have had more criticism of the border trouble than any others.

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir. There were no National Guard troops at Carrizal.

Mr. McKELLAR. You stated that this system ought to have another chance, and I call your attention to what is stated on page 136 of this report, which is signed by you:

There is but one conclusion to be drawn from what goes before, and that is that the National Guard as now dually organized and administered is not efficient or dependable, can not be made so in any reasonable time, and it should therefore remain solely as a State force, under State control and for State purposes, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution.

Mr. KAHN. That is what Gen. Barry said.

Gen. MANN. That is Gen. Barry's report quoted in full.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you approve of that? You published it.

Gen. MANN. We published it, and published Gen. Wood's report, and published the reports of other department commanders.

Mr. McKELLAR. Do you approve or disapprove of that statement on page 136, which I just read?

Mr. KAHN. I do not think that is a fair question.

Mr. McKELLAR. If he feels it is an unfair question, I will withdraw it.

Mr. KAHN. As a member of the committee, I feel it is unfair.

The CHAIRMAN. If the general does not care to answer it, he has a right not to answer it.

Mr. McKELLAR. He signed the report; but if he says the question is unfair, I will withdraw it.

Mr. KAHN. This report shows on its face that it is made by Maj. Gen. Barry, who is in command of the Central Department, and this report on mobilization is only the publication of a large number of reports made by various officers. I think some of the criticisms of it that have been made here this morning are proper. These blanks should have been filled in, and so on. But I do not think it is a fair thing to ask a staff officer to criticize the report of another officer.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand Mr. McKellar has withdrawn the question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Provided the general thinks it is unfair.

Mr. NICHOLLS. This is the way I look at it. We differ among ourselves whenever we please. We criticize each other in a friendly kind of way. The main trouble with all these investigations has been that when an officer comes in here the minute you ask him his individual opinion he says, "I do not care to give it, because somebody else said so and so." I think each officer who comes here should be entitled to state his opinion, regardless of his rank.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War said they could do that.

Mr. NICHOLLS. I would not ask the general to state whether or not he agrees with Gen. Barry about it, but I would state the question in another form, and repeat the question to him, without asking Gen. Mann to comment on Gen. Barry's statement. Put the question to him independent of Gen. Barry's statement.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is just a question of what your individual opinion is as to that conclusion. You are an expert, and I am asking you whether that is your view of the National Guard, as given on page 136 of this report.

Gen. MANN. Whether the statement as made there is my view of the National Guard?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, sir.

Gen. MANN. Your question is whether it is my view that—

the National Guard as now dually organized and administered is not efficient or dependable, can not be made so in any reasonable time, and it should therefore remain solely as a State force, under State control, and for State purposes, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution?

That is the idea, is it?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, sir.

Gen. MANN. No; I will not go so far in my conclusion. As we found the National Guard, it was efficient, and it performed on the border the service for which it was called out.

Mr. TILSON. I would like to ask the general one question. I will say I entirely agree with Gen. Mann, and Gen. Barry, too, that the National Guard system; the whole Volunteer system, is unsound in basis. I think it is unwise, and I think the whole system is bad.

But my idea about it is—and I want to ask the general if he can not corroborate me to some extent—that the National Guard performed the duty it was called upon to do in as efficient a manner as could have been expected, and in many respects exceeded the expectations of the Regular Army officers themselves, in the performance of specific duties for which they were needed at the border?

Gen. MANN. Under the circumstances, I think they did.

Mr. TILSON. Of course, they had their shortcomings, and failed in many instances, undoubtedly. But when you come to consider the mobilization at the border, do you not consider that the failure was the failure on the part of the Regular Army to handle this system, caught in the transition stage between two acts of Congress, than it was their failure to administer that faulty system which was the great trouble, rather than the failure of individuals or the failure of organizations of the National Guard?

Gen. MANN. I think it was really a failure of both. Both were to blame. Our supply system fell down.

Mr. TILSON. Did not your muster-in system fall down; did not your examination of recruits fall down?

Gen. MANN. The muster-in system did; yes.

Mr. TILSON. Pitiably so.

Gen. MANN. The examination of recruits not so much, because we rather expected that the State guards would have been thoroughly examined before.

Mr. TILSON. Had they not been inspected annually by Regular Army officers?

Gen. MANN. Oh, yes.

Mr. TILSON. And any fault there ought to have been known, and was known by the War Department?

Gen. MANN. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. So far as the criticisms that are made here of the matter of clothing are concerned, was not the clothing that was intended for extra clothing for the National Guard taken for the raw recruits that were brought in by the requirements of the War Department that the organization should be recruited up, and was not the clothing and equipment intended for the National Guard already in existence taken for the new recruits?

Gen. MANN. The new recruits of the National Guard?

Mr. TILSON. Yes.

Gen. MANN. Yes. I thought that clothing in stock was intended for the new recruits of the National Guard.

Mr. TILSON. As a matter of fact, the way it happened in my own State of Connecticut was that this surplus of clothing was there, but instead of giving it to the men already in the National Guard, they were told to go to the border with one suit of clothing, that they would receive new supplies as soon as they got to the border, and the reserve supply was left at the home station to be given to the new recruits. When the National Guard arrived at the border they were unable to get clothing.

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILSON. They made requisition after requisition, but were unable to get clothing. They could not get cots.

Gen. MANN. They could not. The Quartermaster General did not have them.

Mr. TILSON. I went through my command time after time and saw men sleeping on the ground, and the requisitions were in for cots, but they could not be had. That is one of the criticisms which is made.

Gen. MANN. It is just a statement of the facts.

Mr. TILSON. A statement of the fact, with an implied criticism, although they were not to blame in any way.

Gen. MANN. Not at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. And the newspapers have scattered that all over the country, and stated that it was a criticism of the National Guard.

Mr. TILSON. I would like to ask you another question, and that is in regard to the statement about the large percentage of men who had not been trained. That was not the fault of the National Guard in existence. They were in a certain condition when the call came. They were told to instantly recruit to full strength. My own regiment had between 800 and 900 men in normal peace times. Only five days after the call we started for the border, but in those five days our strength was increased about 500 men. Of course, those 500 men were raw recruits. They had never had any training. They

had never had any opportunity to train. Those are the facts, and yet they are put in this report as severe strictures upon the National Guard. It seems to me that report is very unfortunate, and, on the whole, unfair.

Mr. McKELLAR. General, Congress has passed a law known as the act of June 3, 1916, commonly called the national-defense act. Do you not believe that, Congress having passed that law, we are entitled to have a fair trial of it given by the Army officers, without mental reservations, and with minds open and free to give it the best trial they know how to give it, and not to constantly attack it during the period of trial? Do you not think Congress and the country are entitled to that?

Gen. MANN. I do.

Mr. KAHN. As a matter of fact, this publication refers to the Organized Militia, practically, and not to the National Guard?

Gen. MANN. It does.

Mr. KAHN. And all reference to the National Guard here is superfluous, and should not have been in this report, because the Organized Militia was formed under the Dick law, and was in operation at the time the men were called out. The National Guard was only created 10 or 12 days before the call was issued, and the national-defense act had not had an opportunity to be put into effect.

Mr. QUINN. Practically, for all purposes, it was the National Guard that was on the border.

Mr. KAHN. Would it not be better to change the title of this report and make it read "Report on the failure of the War Department to properly mobilize the Organized Militia"?

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War recommends another proviso to this section. It seems that in some of the States there was an officer known as inspector of small-arms practice.

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is attached to the next provision.

The CHAIRMAN. That is at the bottom of page 66.

Capt. WILLIAMS. I have an amendment to propose to that proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War recommended that it come under this heading.

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is at the middle of page 68.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take that up to-morrow.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet to-morrow, Thursday, January 11, 1917, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.)

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COMMITTEE OF MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Thursday, January 11, 1917.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock a. m., Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman) presiding.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM A. MANN, CHIEF, MILITIA  
BUREAU, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. A. E. WILLIAMS.**

The CHAIRMAN. The first item this morning is at the top of page 67. I believe you finished your explanation of the items on pages 65 and 66, and that brings us to the top of page 67:

To provide for the participation of the whole or any part of the National Guard in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target

practice and field and coast defense instruction, either independently or in conjunction with any part of the Regular Army, and there may be set aside from the funds apportioned for that purpose and allotted to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia such portion of said funds as may be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation, and other proper expenses of such portion of the National Guard of said State, Territory, or the District of Columbia as shall participate in such encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice and field and coast defense instruction; and the officers and enlisted men of such National Guard while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or hereafter may be entitled to by law. To provide for camps of instruction for the instruction of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard. Such camps shall be conducted by officers of the Regular Army detailed by the Secretary of War for the purpose, and may be located either within or without the State, Territory, or District of Columbia to which the members of the National Guard designated to attend said camps shall belong. Officers and enlisted men attending such camps shall be entitled to pay and transportation and enlisted men to subsistence in addition at the same rates as for encampments or maneuvers for field and coast defense instruction, to be immediately available, \$6,200,000.

You are asking for \$6,200,000 this year, and the amount appropriated last year was \$500,000. Will you explain the reason for that increase?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Last year the troops were in the Federal service and were not available for maneuvers. This year we are asking for an amount sufficient to allow the troops in the National Guard to participate in maneuvers up to 75 per cent of the total number. We figured it this way: Pay of the troops in the States, so much; transportation from the States to the mobilization camps and back, so much; subsistence of the troops for 15 days, which is the minimum time that they are required by law to have in the maneuvers, so much. Then so much for incidental expenses and participation of the regular organizations which are to be sent out in connection with these maneuvers. It has all been figured out in full detail.

The CHAIRMAN. You may put the full details in the hearings.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

For pay of troops at State or joint camps of instruction for 15 days.....	\$3, 116, 617. 68
For transportation of troops to and from home stations to the camps of instruction and return.....	3, 000, 000. 00
For subsistence, at 30 cents per day for 15 days.....	1, 036, 138. 50
For incidental expenses.....	400, 000. 00
For transportation of Regular organizations.....	600, 000. 00
Total.....	8, 152, 756. 18

In view of the probability that the number of men of the National Guard attending these camps of instruction will not exceed 75 per cent of the total, it is believed that the amount shown above as necessary for the National Guard may be safely reduced by 25 per cent to \$5,664,567.13. or, in round figures, \$5,600,000.

The estimate of \$600,000 to cover the transportation of troops of the Regular Army is based on the following:

For Field Artillery organizations.....	\$200, 000
For sanitary troops.....	42, 000
For machine-gun units.....	12, 000
For Infantry and Cavalry organizations.....	346, 000
Total.....	600, 000

The total amount to be estimated for under this section, therefore, is \$5,600,000 and \$600,000—\$6,200,000.

Capt. WILLIAMS. The total is approximately \$8,000,000, but we are asking for only 75 per cent of that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include the transportation of the Regular organizations?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that?

Capt. WILLIAMS. There is a proviso which says:

*Provided, That of this sum \$600,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary, is authorized to be expended for the payment of transportation of troops of the Regular Army in connection with joint camps of instruction of the National Guard.*

The CHAIRMAN. That is hardly a proper charge against the National Guard.

Mr. GORDON. For the maintenance of the Regular troops?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Transportation of the Regular troops that are sent to the maneuvers with the National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. That item has been carried heretofore, but the amount last year was \$100,000.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; but it can not be based on that now, because that was very limited.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. As the National Guard increased in size, that amount for the Regular Army would have to be increased, would it not?

Capt. WILLIAMS. It would have to be increased in proportion.

The CHAIRMAN. You may put the details of those figures in the record.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

NOTE.—These were inserted on previous page.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a new proviso, on page 68:

*Provided, That of this sum as much thereof as may be necessary is authorized to be expended for the pay, transportation, and subsistence of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard reserve as may be authorized by law to attend encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises of the National Guard.*

Capt. WILLIAMS. We desire to have a few words inserted after the word "by," on line 14. We want to have inserted at that point the words "the Secretary of War, under the," so that it will then read: "Enlisted men of the National Guard Reserve as may be authorized by the Secretary of War under the law to attend encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises of the National Guard."

There is no money available to pay the reserves, although the law contemplates their being instructed at these maneuvers. This is inserted in order that we may have authority to pay any who do take part by direction of the Secretary of War.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Have you with you any statistics showing the number of troops it is contemplated will be in the National Guard at the time this appropriation would become available, and when you would want to use it? What would be the number of National Guardsmen in the service when this amount is needed for maneuvers? Can you give us the number?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I have the number of organizations, but I have not the number of troops.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I think the general gave us some figures like that.



Capt. WILLIAMS. That would be 159,300. But that is only for the States. In addition to that, we have the troops of the District of Columbia and Hawaii.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. As the National Guard increase, the item for maneuvers must be automatically increased from year to year, until we reach the maximum number of men, and until that time comes we can fairly figure that this item will grow as the number of men increases?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you did not hold encampments last year because the troops were on the border. Then you did not spend any of the amount appropriated last year, did you?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We have spent about \$200,000 of that amount. It is not only for maneuvers. It is for outdoor exercises as well.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the record a statement showing how you expended that \$200,000?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. That much has been spent, and we will spend more during the next six months of the fiscal year than we did in the first six months.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

The following accounts have been set aside at request of the governors of the States for paying expenses of organizations of the National Guard at camps of instruction and other forms of outdoor drills and exercises; also the cost of transportation to and from the camps:

Ohio .....	\$60,000.00
District of Columbia .....	1,000.00
Oregon .....	2,500.00
Florida .....	1,500.00
Hawaii .....	15,000.00
New York .....	35,000.00
Virginia .....	3,500.00
Massachusetts .....	10,000.00
Pennsylvania .....	15,000.00
Connecticut .....	14,000.00
M. G. camps .....	42,500.00
Total .....	200,000.00

Mr. GORDON. Captain, can you tell us what you pay the railroads for transporting these troops? Have you any records by which you can tell what the railroads charge?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We have no record of that, because the Quartermaster Corps pays that charge and is reimbursed from the militia funds.

Mr. GORDON. Do you know what they charge per train load, or per man, for transporting troops, as compared with their fare to regular passengers?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir; we do not know that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do they charge the full passenger tariff?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not know about that. The Quartermaster Corps pays that.

Mr. KAHN. You get special rates on the land-grant railroads, do you not?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is a question I can not answer off-hand.

Mr. KAHN. The land-grant railroads, which received grants of land from the Government when they were built, furnish transportation for men in the service of the Government and Government

material and charge, I think, approximately two-thirds of the regular tariff.

Mr. GORDON. Do they charge for transporting a train load of troops the same price per man they would charge you or me, or any other regular passenger?

Mr. KAHN. No; two-thirds of the regular tariff.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is only in the case of the land-grant railroads running from the Missouri River west?

Mr. KAHN. No. There are some in the South. The Southern Pacific is a land-grant road, and the Atlantic & Pacific, which is a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, is also a land-grant road.

Mr. ANTHONY. I think it is practically true that the Government paid full tariff rates for 90 per cent of the men who were sent to the border.

Mr. QUIN. The land-grant railroads were supposed to carry the mail free. They have never done that. The Illinois Central case decision was to the effect that they do not have to do that.

Mr. KAHN. Pardon me, Mr. Quin. I have had this question up repeatedly with the War Department. For instance, when they call for bids for a particular commodity, the western manufacturers depend on the rate they get from the land-grant railroads to enable them to compete successfully with eastern competition. If their price, plus the land-grant freight rate is less than the eastern price, they can get the contracts, which they can not otherwise get. The land-grant rate holds good on merchandise as well as men, when the haul is made over a land-grant railroad.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. For the Government?

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Capt. WILLIAMS. I understand the question was as to whether it applied to the National Guard. I do not know about that. It does apply to the Regular troops. That is governed by the contract made when the railroad was granted that land.

Mr. GORDON. But for a trainload of Regular troops or national guardsmen, they charge the regular rate of fare they would charge for transporting one soldier.

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. ANTHONY. Did the Government ask for special bids for transporting the men to the border, or did they give an open order to the railroads and pay the regulate rate?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not know about that. The depot quartermasters handled that.

Mr. ANTHONY. I wish you would ascertain whether the War Department asked for bids or paid the open tariff rates for transporting the men to the border.

Capt. WILLIAMS. I will obtain that information from the Quartermaster Corps.

NOTE.—The Government did not pay the regular tariff rates for transporting men of the National Guard to the border. They were transported at reduced rates, whether by trainload or one individual.

There is another proviso which we have asked to be inserted immediately following the one that was just read.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Capt. WILLIAMS. It is to provide for the payment of certain officers who were mustered into the service, served a certain length of time, and the Auditor for the War Department decided they could not be paid from public funds. Those men were mustered out and have not been paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Such as inspectors of small-arms practice?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War recommends that.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We wish to change that slightly, to make it clearer.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you want to change it?

Capt. WILLIAMS. In the last line, for the words "by law for officers," we wish to substitute "by law for pay and allowances of officers." That is considered necessary in order to make it clearer to the accounting officers.

In addition to that, there is another proviso we wish to insert. A letter in regard to this one was sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on January 10 by the Secretary of War.

Mr. KAHN. It was sent yesterday?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. This is the proviso:

*Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 of the sum provided under this act shall be available for all expenses for the construction of a machine-gun target range for the National Guard on the United States reservation at Tobyhanna, Pa.

That is necessary for this reason, as explained in the letter: It is found advisable to assemble a number of machine-gun units and have them practice together. This is a development from information obtained during the present European war, and in order to accomplish this we plan to prepare a range on a reservation already owned by the Government. We wish to spend \$20,000 from this appropriation for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. \$20,000?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 68, is:

To provide for the attendance of selected officers or enlisted men of the National Guard who pursue a regular course of study at any military service school of the United States except the United States Military Academy: or to be attached to an organization of the same arm, corps, or department to which such officers or enlisted men shall belong, for routine practical instruction at or near an Army post during a period of field training or other outdoor exercises; and such officers or enlisted men shall receive out of any National Guard allotment of funds available for the purpose the same travel allowance and quarters or commutation of quarters, and the same pay, allowance, and subsistence to which officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army would be entitled for attending such school, college, or practical course of instruction under orders from proper military authority while in actual attendance at such school, college, or practical course of instruction: *Provided*, That in no case shall the pay and allowances authorized herein exceed those of a captain; \$100,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$50,000.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. That \$50,000 will all be used, judging from the number of applications from officers to attend schools. We figured it to cover 40 lieutenants and 20 captains of the National Guard. Having no precedent to work on, we used that number of officers, and \$100,000 is the amount that will be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. For that number of officers?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; and there will be a great many more applications.

Mr. ANTHONY. Even that sum would be too small to afford any considerable number of officers of the National Guard the instruction they should have.

Capt. WILLIAMS. That will afford instruction for 60 officers.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is merely a start in that direction?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. It is also limited by the number of officers who can be accommodated.

Mr. KAHN. How many can be accommodated?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That I do not know. Sixty was the number at the time it was under consideration. That was the number who could be accommodated at that time.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How many of the service schools have you altogether?

Capt. WILLIAMS. There is the Coast Artillery school at Fort Monroe, the mounted-service school at Fort Riley, the Army school of the line, the Army Staff College, the Army Field Engineer school, and the Army signal school at Fort Leavenworth. The school of musketry and the school of fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill. The Signal Corps aviation school at San Diego, Cal. The Engineer school, Washington Barracks, D. C. The Army medical school and the Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Mr. ANTHONY. About how many captains and lieutenants are there in the National Guard who should have this instruction in order to bring them up to the standard of excellence of officers of the Regular Army who have had the benefit of similar instruction?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I think the majority of them should have it.

Mr. ANTHONY. That would mean several thousand officers?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; approximately 10,000 officers.

Mr. ANTHONY. Proceeding at the rate you suggested, it would be a hundred years before you would get them all instructed.

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not know about that.

Mr. ANTHONY. But that is mathematically correct?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 69, is:

To provide for pay and allowances of officers of the National Guard assigned to duty in the Militia Bureau, \$12,000.

That is the same amount as was appropriated last year.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. That is provided for by law.

Mr. TILSON. Are these positions filled?

Capt. WILLIAMS. There are applications in for those positions, but they have not been filled on account of the border service.

Mr. KAHN. Then you have not used any of the money appropriated last year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir; none of that.

Mr. KAHN. That will lapse into the Treasury on the 30th of next June if it is not used?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; the part not used will lapse into the Treasury. In reply to that question I would like to state that there is a provision authorizing us to use this as a lump sum appropriation for that purpose, and this year we can use a part of that \$12,000

in paying for forage, which will cost a great deal more than the \$25,000 appropriated for procurement of forage.

Mr. KAHN. So that there is very little of the amount carried in this item going back into the Treasury, the cost of forage having increased considerably.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You say there is a provision of law that allows you to use that as a lump sum?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. At the top of page 73 there is this provision:

All the money hereinbefore appropriated for arming, equipping, and training the National Guard shall be disbursed and accounted for as such and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

That only applies to the items prior to this.

Mr. KAHN. I rather think it is a pretty liberal construction of that provision to allow an appropriation for salaries of officers attached to the Militia Bureau to be used for that purpose.

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is the reason it was put in, to enable us to do such things as that.

(The explanation follows:)

The funds appropriated for the support of the National Guard are under three general headings: First, arming, equipping, and training the National Guard; second, arms, uniforms, and equipment for the National Guard; third, supplying and exchanging Infantry equipment, National Guard.

For the convenience and information of the Military Committee, the total amount carried under the first heading, viz, arming, equipping, and training the National Guard, has been itemized to show in detail the purposes for which that amount is required. The total sum asked for under this heading is \$12,727,000, which will be found at the foot of page 72. Following is an analysis of that appropriation:

Procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for horses.....	\$1, 000, 000
Compensation of help for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.....	690, 000
Expenses, camps of instruction.....	6, 200, 000
Expenses, selected officers and enlisted men, military-service schools.....	100, 000
Pay and allowances of officers National Guard, Militia Bureau.....	12, 000
Pay of property and disbursing officers for the United States.....	60, 000
General expenses, equipment, and instruction, National Guard.....	4, 000, 000
Travel, officers and noncommissioned officers, Regular Army.....	35, 000
Travel, officers and noncommissioned officers changing stations.....	15, 000
Travel of inspector instructors and sergeant instructors.....	130, 000
Travel of officers and noncommissioned officers, Regular Army, camps of instruction.....	80, 000
Inspection of target ranges.....	1, 000
Inspection of matériel, Field Artillery and Signal Corps.....	4, 000
Transportation of supplies and animals.....	250, 000
Expenses, sergeant instructors.....	100, 000
Office rent and expenses.....	50, 000
Total .....	12, 727, 000

It is impossible to anticipate exactly the amount of money which will be required for each one of these several purposes, as it often happens that more money is required under one item and less under another than was anticipated during any one fiscal year, but the total amount asked for, it is thought will meet the needs of the bureau during the year for all purposes enumerated in the foregoing analysis.

In order to make it clear that the above items constitute one fund the wording on page 73 was incorporated in the bill.

Mr. KAHN. The Judge Advocate General of the Army has no doubt passed upon it, and given a legal construction of it.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers of the National Guard do you propose to have assigned to the Militia Bureau?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Two officers.

Mr. GORDON. Do they receive \$6,000 a year each?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I have it figured out here.

Gen. MANN. One is a colonel and the other is a lieutenant colonel. They get the same pay and allowances as officers in the like grade in the Regular Army.

Mr. KAHN. Pay and allowances?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir. That is provided for in the national defense act.

Capt. WILLIAMS. The pay of a colonel is \$4,800, commutation of quarters \$1,008, heat and light \$224, making a total of \$6,032 for the colonel, and \$5,264.45 for the lieutenant colonel.

Mr. ANTHONY. To what duty are those men to be assigned in the Militia Bureau?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Since they have been authorized they have not yet been assigned to the bureau.

Mr. ANTHONY. To what duty is it proposed to assign them?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That I could not say.

Mr. KAHN. The National Guard complained that the Militia Bureau was not sympathetic, and they thought if they had two or three of their own officers in the bureau the National Guard would have more sympathetic consideration.

Mr. GORDON. Who selects the National Guard officers to be assigned to the Militia Bureau?

Mr. KAHN. The War Department.

Gen. MANN. Section 81 of the national defense act provides for that.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Is there any probability of National Guard officers being selected for these places in the Militia Bureau?

Gen. MANN. They must. This is the section of the national defense act which provides for that, section 81:

The National Militia Board created by section eleven of the act of May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and eight, amending section twenty of the act of January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, shall, from the date of the approval of this act, be abolished. The Militia Division now existing in the War Department shall hereafter be known as the Militia Bureau of said department, shall, like other bureaus of said department, be under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War, and shall not form a part of any other bureau, office, or other organization, but the Chief of the Militia Bureau shall be *ex officio* a member of the General Staff Corps: *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, assign to duty in the Militia Bureau as assistants to the chief thereof not to exceed one colonel and one lieutenant colonel of the National Guard, for terms of four years, and any such officer while so assigned shall, subject to such regulations as the President may prescribe, receive out of the whole fund appropriated for the support of the militia the pay and allowances of a Regular Army officer having the same rank and length of service as said National Guard officer, whose prior service in the Organized Militia shall be counted in ascertaining his rights under this proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

To provide for pay of property and disbursing officers of the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia, \$60,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$44,150.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We computed that very carefully, taking each State, the number of officers and men in that State, and the pay of the disbursing officer, and that totaled practically \$60,000. There is a contemplated increase, and so we added a small amount to make it sufficient to meet the requirements. We can put in the record the detailed figures, if it is desired.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would do that.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Very well, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

*Statement showing estimated pay of property and disbursing officers for the fiscal year 1918 as provided by sec. 67, act of June 3, 1916.*

[This estimate is based on the number of enlisted men that each State will be required to have by the end of the fiscal year 1918 under the provisions of sec. 62, act of June 3, 1916, plus the number of officers reported as actually enrolled June 30, 1916, the amounts authorized for the several States being determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 12, Circular No. 7, Militia Bureau, 1916. \$6,250 is added to provide for a possible increase in these figures.]

	Officers.	Enlisted men required by June, 1918.	Aggregate.	Pay of property and disbursing officer.
Alabama.....	172	3,600	3,772	\$1,250
Arizona.....	51	900	951	500
Arkansas.....	108	2,700	2,908	1,000
California.....	253	3,900	4,153	1,250
Colorado.....	73	1,800	1,873	700
Connecticut.....	106	2,100	2,296	700
Delaware.....	39	900	939	500
District of Columbia.....	92	1,798	1,891	700
Florida.....	95	1,800	1,995	700
Georgia.....	233	4,200	4,433	1,250
Hawaii.....	156	4,811	4,967	1,500
Idaho.....	63	1,200	1,263	500
Illinois.....	538	8,700	9,238	2,500
Indiana.....	173	4,500	4,673	1,500
Iowa.....	219	3,900	4,119	1,250
Kansas.....	128	3,000	3,128	1,000
Kentucky.....	179	3,900	4,079	1,250
Louisiana.....	70	3,000	3,070	1,000
Maine.....	115	1,800	1,915	700
Maryland.....	172	2,400	2,572	1,000
Massachusetts.....	434	5,400	5,834	1,750
Michigan.....	221	4,500	4,721	1,500
Minnesota.....	227	3,600	3,827	1,250
Mississippi.....	80	3,000	3,080	1,000
Missouri.....	227	5,400	5,627	1,750
Montana.....	61	1,200	1,261	500
Nebraska.....	120	2,400	2,520	1,000
Nevada.....				
New Hampshire.....	92	1,200	1,292	500
New Jersey.....	305	4,200	4,505	1,500
New Mexico.....	63	900	963	500
New York.....	1,016	13,500	14,516	2,500
North Carolina.....	222	3,600	3,822	1,250
North Dakota.....	59	1,500	1,559	700
Ohio.....	551	7,200	7,751	2,000
Oklahoma.....	78	3,000	3,078	1,000
Oregon.....	93	1,500	1,593	700
Pennsylvania.....	765	11,400	12,165	2,500
Rhode Island.....	93	1,500	1,593	700
South Carolina.....	147	2,700	2,847	1,000
South Dakota.....	64	1,500	1,564	700
Tennessee.....	118	3,600	3,718	1,250
Texas.....	181	6,000	6,181	1,750
Utah.....	32	1,200	1,232	500
Vermont.....	76	1,200	1,276	500
Virginia.....	216	3,600	3,816	1,250
Washington.....	85	2,100	2,185	700
West Virginia.....	113	2,400	2,513	1,000
Wisconsin.....	190	3,900	4,090	1,250
Wyoming.....	36	900	936	500
Total.....	9,090	165,010	174,100	53,750 6,250 60,000

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on pages 59 and 60, is:

For providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, camp equipage, and all other military supplies for issue to the National Guard; for the promotion of rifle practice, including the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges; for the hire of horses and draft animals for the use of mounted troops, batteries, and wagons; for forage for the same; and for such other incidental expenses in connection with lawfully authorized encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction as the Secretary of War may deem necessary; and for such other expenses pertaining to the National Guard as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law, \$4,000,000.

That is an increase of \$3,000,000 over the amount appropriated last year. Will you explain that?

Capt. WILLIAMS. This is an increase of \$1,000,000 over what was originally estimated for the fiscal year 1917. An additional amount of \$1,000,000 is required for the purchase of new and to complete payments on the old target ranges. We are asking for \$1,000,000 for target ranges and to complete storage facilities at mobilization camps. This is the main reason for that additional million dollars. The recent mobilization of the troops cost \$690,000, practically.

Gen. MANN. The cost of the camp grounds, preparing camps for use, rentals, and other expenses, amounted to that much.

Mr. KAHN. How many States in the Union had their own camp grounds at which the troops of the National Guard were mobilized? Were there any such States?

Capt. WILLIAMS. There were some such States. Other States had camp grounds owned by the Federal Government. In those cases there was no rental of buildings to be provided for.

Mr. TILSON. Did not several of the States have their own mobilization camps complete?

Capt. WILLIAMS. All of the States asked for money, except New Mexico, Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Mr. KAHN. The troops in those three States were called out ahead of the general call in June.

Mr. MCKENZIE. How much did the Federal Government pay to the State of Illinois for the expense of the mobilization camp at Springfield?

Capt. WILLIAMS. \$72,951 was claimed.

Mr. GORDON. How much in Ohio?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Ohio claimed \$202,272.27.

Mr. QUIN. Was that all paid?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not know, sir; the Quartermaster General handled that.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Have you a statement showing how much was given each State for that purpose?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I would suggest that you put that statement in the record.

Capt. WILLIAMS. It is a statement of the amounts expended on the mobilization camps, as reported by the various States.



(The statement follows:)

*Amounts expended on preparation of mobilization camps.*

State or District.	From State Funds.	From Federal funds.	Total.	Remarks.
Alabama.....			\$5,238.88	
Arizona.....				
Arkansas.....			2,550.00	
California.....			1,574.00	
Colorado.....			13,000.00	
Connecticut.....		\$43,763.94	43,763.94	
Delaware.....		390.40	390.40	
District of Columbia.....				
Florida.....	\$459.10		459.10	
Georgia.....	12,807.73		12,807.73	
Idaho.....	18,306.38	10,805.46	29,111.84	
Illinois.....			72,961.59	
Indiana.....	0	0	0	
Iowa.....			5,134.94	
Kansas.....			0	
Kentucky.....		1,521.75	1,521.75	
Louisiana.....		2,701.10	2,701.10	
Maine.....			2,134.45	
Maryland.....			5,504.41	
Massachusetts.....	150.00	3,679.00	3,829.00	
Michigan.....			30,980.00	
Minnesota.....			11,062.46	
Mississippi.....			2,818.89	
Missouri.....			4,100.00	
Montana.....	2,696.45		2,696.45	
Nebraska.....		1,650.00	1,650.00	
New Hampshire.....	197.41		197.41	
New Jersey.....			14,122.49	State and Federal funds.
New Mexico.....				Estimated.
New York.....			62,500.00	
North Carolina.....	2,943.15	22,177.56	25,120.71	
North Dakota.....				
Ohio.....			202,272.27	\$11,500 realized from sale of material.
Oklahoma.....	0	0	0	
Oregon.....			1,292.25	
Pennsylvania.....			9,248.18	
Rhode Island.....	1,014.00	312.00	1,326.00	
South Carolina.....			12,513.66	Mostly sec. 1661, R. S., funds.
South Dakota.....			1,328.00	
Tennessee.....		6,197.00	6,197.00	
Texas.....				
Utah.....		450.00	450.00	
Vermont.....		1,528.67	1,528.67	
Virginia.....			90,000.00	State, \$45,000; city of Richmond, \$45,000.
Washington.....			4,764.44	
West Virginia.....			5,241.94	
Wisconsin.....			889.42	
Wyoming.....			1,019.91	
	38,574.22	95,176.88	696,063.25	

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. The mobilization of the troops to be sent to the border?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. General, did you direct the selection of places where the State troops should be mobilized, or did the governors of the States do that?

Gen. MANN. That is already in the record.

Mr. ANTHONY. If you have already answered that question, I will not ask you to repeat your answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain, you have accounted for an increase of \$1,000,000, but you are asking for an increase of \$3,000,000.

Capt. WILLIAMS. The amount asked for last year under this item was \$2,000,000. We asked for simply \$1,000,000 increase for all

expenses except the target range and \$1,000,000 for ranges, making a total of \$4,000,000 for all purposes.

Mr. KAHN. You are asking for \$4,000,000 this year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. Last year we asked for two million.

Mr. KAHN. And only got one million?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. How did you manage to make out with only one million?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The troops went into the Federal service, and the conditions were unusual.

Mr. KAHN. If the troops remain on the border beyond the 1st of next July, then you will not require as much as you ask for?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir; we will not in the next fiscal year.

Mr. KAHN. I mean after the 30th of next June.

Mr. TILSON. Are you acquiring target ranges for the United States or are you cooperating with the States, or how are you proceeding in this matter?

Capt. WILLIAMS. They are being purchased by the United States, and they are being leased by the States and paid for from Federal funds allotted the States.

Mr. KAHN. Has your bureau any information as to the possibility of the National Guard remaining on the border beyond the 1st of July, 1917?

Gen. MANN. We have no information. But this estimate is based on the presumption that the troops will be back at their home stations by that time.

Mr. MCKENZIE. I want to ask a question here which is not pertinent to the matter under immediate discussion, but I would like to have the question and an answer to it in the record.

Have you a record in your office of the number of States in which the general assembly or the legislature has convened between the time we passed the national-defense act—June 3, 1916—and the present time? Have you any records showing the amount of appropriations made by the several States for the maintenance of the National Guard in those States, as was intended by the national-defense act?

Gen. MANN. We have no data of that kind available. I will see what we can get in reference to it and put it in the record. I rather think no legislatures have met since last June.

Mr. KAHN. Some of them are probably meeting this month; in fact, I believe a great many of them are in session this month.

Gen. MANN. I will see what we can find and put it in the record.

(NOTE.—There is no record in the Militia Bureau on this subject.)

Mr. MCKENZIE. It is probably true that until this month none of the State legislatures have met since the passage of the national-defense act.

Mr. KAHN. This year most of the States have meetings of their legislatures. There are two or three States in the Union in which the legislatures only meet once every four years. They meet every two years in a majority of the States and every year in a few of the States.

Mr. MCKENZIE. One of the things we had some doubt about when the national defense act was passed was whether or not all the States would make appropriations to take care of that part of the program

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that the general be asked to put into the hearings the specific amounts for the specific items contained in this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; he is going to do that.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the other two million to be spent for? You are asking for four millions, you got one million last year, and you have accounted for one million for target ranges. What is the other for?

Capt. WILLIAMS. It was estimated for 1917 that \$2,000,000 would be necessary for the maneuvers, rifle practice, supplies, quartermaster stores, camp equipage, for hiring animals, for forage, and other incidental expenses in connection with the encampments.

This year, in making the estimates for 1918, it was estimated that a million dollars more would be necessary; that there would be 50 per cent increase in the funds necessary for those purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why?

Mr. KAHN. Can you put into the hearings this information: How much is required for providing arms. How much you have estimated for providing arms?

Gen. MANN. We will give the complete details.

Mr. KAHN. How much for quartermaster stores, how much for camp equipage, etc.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We will put all that detail in the record.

Mr. FIELDS. Give us a full itemized statement of the entire estimate.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

(The statement follows:)

This sum is to be apportioned to the several States in direct ratio to the number of enlisted men in active service in the National Guard existing on July 1, 1917, as required by section 67, act of June 3, 1916. The apportionment is made under two general heads, viz:

1. Equipment and incidental expenses.....	\$3, 000, 000
2. Rifle practice and target ranges.....	1, 000, 000

From the apportionment under the first heading the governor of a State may obtain arms, ordnance, stores, camp equipage, and all other military supplies required by the National Guard of the State.

From the apportionment under the second heading the States may obtain funds to defray expenses of rifle practice, including ammunition, target material, and the acquisition, construction, maintenance, and equipment of shooting galleries and suitable target ranges.

Judging from requisitions received from States in previous years, the sum of \$3,000,000 under the first heading will be required as follows:

Arms and ordnance stores.....	\$1, 000, 000
Quartermaster stores.....	1, 500, 000
Signal and engineer property.....	170, 000
Medical stores.....	50, 000
Miscellaneous supplies.....	280, 000

Mr. ANTHONY. Did I understand you to say \$1,000,000 was spent for the construction of the new rifle ranges?

Capt. WILLIAMS. For the purchase of the land, for the construction of butts, and also for the necessary storehouses.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it your intention to build new rifle ranges especially for the National Guard, or do you intend to use the rifle ranges belonging to the Regular Army, wherever possible, for the instruction of the guard?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Ranges are procured locally in each State for the guard, except where there is a Government range available for use by the National Guard.

Mr. ANTHONY. If the Government already has ranges there for the Regular Army—

Capt. WILLIAMS (interposing). It would not be necessary to purchase any in those cases.

Mr. ANTHONY. You intend to utilize the existing ranges as far as possible?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes; as far as possible.

Mr. MCKELLAR. How many of those ranges have you in the Army?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The Regular Army ranges?

Mr. MCKELLAR. Yes.

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not know.

Gen. MANN. Generally there is one at every military post.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I mean of both the Regular Army and National Guard ranges.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We can obtain that information and put it in the record.

(The statement follows:)

**SUMMARY OF TARGET RANGES PROVIDED AT MILITARY POSTS AND STATIONS FROM THE ARMY APPROPRIATION (REFERENCE, SEC. 113, DEFENSE ACT, JUNE 3, 1916).**

United States.....	94
Philippine Islands.....	14
Alaska.....	6
Canal Zone.....	4
Territory of Hawaii.....	4
Porto Rico.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124</b>
Pistol range only.....	1
No range stated, but repairs authorized.....	1
Funds authorized for; but not yet completed so far as known.....	6
Militia organization ranges (funds authorized).....	1
No range at post; practice held at distant point.....	2
Range not used at present.....	1
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>136</b>

**TARGET RANGES PROVIDED AT MILITARY POSTS AND STATIONS FROM ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.**

Apache, Fort, Ariz. Range at post, with 200 to 1,000 yard targets.  
 Adams, Fort, R. I. Pistol butts only at this post.  
 Assiniboine, Fort, Mont. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Augur Barracks, Jolo, P. I. Range at post.  
 Arcadia, Mo. Not used at present for range purposes; leased for grazing.  
 Alpine, Tex. Range rented for United States troops (tract of land).  
 Baker, Fort. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards.  
 Barrancas, Fort, Fla. Range at post 100 to 300 yards.  
 Barry, Fort, Cal. Range at post 200 to 600 yards.  
 Benjamin Harrison, Fort, Ind. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Bliss, Fort, Tex. Range at old post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Bliss, Fort, Tex. New range in Dona Ana County, N. Mex., 26½ miles north of post of Fort Bliss.  
 Boise Barracks, Idaho. Range at post, 100 to 1,000 yards.  
 Brady, Fort, Mich. Range on reservation 30 miles from post, at Rexford Station, Mich., 100 to 1,000 yards.

Belvoir tract, Va. Funds authorized in April, 1915, for work on target range, for troops from Washington Barracks and Fort Myer.

Buena Vista, P. I. Land rented for target range in the Barrio of Nazaret, town of Buena Vista, Island of Guimaras, Province of Iloilo, P. I.

Brownsville, Tex. Target range constructed for Fourth Infantry, February, 1916.

Casey, Fort, Wash. Range at post, 200 to 300 yards.

Caswell, Fort, N. C. Range at post, 100 to 300 yards.

Clark, Fort, Tex. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Columbia, Fort, Wash. Range at post.

Crook, Fort, Nebr. Range at post, 200 to 300 yards. Range at Plattsmouth, Nebr., also used by this post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Canal Zone. The sum of \$11,300 was authorized on September 7, 1916, for the construction of a permanent target range at Corozal for all troops on the Canal Zone.

Clackamas, Oreg. Range rented from State of Oregon, September, 1916.

Des Moines, Fort. Range at post, 100 to 1,000 yards, but not fired on since 1912.

D. A. Russell, Fort. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Dade, Fort, Fla. Range at post, 200 to 300 yards.

Davis, Fort, Alaska. Range at post, 200 to 600 yards.

Dupont, Fort, Del. Range at post.

De Soto, Fort, Fla. Range at post, 100 to 300 yards.

Douglas, Fort, Utah. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Douglas, Ariz. Repairs to range authorized December, 1916.

Du Chesne, Fort. Range at post, 800 to 1,000 yards.

Deming, N. Mex. Range rented and construction work done June and October, 1916.

Eagle Pass, Tex. Material purchased for annual target practice, Third Field Artillery, November, 1916.

Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt. Range at post.

Empire, Canal Zone, camp at. Range at post.

Eldridge, Camp, P. I. Range at post.

Egbert, Fort, Alaska. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

El Paso district. Funds authorized September 30, 1916, for target-practice facilities for militia organizations.

E. S. Otis, Camp, Canal Zone. Range at post, also used by Forts Grant and Corozal.

Fremont, S. C. Range at post, 100 to 300 yards. Caretaker now in charge of post.

Flagler, Fort, Wash. Range at post, 200 to 300 yards.

Foster, Fort, Me. Range constructed in 1908 by labor of troops, with scrap material; reconstructed in 1909, material authorized; cost, \$64.20.

George Wright, Fort, Wash. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Gibbon, Fort, Alaska. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Greble, Fort, R. I. Range at post, 200 to 300 yards.

Gaillard, Camp, Canal Zone. Range at post.

Guimaras, P. I. (Fort San Pedro, Iloilo). Range at post.

Hancock, Fort, N. J. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards.

Heath, Fort, Mass. Range at post, 200 and 265 yards.

Henry Barracks, P. R. Range at post, 1,600 yards.

H. G. Wright, Fort, N. Y. Range at post, 100 to 300 yards.

Howard, Fort, Md. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards.

Huachuca, Fort, Ariz. Range on military reservation, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Hunt, Fort, Va. Range at post; unsafe; not used.

Jay, Fort, N. Y. Gallery only at post; practice held at Rensselaer and Fort Niagara, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn. Practice also had at Seagirt, N. J.

John Hay, Camp, P. I. Range at post.

Kamehameha, Fort, Hawaii. Range at post.

Keithley, Camp, P. I. Range at post.

Keogh, Fort, Mont. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Laredo, Tex. Water supply authorized for range.

Lincoln, Fort, N. Dak. Range at post, but in charge of caretaker; practice held on leased ground 14 miles from post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Leavenworth, Fort, Kans. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Logan, Fort, Colo. Practice held at Parker, Colo., 200 to 1,000 yard range.

Liscum, Fort, Alaska. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.

Logan H. Roots, Fort, Ark. Range at post, 100 to 1,000 yards.  
 Lawton, Fort, Wash. Range at post.  
 Ludlow Barracks, P. I. Two ranges at post.  
 Leon Springs, Tex. (target and maneuver reservation). Target range is used by troops from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and is part of the Leon Springs Reservation.  
 McAllen, Tex. Material provided for field firing range November 22, 1918.  
 Mansfield, Fort, R. I. Range at post, 200 to 300 yards; troops withdrawn January 28, 1911; range would have to be rebuilt.  
 Monroe, Fort, Va. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards.  
 McKinley, Fort, Me. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards.  
 Myer, Fort, Va. No range at post; practice held on leased ground at Edsall, Va., 600 and 1,000 yards.  
 Mason, Fort, Cal. No range; department rifle range used at Point Bonita, Cal.  
 Mackenzie, Fort, Wyo. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Missoula, Fort, Mont. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Morgan, Fort, Ala. Range at post.  
 Moultrie, Fort, S. C. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards.  
 Meade, Fort, S. Dak. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Michie, Fort, N. Y. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards.  
 McPherson, Fort, Ga. Range at post, 300 yards; practice now held at Bremen, Ga., 51½ miles distant.  
 McIntosh, Fort, Tex. Range at post.  
 Mott, Fort, N. J. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards. Also used by troops from Fort Du Pont.  
 Miley, Fort, Cal. Range at Rodeo Valley (Fort Barry) used, 10 miles distant.  
 Mills, Fort, P. I. Range at post (small arms) located on the tail of the island; blue print shows 200 to 600 yard butts; also 800 and 1,000 yard butts.  
 Madison Barracks, N. Y. No range at post; practice held at Stony Point, Henderson County, N. Y., 16 miles distant; repairs and construction authorized in September, 1914.  
 Marfa, Tex. March 4, 1916, range hired 2½ miles from station.  
 Mission, Tex. February 17, 1916, authority given to rent tract of land during target season, for use of Twenty-eighth Infantry, Camp Sergeant Shaffer, Mission, Tex.  
 Niagara, Fort, N. Y. Range at post, 100 to 1,000 yards.  
 Nogales district. Funds authorized September 30, 1916, for target-practice facilities for militia organizations.  
 Ontario, Fort, N. Y. Practice held at Stony Point, N. Y., 50 miles distant. No range at post.  
 Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga. Practice held on leased ground 13 miles from post.  
 Overton, Camp, Mindanao, P. I. Practice held at post.  
 Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards; unsafe. Annual practice held at Rodeo Valley, near Fort Barry.  
 Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Range at post, 600 and 1,000 yards.  
 Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Rifle and pistol range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards. Ground also leased for range purposes.  
 Pettit Barracks, P. I. Range at post not used since 1909.  
 Riley, Fort, Kans. Range at post; all ranges.  
 Robinson, Fort, Nebr. Range at post, 200 to 600 yards.  
 Rodman, Fort, Mass. Range at post, 100 to 300 yards.  
 Rosecrans, Fort, Cal. Range at post, 200 to 300 yards.  
 Ruger, Fort, Hawaii. Range at post.  
 Regan Barracks, P. I. Range at post.  
 Ringgold, Fort. Range at post.  
 San Benito, Tex. Range rented in June, 1916.  
 Screven, Fort, Ga. Range at post.  
 Standish, Fort, Mass. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards. Used by troops at this post and Forts Strong, Revere, Andrews, and Warren.  
 Snelling, Fort, Minn. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Sheridan, Fort, Ill. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Sill, Fort, Okla. Range at post.  
 St. Philip, Fort, La. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards.  
 San Juan, P. R., post of. Complete range at post; 10 short or midrange targets and 2 long-range targets.

Stevens, Fort, Oreg. Range at post, 100 to 600 yards.  
 St. Michael, Fort, Alaska. Range at post.  
 Stotsenburg, Camp, P. I. Range at post.  
 Sam Houston, Fort, Tex. Target ranges provided in September, 1918.  
 Shafter, Fort, Hawaii. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards.  
 Sparta, Wis. Range built in 1911; in charge of caretaker.  
 Taylor, Fort, Fla. Range at post, 100 to 600 yards.  
 Terry, Fort, N. Y. Range at post, 200 and 300 yards.  
 Thomas, Fort, Ky. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards; not used since 1900.  
 Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Rifle and pistol range at post; not suitable, owing to damage to adjacent property. Practice held at Elliott's farm, leased ground, 12 miles distant.  
 Wingate, Fort, N. Mex. Range at post.  
 Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y. Range at post.  
 Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Range at post, 200 to 1,000 yards; post in charge of caretaker.  
 Wayne, Fort, Mich. Practice held on leased ground at Brest, Mich.  
 William H. Harrison, Fort, Mont. Range at post.  
 Worden, Fort, Wash. Range at post; also used by Fort Ward.  
 William H. Seward, Fort, Alaska. Range at post, 100 to 1,000 yards.  
 William McKinley, Fort, P. I. Range at post.  
 Warwick Barracks, Cebu, P. I. Range on leased ground in barrio of Guadalupe.  
 West Point, N. Y. Complete rifle range at post; used by cadets, United States Military Academy, and United States Military Academy detachment of Engineers.  
 Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo. Range 4 miles from post; not on military reservation.

*National Guard ranges.*

State, number, and location of ranges.	Number of targets.			Number of stations.	Ownership.
	200 and 300 yards.	500 and 600 yards.	800 and 1,000 yards.		
Alabama, 5:					
Montgomery.....	8	8	8	.....	Lease.
Birmingham.....	10	10	10	.....	Do.
Dothan.....	2	2	2	30	Do.
Luverne.....	2	2	2	.....	United States.
Anniston.....	4	4	4	.....	Do.
Arizona, 7:					
Phoenix.....	5	5	5	.....	Do.
Douglas.....	10	10	10	.....	Do.
Flagstaff.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Wilmot.....	9	9	9	.....	Do.
Yuma.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Mesa.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Morenci.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Arkansas <sup>1</sup> .....				23	
California, 23:					
Chico.....	9	9	5	.....	Lease.
Willow.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Laton.....	2	2	2	.....	Lease (expired); negotiating new range.
Redding.....	2	2	1	.....	Loaned (gratis).
Sacramento.....	8	8	2	.....	Lease.
Woodland.....	2	3	1	.....	Loaned.
Oroville.....	3	4	.....	.....	Loaned (gratis).
Bakersfield.....	7	7	1	.....	Lease.
Manzanite.....	7	7	2	.....	Do.
Coronado.....	2	2	1	29	United States Reservation.
Palo Alto La Mesa.....	4	4	.....	.....	Lease.
Santa Rosa.....	2	2	1	.....	Loaned (gratis).
Hayward.....	5	5	4	.....	Lease.
Livermore.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Petaluma.....	4	4	2	.....	Do.
Pomona.....	2	2	2	.....	Loaned (gratis).
Los Angeles.....	2	4	.....	.....	Lease.
Redlands.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Pasadena.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
San Bernardino.....	1	1	.....	.....	Loaned (gratis).
Santa Ana.....	1	1	.....	.....	Lease.
Riverside.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Salinas.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.

<sup>1</sup> Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineers.

<sup>2</sup> No State ranges available. Practice held on United States range at Fort Logan H. Roots.

## National Guard ranges—Continued.

State, number, and location of ranges.	Number of targets.			Number of stations.	Ownership.
	200 and 300 yards.	500 and 600 yards.	800 and 1,000 yards.		
<b>Colorado, 7:</b>					
Golden.....	20	30	7	.....	90 acres owned by State; 640 acres leased from State land board.
Boulder.....			2	12	Lease.
Montrose.....			2		Do.
Lamar.....			1		Public domain.
Fowler.....			1		Lease.
Colorado Springs.....			1		Do.
Steamboat Springs.....			1		Donated.
<b>Connecticut, 5:</b>					
East Haven.....	20	20	4	.....	State.
Torrington.....	4	4	1		Lease.
Meriden.....	4	2		12	Do.
New Britain.....	6	2			Do.
Willimantic.....	4	2			Do.
<b>Delaware, 3:</b>					
New Castle.....	12	6	6	.....	United States.
Slaughter Beach.....	2	2	2	5	Verbal agreement.
Kitto Hammock.....	2	2	2		Do.
<b>District of Columbia, 1, Congress Heights.</b>	12	16	6	1	Lease.
<b>Florida, 18:</b>					
State camp grounds.....	50	50	50	.....	United States.
Tallahassee.....	1	1			Verbal agreement.
St. Augustine.....	2	2	2		Lease.
De Funiak Springs.....	2	2			Verbal agreement.
Apalachicola.....	1	1			Do.
Panama City.....	2	2	2		Do.
Ocala.....	1	1	1		Do.
Brooksville.....				18	
Orlando.....	2	2	2		Do.
Lakeland.....					
Starke.....					
Vaughula.....	1	1			Do.
St. Petersburg.....	1	1	1		Do.
Tampa.....					
Key West.....	4	4			United States.
Arcadia.....					
West Palm Beach.....	1	1			Verbal agreement.
Miami.....					
<b>Georgia, 15:</b>					
Atlanta.....	10	10	10	.....	United States.
Americus.....	2	2	2		Lease.
Augusta.....	8	8	5		United States.
Columbus.....	2	2			Lease.
Gainesville.....	2	2			Donated.
Griffin.....	2	15			Lease.
Holton.....	10	20	20	22	United States.
Jackson.....	1	1			Lease.
Lindale.....	2	2			Donated.
Winder.....	2	2			Lease.
Munroe.....	2	2	2		Do.
McIntosh.....	3	3	3		Owned by troop.
Milledgeville.....	2	2	2		Lease.
Savannah.....	10	10	15		United States.
Albany.....	4	4	4		Lease.
<b>Hawaii, 2:</b>					
Hilo.....	1	1	1	4	Territory of Hawaii.
Fort Shafter.....	8	8	4		United States.
<b>Idaho, 11:</b>					
Sandpoint.....	2	2			Lease.
Nampa.....	2	2			Do.
Coeur d'Alene.....	2	2			Do.
Twin Falls.....	4	4			Part State and part leased.
Bonniers Ferry.....	2	2			Lease.
Lewiston.....	2	2			Do.
Caldwell.....	2	2			Do.
Bolsa.....	12	12	2	11	United States.
Payette.....	2	2			Lease.
Idaho Falls.....	2	2			Do.
Weiser.....	4	4			United States.
<b>Illinois, 17:</b>					
Zion City.....	14	14-17	4	.....	State.
Roscoe.....	3	3	3		Lease.
Kaneville.....	3	3	3		Do.
Kankakee.....	2	2	2		Do.
Effingham.....	4	4	4		Do.

1 500 yards.

2 600 yards.



## National Guard ranges—Continued.

State, number, and location of range.	Number of targets.			Number of stations.	Ownership.
	200 and 300 yards.	500 and 600 yards.	800 and 1,000 yards.		
<b>Illinois, 17—Continued.</b>					
Olney.....	2	2	2	.....	Lease.
Shelby, Ill.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Vandalia.....	2	2	2	48	Do.
Springfield.....	7	6	2	.....	State.
Georgetown.....	2	2	2	.....	Lease.
Quincy.....	3	3	2	.....	Do.
Galt.....	4	4	2	.....	Do.
Kewanee.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Monmouth.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Rock Island.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Galena.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Geneseo.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
<b>Indiana, 19:</b>					
Spencer.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Terre Haute.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Lawrence County, Ill.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Anderson.....	2	2	2	29	Do.
Crawfordsville.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Winchester.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Tell City.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Evans, Ill.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
New Albany.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Albion.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Angola.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Monticello.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Elkhart.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Kendall, Ill.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Warsaw.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Rensselaer.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Fort Benjamin Harrison.....	24	24	12	.....	United States.
Martins, Ill.....	2	2	.....	.....	Lease.
Fort Wayne.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
<b>Iowa, 32:</b>					
Camp Dodge.....	52	52	26	.....	United States.
Between Iowa City and Cedar Rapids.....	16	16	16	41	Do.
30 ranges at different company stations.....	4	4	2	.....	Lease.
<b>Kansas, 20 ranges at different company stations.</b>	20	20	18	24	Do.
<b>Kentucky, 22:</b>					
At home stations.....	.....	36	10	.....	Lease.
Harlan.....	.....	12	.....	.....	Do.
Whiteburg.....	.....	12	.....	.....	Do.
Salersville.....	.....	12	.....	.....	Do.
Livermore.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Do.
Vine Grove.....	.....	.....	12	.....	Do.
Hartford.....	.....	12	.....	.....	Do.
Calhoun.....	.....	12	.....	.....	Do.
<b>Louisiana, 2:</b>					
La e Charles.....	3	3	3	11	Do.
Shreveport.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
<b>Maine, 17:</b>					
Pittsfield.....	4	2	.....	.....	Do.
Rumford.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
Livermore Falls.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Norway.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
Skowhegan.....	4	2	.....	.....	Do.
Dover.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
Bangor.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Waterville.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
Eastport.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Farlington.....	2	2	.....	.....	Used by consent of owner.
Houlton.....	2	2	1	.....	Lease.
Augusta.....	4	4	.....	.....	State.
Auburn.....	5	5	2	12	United States.
Brunswick.....	4	2	1	.....	Lease.
Sanford.....	6	5	1	.....	6th Company, C. A. C.
Biddeford.....	1	.....	.....	.....	City.
Westbrook.....	3	2	1	.....	Lease.
<b>Maryland, 1, Anne Arundel County</b>	0-6	8	6	14	State.
<b>Massachusetts, 23:</b>					
Adams.....	4	2	1	.....	Lease.
Andover.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Clinton.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Concord.....	3	2	1	.....	City.

<sup>1</sup> Limited to firing at 500 yards.<sup>2</sup> Limited to firing at 300 yards.

## National Guard ranges—Continued.

State, number, and location of ranges.	Number of targets.			Number of stations.	Ownership.
	200 and 300 yards.	500 and 600 yards.	800 and 1,000 yards.		
<b>Massachusetts, 23—Continued.</b>					
Chicopee Falls.....	8	8	4	.....	County.
Dracut.....	4	4	.....	.....	Do.
Gloucester.....	2	3	.....	.....	Lease.
Greenfield.....	2	3	1	.....	Do.
Haverhill.....	2	2	1	.....	City.
Hingham.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Holliston.....	2	2	.....	39	Lease.
Holyoke.....	4	3	.....	.....	Do.
Hudson.....	8	2	.....	.....	Do.
Lanesboro.....	2	1	1	.....	Do.
Levington.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Marlboro.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Natick.....	2	1	.....	.....	City.
Northampton.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Orange.....	7	7	2	.....	Lease.
Plymouth.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Shrewsbury.....	4	3	2	.....	City.
Taunton.....	15	2	.....	.....	Do.
Warefield.....	15	15	8	.....	Private corporation.
<b>Michigan, 15:</b>					
Detroit.....	10	10	6	.....	United States.
Ann Arbor.....	3	2	2	.....	Lease.
Coldwater.....	4	2	2	.....	Do.
Kalamazoo.....	3	3	2	.....	Do.
Big Rapids.....	2	2	2	.....	United States.
Grand Rapids.....	6	4	1	.....	Do.
Flint.....	1	1	1	26	United States.
Bay City.....	2	1	1	.....	Do.
Port Huron.....	2	2	1	.....	Lease.
Saginaw.....	2	1	1	.....	United States.
Houghton.....	3	3	3	.....	Lease.
Owasco.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Cheboygan.....	6	6	2	.....	United States.
Menominee.....	1	1	1	.....	No charge.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	2	.....	.....	City.
<b>Minnesota, 18:</b>					
Lake City.....	22	22	6	.....	State.
St. Paul.....	24	24	4	.....	United States.
New Ulm.....	3	3	1	.....	An outlying street of city of New Ulm.
Faribault.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Tri-State Telephone Co.
Winona.....	2	2	1	.....	Lease.
Northfield.....	2	2	.....	25	Do.
Fairmont.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Loaned.
Worthington.....	2	2	.....	.....	Leased.
Mankato.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Lease.
St. Peter.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Madison.....	2	1	2	.....	Do.
Duluth.....	9	9	2	.....	City.
Anoka.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Loaned.
Zumbrota.....	2	2	.....	.....	Lease.
Eveleth.....	2	2	.....	.....	Loaned.
Princeton.....	2	2	2	.....	Lease.
Stillwater.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
Hibbing.....	2	2	1	.....	Loaned.
Mississippi, 1, Vicksburg.....	20	20	4	16	State.
<b>Missouri, 9:</b>					
Nevada.....	24	24	24	.....	United States.
St. Charles.....	10	10	10	.....	Do.
Kansas City.....	20	20	.....	.....	City.
Pierce City.....	3	3	3	.....	.....
Tarkio.....	2	2	2	24	Do.
Kirksville.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Trenton.....	2	2	12	.....	Do.
White Plains.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Hannibal.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
<b>Montana, 11:</b>					
Bozeman.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
Roundup.....	1	1	1	.....	Loaned.
Shelby.....	1	1	.....	.....	United States.
Valier.....	1	1	.....	.....	Loaned.
Miles City.....	1	1	.....	11	Using without authority.
Kalispell.....	2	2	2	.....	Lease.
Saco.....	1	1	.....	.....	Loaned.
Baker.....	2	2	1	.....	Lease.
Libby.....	1	1	.....	.....	Loaned.

1 Limited to firing at 800 yards.

## National Guard ranges—Continued.

State, number, and location of ranges.	Number of targets.			Number of stations.	Ownership.
	200 and 300 yards.	500 and 600 yards.	800 and 1,000 yards.		
<b>Montana, 11—Continued.</b>					
Choteau.....	1	1	1	.....	Lease.
Helena.....	6	6	2	.....	United States.
<b>Nebraska, 3:</b>					
Stanton.....	1	1	1	.....	Loaned.
Kearney.....	2	2	.....	20	Do.
Blus Hill.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
<b>New Hampshire, 8:</b>					
Concord.....	5	5	.....	.....	Part owned by State; part leased by State.
Auburn.....	6	7-4	2	.....	United States.
Franklin.....	2	2	.....	8	Lease.
Newport.....	3	13	.....	.....	Do.
Peterborough.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Gorham.....	2	2	.....	.....	Private.
Gilsum.....	2	2	.....	.....	Lease.
Charmont.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
New Jersey, 1, Sea Girt.....	132	16	44	27	State.
<b>New Mexico, 9:</b>					
Las Vegas.....	.....	8	2	.....	Loaned.
Las Cruces.....	.....	1	1	.....	Do.
Carlsbad.....	.....	1	1	.....	Do.
Artesia.....	.....	1	1	.....	Do.
Santa Fe.....	.....	2	1	9	Do.
Albuquerque.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Do.
Deming.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Do.
Clovis.....	.....	1	1	.....	Do.
Portales.....	.....	1	1	.....	Do.
<b>New York, 32:</b>					
Peekskill.....	52	52	10	.....	State.
Rensselaerwyck.....	9	9	9	.....	Do.
Buffalo.....	22	22	22	.....	Part owned by State; part leased by State.
Manlius.....	4	4	4	45	Lease.
Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Union.....	4	4	4	.....	Do.
Schenectady.....	6	6	6	.....	Do.
Newburg.....	3	3	.....	.....	Do.
Wayside.....	3	3	.....	.....	Do.
Walton.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
Kingston.....	5	5	5	.....	Do.
Leeds.....	4	4	.....	.....	Do.
La Grange.....	4	4	4	.....	Do.
Columbia County.....	4	4	.....	.....	Do.
Hoosick Falls.....	4	4	4	.....	Do.
Saratoga Springs.....	4	4	4	.....	Do.
Glenns Falls.....	4	4	4	.....	Do.
Whit-hall.....	4	4	4	.....	Do.
Amsterdam.....	3	3	.....	.....	Do.
Gloversville.....	4	4	4	.....	Do.
Mohawk.....	3	3	3	.....	Do.
Oneonta.....	5	5	5	.....	Do.
Ogdensburg.....	3	3	3	.....	Do.
Malone.....	3	3	3	.....	Do.
Oswego.....	3	3	.....	.....	Do.
Medina.....	4	4	.....	.....	Do.
Elmira.....	5	5	5	.....	Do.
Throopsville.....	3	3	.....	.....	Do.
Geneva.....	3	3	3	.....	Do.
Olean.....	3	3	1	.....	Do.
Hornell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jamestown.....	3	3	3	.....	Do.
<b>North Carolina, 10:</b>					
Morehead City.....	25	25	25	.....	United States.
Gastonia.....	3	3	3	.....	Do.
Asheville.....	3	3	.....	.....	Do.
Goldsboro.....	3	3	3	36	Do.
Clinton.....	41	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Edenton.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Lumber Bridge.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Raleigh.....	3	3	3	.....	Do.
Franklinton.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
<b>North Dakota, 11:</b>					
Bismarck.....	1	1	.....	.....	State.
Fargo.....	1	1	.....	.....	Loaned.
Grafton.....	2	2	.....	.....	Lease.
Minot.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.

1 Limited to firing at 500 yards.

2 16 targets limited to firing at 200 yards.

3 Limited to firing at 800 yards.

4 200 yards.

5 600 yards.

## National Guard ranges—Continued.

State, number, and location of ranges.	Number of targets.			Number of stations.	Ownership.
	200 and 300 yards.	500 and 600 yards.	800 and 1,000 yards.		
<b>North Dakota, 11—Continued.</b>					
Williston.....	1	1	1	.....	Loaned.
Mandan.....	1	1	1	12	Lease.
Valley City.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Jamestown.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Dickinson.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Hillsboro.....	3	3	1	.....	Do.
Devils Lake.....	5	5	2	.....	State.
<b>Ohio, 25:</b>					
Norwood.....	2	2	2	.....	Lease.
California.....	6	6	.....	.....	Do.
Lebanon.....	2	2	.....	.....	Donated.
Batavia.....	1	1	.....	.....	Lease.
Georgetown.....	2	2	.....	.....	Donated.
Ada.....	1	1	.....	.....	Lease.
Kenton.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Jefferson.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Sycamore.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Newton.....	6	6	6	.....	Do.
Orient.....	5	5	2	.....	Do.
Greenfield.....	1	1	.....	80	Donated.
Stratford.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Brooklyn.....	4	4	.....	.....	Lease.
Conneaut.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Madison on the Lake.....	2	2	2	.....	Donated.
Toledo.....	4	4	.....	.....	Lease.
Napoleon.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Erwin.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Zanesville.....	2	2	2	.....	Donated.
Gallipolis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Do.
McCuneville.....	1	1	.....	.....	Lease.
Bucyrus.....	2	2	.....	.....	Donated.
Pleasant Ridge.....	4	4	4	.....	Lease.
Camp Perry.....	55	55	100	.....	State.
<b>Oklahoma, 6:</b>					
Chanler.....	20	20	20	.....	United States.
Pawnee.....	1	1	1	.....	Loaned.
Wewoka.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Lease.
Durant.....	1	1	.....	12	Loaned.
Stillwater.....	2	2	2	.....	Agricultural and Mechanical Col- lege.
<b>Oklahoma, 2:</b>					
Okemah.....	2	2	.....	.....	Lease.
<b>Oregon, 5:</b>					
Portland.....	24	24	12	.....	United States.
Salem.....	3	3	.....	.....	Lease.
Corvallis.....	2	2	2	7	Do.
McMinnville.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Dallas.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
<b>Pennsylvania, 59:</b>					
Philadelphia.....	8	8	4	.....	United States.
Mount Gretna.....	22	23	5	.....	State.
Pittsburgh.....	4	4	2	.....	Lease.
Sinking Springs.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Sugar Notch Gap.....	3	2	1	.....	Do.
Allentown.....	3	3	3	.....	Do.
Rocky Glen.....	4	4	2	.....	Do.
Pottsville.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
York.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Rockville.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Hamburg.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Pine Grove.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Ephrata.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Schuylkill Township.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Dorlestown Township.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Mount Holly Spring.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Bedford.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Lewistown.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Newport Township.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Riverview.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Pulaski Township.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Stauffer.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Indiana.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Hollidaysburg.....	2	2	2	74	Do.
Washington.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Greensburg.....	2	3	1	.....	Do.
Iatrobe.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Honesdale.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Columbia.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
Bradford.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.

## National Guard ranges--Continued.

State, number, and location of ranges.	Number of targets.			Number of stations.	Ownership.
	200 and 300 yards.	500 and 600 yards.	800 and 1,000 yards.		
Pennsylvania, 59—Continued.					
Westmore.....	2	1	1	.....	Lease.
Kearsarge.....	4	4	4	.....	Do.
Kittanning.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Butler.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Grove City.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
White Deer.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Sunbury.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
East Columbia.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Palmer Township.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Bridgeport.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
West Chester.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Schuylkill Township.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Chambersburg.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Mahanoy City.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Long Siding.....	4	4	2	.....	Do.
Hollywood Rifle Range.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Somerset Township.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Raidmore.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Cornell Farms.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Smithfield.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Fran'lin.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Montoursville.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Danville.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Ringneck Rocks.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Fran'lin Township.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Essegertown.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Do.
Two Mile Run.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Ridgway.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Pleasant Township.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Rhode Island, 2:					
East Providence.....	4	2	1	1	Do.
Westerly.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
South Carolina, 7:					
Styx.....	24	24	3	.....	State.
Mount Pleasant.....	12	12	12	.....	Lease.
Greenville.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Windsboro.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Fort Mill.....	2	2	.....	19	Do.
Spartanburg.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Camden.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
South Dakota, 8:					
Pierre.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Sioux Falls.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Canton.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Mitchell.....	2	2	2	14	Do.
Redfield.....	4	4	.....	.....	Do.
Faulkton.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Rapid City.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Yankton.....	1	1	1	.....	Do.
Tennessee, 5:					
Fountain City.....	10	18	8	.....	State.
Hampton.....	1	1	2	.....	Lease.
Elizabethton.....	1	1	.....	15	Do.
Johnson City.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Tazewell.....	1	1	.....	.....	Do.
Texas, 10:					
Austin.....	12	12	12	.....	Part by United States and part by State.
Amarillo.....	2	2	2	.....	Lease.
Corsicana.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Fort Worth.....	3	3	3	24	Do.
Galveston.....	3	3	3	.....	Do.
Marshall.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Athens.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Orange.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Sherman.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Crowell.....	2	2	2	.....	Do.
Utah, 5:					
Salt Lake City.....	6	6	.....	.....	United States.
Ogden.....	2	2	1	.....	Lease.
Mount Pleasant.....	2	2	.....	5	Do.
Ephraim.....	2	2	1	.....	Do.
Manti.....	2	2	.....	.....	Do.
Vermont, 1: Northfield.....					
6 6 6 11 Do.					
Virginia, 9:					
Virginia Beach.....	12	20	4	.....	State.
Staunton.....	2	2	.....	.....	Loaned.

<sup>1</sup> Limited to firing at 500 yards.<sup>2</sup> 16 targets limited to firing at 200 yards.

## National Guard ranges—Continued.

State, number, and location of ranges.	Number of targets.			Number of stations.	Ownership.
	200 and 300 yards.	500 and 600 yards.	800 and 1,000 yards.		
<b>Virginia, 9—Continued.</b>					
Farmville.....	1	1			Loaned.
Front Royal.....	1	1			Do.
Big Stone Gap.....	1			26	Do.
Pulaski.....	1				Do.
Radford.....	1	1			Do.
Emporia.....	2	2			Lease.
Highland Springs.....	2	2			Do.
<b>Washington, 7:</b>					
Cosgrove.....	12	12	12		Do.
Fort Lawton, Seattle.....	10	10	5		United States.
North Yakima.....	6	6	4		Lease.
Walla Walla.....	3	3	3	7	Do.
Montesano.....	4	4	4		Do.
Centralia.....	3	3	3		Do.
Fort Wright, Spokane.....					United States.
<b>West Virginia, 5:</b>					
Caddell.....	57	57	29		State.
Charleston.....	6	6	3		Lease.
Ravenswood.....	6	6	3	19	Do.
Parkersburg.....	30	30	15		Do.
Anthem.....	2	2	1		Do.
<b>Wisconsin, 32:</b>					
Camp Douglas.....	82	82	26		State.
U. S. Rifle Range, county line, Racine County (under construction).	12	12	6		Part by United States and part by State.
Reedsburg.....	2	2			Lease.
Jefferson.....	3	3	3		Do.
Whitewater.....	2	2			Do.
Fitchburg.....	3	3	3		Do.
Monroe.....	3	3	1	34	Do.
Neenah.....	3	3	2		Do.
Beloit and Rock.....	2	2	2		Do.
Ashland.....	2	2	2		Do.
Preble.....	2	2	2		Do.
McMillen.....	2	2			Do.
Oshkosh.....	6	6			Do.
Sheboygan.....	2	2			Do.
Ripon.....	2	2			Do.
Fond du Lac.....	4	4			Company.
Grand Chute.....	3	3	3		Lease.
Manitowoc.....	2	2			Do.
Beaver Dam.....	2	2	2		Do.
Rhineland.....	2	2	2		Do.
Oconto.....	3	3	2		Do.
Rice Lake.....	4	4			Do.
Neillsville.....	3	3	2		Company.
Shelby.....	3	3	3		United States.
Hudson.....	2	2			Lease.
Lake Hallie.....	4	4			Loaned.
Portage.....	2	2	2		Lease.
Weston.....	3	3			Do.
Menomonie.....	2	2			Do.
Superior.....	4	2			Do.
Tomah.....	4	2	2		Do.
Sparta.....	2	2			Do.
<b>Wyoming, 9:</b>					
Newcastle.....	2	2	1		Do.
Sheridan.....	1	1	1		Do.
Powell.....	2	2			Do.
Cody.....	2	2	1		Do.
Douglas.....	2	2	1		Do.
Wheatland.....	1	1		9	Do.
Cheyenne.....	1	1			United States.
Laramie.....	1	1			Lease.
Lander.....	1	1	1		Private.

\*16 targets limited to firing at 200 yards. \* Limited to firing at 800 yards. \* Limited to firing at 500 yards.

Mr. KAHN. There are various kinds of ranges. There are small-arms ranges and artillery ranges.

Mr. TILSON. Do you anticipate an enlarging of the ranges in co-operation with the States? For instance, will you do that where a State has a range which, while though actually small, is potentially

very large? Do you expect to cooperate with the State and enlarge these units?

Capt. WILLIAMS. To build on those reservations selected as mobilization points storage facilities for the equipment of troops that are to be mobilized there.

Mr. TILSON. Take the case of the State of Connecticut. They have a range there which could be made ample for several States if some money were spent on it.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We want to use that money for that purpose.

Mr. TILSON. In other words, in Connecticut we have the ground and the location for a very ample range, and it only needs some money to develop it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a proviso on page 70 which is entirely new language:

*Provided*, That when any land which has been heretofore or may be hereafter acquired by purchase for a target range for the use of the National Guard of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall have become useless or shall be found to be unavailable for such purpose, the Secretary of War may cause the same to be sold, either in whole or in two or more parts, as he may deem best for the interests of the United States. In the disposal of such property the Secretary of War shall cause the same to be appraised either as a whole or in two or more tracts, having due reference to the requirements of any permanent improvements made thereon; and he shall, therefore, cause the property to be offered at public or private sale at not less than the appraised value. The expenses for advertising, appraisement, survey, and sale shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale, and the net proceeds thereof shall be placed to the credit of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia as additional to its allotment under section sixty-seven of the act of June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Capt. WILLIAMS. A number of those ranges were procured and for various reasons can not be used. We simply own them.

The CHAIRMAN. What are some of the reasons?

Capt. WILLIAMS. In some cases the farmers living near the ranges have secured injunctions against the use of the ranges, because they claim it is dangerous to their cattle grazing nearby, and for various other reasons. The discharging of the arms affects some product the farmers have, and we are not allowed to shoot on that range. For these reasons we desire to give them up.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the courts have enjoined the use of those ranges?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That has been true in a good many instances.

Mr. ANTHONY. Can you put in the record a list of such ranges which are considered obsolete?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; I will do that.

(The statement follows:)

LIST OF TARGET RANGES NO LONGER USEFUL AS SUCH, AND NAMES OF PARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE.

Lake Kampeska, S. Dak.: Mr. B. H. Stover, Watertown, S. Dak.  
 Detroit, Mich.: Stellwagen & MacKay, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. William Hillger (through Hon. Frank Doremus, M. C.).  
 Jackson, Mich.: Mr. John E. Olson, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. KAHN. In the case of some of the ranges, cities have grown up near or around them. Within a short distance of the expanding community the range was endangering life.

Mr. TILSON. You must take into account also the increase in the range of the rifle. When the ranges were originally built, the troops in many of the States used the old Springfield rifle, which had a range of only about 500 yards. When we got the new arm, those old rifles became obsolete, because the new arm could shoot almost into the next county.

The CHAIRMAN. It would seem that some of these ranges would have to be abandoned because cities have grown up to them, and the ground would probably be more valuable for some other purpose.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; but there is no authority of law to allow us to dispose of them.

Mr. KAHN. I notice that the language of the proviso would permit the Secretary of War to dispose of these ranges and sell them in subdivisions. That would affect the matter to an extent, and he could sell them in building lots, if he chose to do so.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. Would it not be well to provide that he should sell them by competitive bids?

Mr. KAHN. I think he would have to do that.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Have you any data to show that there would be a possibility of getting enough money out of the ranges you sell to enable you to buy the ones you want?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We have no estimates to show that.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. You have no idea whether that would be true or not?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would it not be better for the department to make a report on these ranges so that we can deal intelligently with them. As it is now we are dealing in the dark.

The CHAIRMAN. You want a detailed statement showing where the ranges are located?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; and also as to the estimated value.

Mr. KAHN. You can put that in the hearing, can you not?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Not until we get an estimate of the value of the range. We can give you a list of the ranges.

Mr. McKELLAR. Give us such information as you can.

Mr. McKENZIE. And also state why they are considered obsolete. You can put in also the acreage of each, I presume.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

NOTE.—The acreage of each range is not obtainable from the records of the Militia Bureau.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are all these ranges which you propose to sell the property of the Federal Government?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes. We do not propose to sell any that are not owned by the Federal Government.

The CHAIRMAN. At the top of page 71 you propose to strike out the first paragraph:

To provide for the necessary clerical and office expenses of the Militia Bureau authorized by section sixty-seven of the act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen: Chief clerk, \$2,000; clerks—two of class four, three of class three, seven of class two, fifteen of class one, eight at \$1,000 each; messenger; two assistant messengers; two laborers, at \$660 each per annum.

Why is that desired to be omitted from this bill?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That has been presented to the committee in charge of the legislative bill in an agreement that was made on the



floor of the House last year. You will find that in the debates on the bill last year.

Mr. KAHN. What kind of an agreement was made?

Capt. WILLIAMS. There was a point of order made against it. It was agreed that the point would be withdrawn, provided it would be corrected in the next appropriation bill, by putting the clerks in the legislative bill rather than the military appropriation bill.

Mr. KAHN. Who made that agreement?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not remember.

Mr. KAHN. Are these clerks employed here in Washington?

Capt. WILLIAMS. In the War Department.

Mr. KAHN. Continuously employed there?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Do they ever accompany any officers from the Militia Bureau on trips?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Were they taken care of in the legislative bill for this year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Not for this year. They are in the bill for the fiscal year 1918.

Mr. MCKENZIE. The legislative bill which was recently passed by the house takes care of these same clerks?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You also desire this item omitted:

For miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, telegraph, and telephone service, and necessary printing and binding, \$4,000.

Is that taken care of in the same bill as the clerks in the preceding item?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is taken care of in the legislative appropriation bill appropriating funds for the expenses of the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. In this bill we are working on?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Not in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. In what bill?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I have a note here that it is in the legislative appropriation bill.

This was not a separate item in that bill. It was included in other items, viz, contingent expenses, War Department, and stationery, War Department.

Mr. KAHN. These items that we are on at the present time are for the National Guard; they are not for the Regular Army. The other items are for the Regular Establishment. Do you expect to take some of the money that is appropriated by this committee for the Regular Establishment and use it for the militia?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The Militia Bureau was instructed or directed not to include these two items in this estimate, and we did not submit an estimate for them.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Who directed you?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The Secretary of War. This item was included in the legislative appropriation bill, because the act of June 3, 1916, made the Militia Bureau a bureau of the War Department.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me, from what we have been told, that this item was taken from us and put into the legislative

bill. I do not see how that committee have authority to take charge of appropriations for furniture, stationery, etc. They might have jurisdiction to appropriate for the clerks, but for these various items this committee, and this committee alone, should have jurisdiction.

Mr. McKENZIE. Is it not possible that this \$4,000 is taken care of in some other item in this bill?

Mr. KAHN. That is the very point I make. If it is in some other item in this bill it is for the Regular Army, and these sections are for the militia, and they would have no right, in my opinion, to divert funds appropriated for the Regular Army to the use of the Militia Bureau.

Mr. McKENZIE. Not unless it was on the theory that this item is for the War Department, and the Militia Bureau, being a part of the War Department, this would be a part of their expense.

Gen. MANN. Under section 81 of the national defense act the Militia Division, as it previously existed, is to be known as the Militia Bureau, and, like other bureaus of the War Department, to be under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of War.

Mr. KAHN. Then, according to that item, this \$4,000 would be included in one of the lump-sum appropriations?

The CHAIRMAN. It is not carried in the bill as a specific appropriation for the Militia Bureau.

Mr. KAHN. Find out whether or not it is in the legislative bill.

Gen. MANN. I feel sure it is not in this bill.

NOTE.—The item in question was included in the legislative bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 71, is—

Travel of Federal officers in carrying out the provisions of section fifty-six, act of nineteen hundred and sixteen, \$35,000.

That is just double the amount appropriated last year.

Gen. MANN. There is an error in that item. It should refer to section 93 instead of section 56 of the act of June 3, 1916.

Capt. WILLIAMS. The act of June 3, 1916, requires an inspection of the National Guard by the Inspector General's Department and other officers. That inspection has just now started for the first time, and we estimated that \$35,000 will be required, and judging from the number of officers who have been ordered on this inspection, that total amount will be required.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have not spent the \$17,500 which was appropriated last year.

Capt. WILLIAMS. None of that has been spent.

Mr. GORDON. Why should the amount required be doubled because of the addition of some men to the National Guard? Why should the appropriation be doubled for the traveling expenses of Federal officers?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The requirements of the national-defense act are different from previous requirements, and are more stringent.

Mr. GORDON. The appropriation last year was made on the basis of the national-defense act.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes; but there was nothing for us to go by.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is that the same kind of inspection that was contemplated by the instructions referred to in the report we were discussing here yesterday?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not know what it was.

Gen. MANN. It is the inspection required by section 93 of the national-defense act.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was the report we discussed here yesterday in conformity with that section?

Gen. MANN. No, sir. Those were special inspections, made after the troops were called out.

Mr. McKELLAR. Who ordered that special inspection, and what was the authority of law for that special inspection, and out of what fund was the expense incurred in connection with the inspection paid?

Gen. MANN. The report was called for by the then Chief of the Militia Bureau, and the officers who made the reports were the officers who had to do with the mustering in and mustering out of the National Guard organizations, and there was no expense especially connected with it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then if we could get a report as voluminous and as full as this one is alleged to be, without expense, why can we not do away with this appropriation of \$35,000?

The CHAIRMAN. This section provides that there shall be an inspection at least once a year. You can have an inspection oftener than that. Is it contemplated to have an inspection more frequently than once a year?

Gen. MANN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The travel expenses are the same for each State as they were last year.

Mr. McKELLAR. But a few more officers would not make that difference in the appropriation, would it?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Formerly the inspections were made by a few officers on duty with the militia. Now, they are made by the Inspector General's department from Washington, and the requirements of those inspections are much greater than they were before. That is under the new law.

Mr. ANTHONY. You will have several Regular Army officers on duty with each of the National Guard organizations of each State. Why can you not rely upon those officers for these reports, and what is the necessity for that duplication?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The national-defense act requires the inspection to be made by the Inspector General's department.

Mr. ANTHONY. It is a duplication of inspections.

Mr. McKELLAR. The law does not require separate officers to be sent out on this duty; it requires inspection by officers.

Gen. MANN. It was considered better to have the inspection by officers who were not responsible for the instruction of the command.

Mr. McKELLAR. In other words, it was thought it would be better to have the inspection made—

Gen. MANN (interposing). By disinterested officers.

Mr. CRAIG. You have officers detailed now to instruct these troops. Then, instead of having those men make the inspections, they are going to send from the Inspector General's department to this same territory other officers. It does not look as if that was necessary at all.

Gen. MANN. That is what the law requires.

**Mr. KAHN.** This is the provision of law covering this particular point, found in section 93 of the national-defense act:

The Secretary of War shall cause an inspection to be made at least once each year by inspectors general and, if necessary, by other officers of the Regular Army detailed by him for that purpose, to determine whether the amount and condition of the property in the hands of the National Guard is satisfactory; whether the National Guard is organized as hereinbefore prescribed; whether the officers and enlisted men thereof are sufficiently armed, uniformed, equipped, and being trained and instructed for active duty in the field or coast defense, and whether the records are being kept in accordance with the requirements of this act. The reports of such inspection shall serve as the basis for deciding as to the issue to and retention by the National Guard of the military property provided for by this act, and for determining what organizations and individuals shall be considered as constituting parts of the National Guard within the meaning of this act.

The **CHAIRMAN.** In other words, as I recall it, the object was to put the National Guard under the same inspection as the Regular Army.

**Mr. KAHN.** Exactly so. I think the expenditure of this amount of money would not be a duplication.

**Mr. GORDON.** It would be a duplication, would it not?

**Mr. KAHN.** No; it is not.

**Mr. GORDON.** You can not assign officers from the Regular Army to the National Guard. The officers are selected by the States.

**Mr. McKENZIE.** We felt that the National Guard could be made a useful element of the defense of the country, and, to my mind, this rigid inspection will make it so.

**Mr. McKELLAR.** I would like Gen. Mann to give me a full, detailed history of that celebrated inspection which was made last year, stating under whose orders it was done, giving us copies of the orders in relation to it. I want a full, detailed report of every step taken under the orders for that inspection, and at whose direction the various steps were taken. If it was directed by the Secretary of War or the President, let us have copies of the orders; and if it was done by Gen. Mills, then let us have his orders. I would like to have Gen. Mann give us a detailed account of every step taken, so that we can have that in the record.

**Mr. CRAIG.** The situation now is that in every military district an officer of the Regular Army is detailed, and on pay, with certain troops. He has always acted as the instructor and the inspector. He is not an officer of the National Guard at all. He is on duty with the National Guard.

The **CHAIRMAN.** But the object of this section was to give this additional inspection.

**Mr. FIELDS.** In other words, the law does not presume that he shall have the right to report on his own work. I think that is one of the best provisions of the act.

**Mr. TILSON.** I think so, too. I think it has been an anomaly to have one man act as instructor and inspector. The men try to follow his instructions, and then, once a year, he appears in a different rôle, namely, that of inspector, to inspect his own handiwork of the preceding year. It seems to me that inspecting ought to be done by a different officer, and the instructor ought to be an instructor only, and be held to a high degree of accountability, and let the inspector inspect his work and criticize it, and criticize the instructor for any

laxity in the instruction of National Guard officers. I think that is the intention of the law.

Gen. MANN. That is it, exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 71, is—

Travel of Inspector-Instructors and sergeant-instructors, joining at State stations for duty and returning to duty with regiments, \$15,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$7,500, so that you are asking for double the amount appropriated last year.

Mr. TILSON. We are simply providing for more of those men. There is but one with each regiment.

Capt. WILLIAMS. There are 150 noncommissioned officers on that duty now.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many were there last year, and how many are you figuring on for next year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. There were 150 for the current year and we are figuring on 400 for next year, which is the number authorized.

Mr. McKELLAR. What was the amount last year?

The CHAIRMAN. The amount appropriated last year was \$7,500. The amount asked for this year is \$15,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. You are asking for double the amount you had last year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you figure the National Guard will increase to such an extent that you will need an increase from 150 to 400? Is that the reason for the increase asked?

Gen. MANN. Not exactly. The 150 sergeant instructors are not nearly enough for the National Guard we have now.

Mr. ANTHONY. Do you figure on assigning two sergeants to each regiment?

Gen. MANN. We want to do that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Or with each unit, wherever it may be?

Gen. MANN. At least one with each regiment, if we can get them.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many National Guard regiments are there?

Mr. TILSON. That is what you had heretofore?

Gen. MANN. That is what we tried to get.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many regiments are there in the militia? There would not be more than 220 or 225 units, would there? If that is true, why do you want 400 of these instructors, when there are not nearly so many separate units?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We are estimating for the number of noncommissioned officers authorized by law for the instruction this year.

Mr. KAHN. Do you expect to appoint them all?

Capt. WILLIAMS. If possible.

Gen. MANN. Section 36 of the national-defense act says:

For the purpose of assisting in the instruction of the personnel and care of property in the hands of the National Guard the Secretary of War is authorized to detail from the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Coast Artillery Corps, Medical Department, and Signal Corps of the Regular Army not to exceed one thousand sergeants for duty with corresponding organizations of the National Guard and not to exceed one hundred sergeants for duty with the disciplinary organizations at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, who shall be additional to the sergeants authorized by this act for the corps, companies, troops, batteries, and detachments from which they may be detailed.

Under the provisions of that section we are estimating that we can get 400 of these sergeants.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is not a question of how many you get but how many you can use. If you have only 225 units, I do not see how you can use 400 sergeants.

Gen. MANN. I am sure Col. Tilson will agree we can use one with every company.

Mr. TILSON. They are certainly very useful in training.

Mr. GORDON. What is there left for the National Guard officers to do, if you are going to have a drill sergeant for every company?

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 71, is:

Travel of Inspector Instructors in making visits of instruction to armories, \$80,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$30,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many more officers are you going to use this year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We desire to have that changed to read, "Travel of inspector instructors and sergeant instructors in making visits of inspection and instruction to armories," and we want the amount of that item to be \$130,000 instead of \$80,000, taking \$50,000 of that amount from another item later on in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the amount increased \$100,000?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We are taking \$50,000 of that amount from another item. We can not pay the travel of inspector instructors and sergeant instructors from same item at present, and that is why we want to combine the two in one item. The additional \$50,000 asked for is not an increase.

Mr. McKELLAR. You say \$50,000 of the increase asked for is not an increase. But \$80,000 of the increase asked for is a real increase over the \$30,000 you had last year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the reason for that increase?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That was estimated as the expenses of those officers whom we will have detailed during the next year.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many do you propose to have detailed during the next year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I have that data.

NOTE.—Referring to data.

We propose to have 269 inspector instructors.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many have you in the present year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. One hundred and eighteen inspector instructors.

The CHAIRMAN. From what item do you propose to take the \$50,000 you referred to?

Capt. WILLIAMS. From the item, on page 72, for—

expenses of sergeant instructors on duty with the National Guard, including quarters, fuel, light, medicines, and medical attendance.

We want \$50,000 taken out of that, so that we can use it to better advantage.

Mr. McKELLAR. What are the limitations on the item as it is now?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We can only pay officers from this one item. We wish to pay officers and noncommissioned officers.

**Mr. McKELLAR.** We are providing for sergeant instructors in the item just preceding this one we are discussing on page 71.

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** That is for a different purpose.

**Mr. KAHN.** The language of the items shows what they are for. One is for the expenses in making visits to armories and the other is for travel expenses to State stations.

**Mr. McKELLAR.** Why should we provide for the detail of sergeants to be with the militia organizations and then provide for the detail of other sergeants to go to armories?

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** When we ask the Secretary of War to detail a sergeant from the Infantry to a National Guard regiment he is transferred and we pay the expenses out of this \$15,000, and after he arrives in the State and reports for duty we pay the expenses for traveling from his station to inspect or instruct an organization at an armory from the item under discussion. Then we pay his heat, light, and commutation of quarters from another item. It is all itemized. That is why the money is asked for under different items. It is a different kind of expense which is incurred.

**Mr. GORDON.** What pay do the noncommissioned officers receive before they are assigned to duty for drilling State troops?

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** They get the same pay, whether they are on that duty or with their own organizations. It varies from \$30 to \$45 per month for first enlistment, depending upon the grade.

**Mr. GORDON.** Under the appropriation you ask for in this estimate they would get about \$2,000 a year each, would they not?

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** We are not asking for anything to provide for pay.

**Mr. GORDON.** Then what are these estimates for?

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** For travel expenses and quarters while on duty with the National Guard.

**Mr. GORDON.** Would this not give them about \$2,000 each?

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** It depends upon the length of trips they are ordered to make.

**Mr. GORDON.** You say you are estimating for the expenses of about 400 officers, and you are asking for \$80,000.

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** That is for all officers and all enlisted men whose expenses are paid from that item—400 noncommissioned officers.

**Gen. MANN.** \$80,000 for 400 men would be about \$200 each.

**Mr. KAHN.** The proviso limits the travel pay to actual expenses?

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** Yes. Each man certifies that his actual expenses are so much, and we pay him for that, provided he does not exceed a daily amount fixed by the Secretary of War. If he exceeds that amount he pays the difference out of his own pocket.

**Mr. GORDON.** He also gets his allowance under the law in addition to that?

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** He gets his pay and his room, and if he is ordered away to make an inspection, he gets his expenses while on that inspection. It does not include his pay or expense for his room.

**Mr. McKELLAR.** How much does he get?

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** For what?

**Mr. McKELLAR.** For his expenses?

**Capt. WILLIAMS.** He submits an itemized list of what he paid for each meal, for lodging, and for railroad fare, and is reimbursed for

actual cost of ticket and for other expenses up to a fixed sum per day.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 72, is:

Travel of Federal officers in connection with State camps of instruction and joint camps, \$30,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$30,000. What Federal officers does that provide for?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We want to add the words "and noncommissioned officers" to that item.

Mr. ANTHONY. Why use the word "Federal"? Why not use the word "Regular"?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I think that is following the wording of the act of June 3, 1916.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Why can not the same officers who are with the troops, and who are appointed as inspectors, act in cases of this kind?

Capt. WILLIAMS. These are the officers who go to the camps, and we must have some way to pay the expenses from the stations and back.

Mr. MCKELLAR. You are authorized by the other item to pay their expenses, are you not?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Not to camps of instruction or joint camps. The other item provides for the expenses from the stations to the armories. In this item we are providing for the expenses to the camps.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. These are State camps, and not Federal camps?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. We have had no authority to pay the expenses of noncommissioned officers, and we are simply asking for authority to include the expenses of noncommissioned officers.

Mr. KAHN. Will you find out why the term "Federal officers" is used?

Mr. CRAGO. Section 96 of the national-defense act covers that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the point I was making.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We can do that.

NOTE.—This has been changed to read "officers of the Regular Army."

Gen. MANN. The same word is used in one of the items we have already considered, providing for the travel of Federal officers in carrying out the provisions of section 56 of the national-defense act. That is on page 71.

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is covered by section 93 of the national-defense act.

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking for an increase in this item of \$50,000 over the amount appropriated last year.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; over amount appropriated last year. It is the same amount, however, that was estimated for last year. It provides for the increased number of men who will be required at the joint camps of instruction.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I should think they would be required less there than anywhere else.

Capt. WILLIAMS. This is the same amount which was originally estimated for the fiscal year 1917, but not appropriated.



The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you asked for \$80,000 last year and you got \$30,000. How much of that amount have you spent?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We have not had any camps yet.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Inspection of target ranges and mobilization camps for the use of the National Guard, \$1,000.

That is the same as last year. You have not spent any of that, have you?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir; not so far.

Mr. WISE. Can that money be used for some other purpose?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WISE. Has it been used for some other purpose?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Can it be used without reappropriating it?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; the law authorizes that.

Mr. ANTHONY. As an unexpended balance.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We expect to spend it for the purpose named. There have been no target ranges to inspect during this fiscal year.

Mr. MCKELLAR. From what we have heard about target ranges, it is doubtful whether we are going to have them next year. We had better get the target ranges before you have the inspectors.

Mr. KAHN. There are a good many target ranges. They have had target ranges in some of the States, under the provisions of the Dick bill.

Mr. WISE. If this amount is already appropriated and has not been used the effect would be that they can still use it as an unexpended balance.

Mr. KAHN. No; it lapses into the Treasury, if it is not used, at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. WISE. Do you believe it is going back into the Treasury or are you going to use it for some other purpose?

Capt. WILLIAMS. It has not been used, so far.

Mr. WISE. I am asking whether or not you are preparing to use it before the end of the fiscal year for some other purpose?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir. There may be a request in June for the inspection of target ranges. We pay the expenses of such inspection out of this amount.

Mr. WISE. I do not like the idea of appropriating money for one purpose and, if you do not use it for that particular purpose, allowing you to use it for some other purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood Capt. Williams to say they were going to use this money for some other purpose, if it was not used for the purpose named in the item.

Capt. WILLIAMS. If it were not for the provision of law which allows us to do that, we would have to stop immediately furnishing any forage for the animals of the National Guard, because there is no more money in that fund. Therefore, we would have to stop feeding those animals until Congress appropriated an additional amount for that purpose.

Mr. ANTHONY. Could you not get the forage and then get a deficiency appropriation to pay for it?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir; we are not allowed to do that.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then why has the Regular Army been able to do that?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not think the Regular Army does that.

Mr. ANTHONY. They buy what they want, and, if necessary, get a deficiency appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 72, is:

Inspection of material pertaining to Field Artillery and Signal Corps in the hands of the National Guard, \$4,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$2,000. What is the reason for that increase?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We want to insert in that item the words "Coast Artillery," so as to make it read:

Inspection of material pertaining to Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Signal Corps in the hands of the National Guard, \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended the amount appropriated last year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We had already expended about \$1,000 of that amount up to about the end of November, 1916, and \$2,000 will not be sufficient to carry us to the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. WISE. What will you do in that case? Are you asking for a deficiency appropriation for this year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. A deficiency appropriation was asked for by the Militia Bureau. What has become of it, I do not know.

Mr. WISE. What will you do if you do not get it?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We will stop that work.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Transportation of supplies (including transportation of animals issued for the use of Cavalry, Field Artillery, signal companies, Engineer companies, ambulance companies, and other mounted units) of the National Guard, \$250,000.

The amount appropriated last year was \$75,000.

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is to provide the cost of transporting to the various States from the depots all the supplies that are issued to the militia and to pay the cost of transporting to the various States the animals now on the border, but which we ask to have issued to the States.

Mr. GORDON. Suppose we conclude we do not want to issue the animals; then this appropriation would be unnecessary, would it not?

Capt. WILLIAMS. A part of it, but not all of it. The greater part of it is used in transporting supplies for the militia from the supply depots to the States.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Were the animals on the border bought down there, or were they bought elsewhere in the country and shipped down there, and have we got to ship them back again?

Capt. WILLIAMS. They were bought by the Regular Army for the National Guard when the National Guard was called into service.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. How does it happen that they are on the border?

Capt. WILLIAMS. They are being used by the National Guard.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. And you are going to send them back again?

Capt. WILLIAMS. In order to have them available for use at the home stations they must be shipped to the home stations of the organizations.

Mr. GREENE. Most of them were bought near the border, were they not?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not know where they were bought.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is:

Expenses of sergeant instructors on duty with the National Guard, including quarters, fuel, light, medicines, and medical attendance, \$150,000.

You want to transfer \$50,000 of that amount and are only asking for \$100,000 for that item?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You were allowed \$50,000 for that item last year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir. We are going to have an increase in the number of noncommissioned officers.

Mr. GORDON. What proportion would be used for transporting the animals?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That I do not know. I could not estimate the cost of that.

Mr. GORDON. How many horses and mules do you propose to turn over to the State militia?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Ten thousand seven hundred and thirteen horses and 834 mules.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Who pays for the feeding of these animals?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The cost of feeding these animals is paid for out of this appropriation.

Mr. GORDON. I believe the amount estimated for that is a million and a half dollars.

Capt. WILLIAMS. \$1,000,000 is the amount. That will not pay for feeding them all.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you ask for a change in the language of that item. The present appropriation act says, "including transportation of all animals bought," and you want to strike out the word "bought" and insert the word "issued." Why is that?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The animals have been bought and are on the border and we want the transportation available for those which may be issued to the National Guard.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the record the details in regard to that item?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

(The details referred to are as follows:)

For each sergeant it is necessary to rent quarters and furnish necessary heat and light for same.

It is estimated that the average cost for each man will be \$20 per month.	\$96,000
For medicines and medical attendance it is estimated that the average cost for each man will be \$10 per year.	4,000

Total	100,000
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The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Office rent of inspector instructors, \$50,000." The amount appropriated last year was \$12,500.

Capt. WILLIAMS. That has practically all been spent.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Please explain what that is.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Before I do that, I would like to ask that you put the proviso which comes just before this item after the item, because it refers to the matter of office rent. We also ask that after the word "rent" in the item, the words "and necessary office expenses" be inserted.

Mr. ANTHONY. Are not the instructors given offices in the State capitols, as a general rule?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We rent offices for them only when the State authorities say they can not furnish an office. That is directed in the proviso.

Mr. McKELLAR. Why could you not make it conditional?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We rent an office when the State can not provide one.

Mr. KAHN. Why should you limit it to State armories? Why should it not read "That whenever practicable inspector-instructors shall use the State armories or other State buildings for offices"?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is the case. Many inspector-instructors are given offices in State buildings.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the State organizations want these sergeants, and they are desirable to have with the militia. I know that from actual experience. Why do you not make their service with the militia organizations conditional upon their having offices provided by the State?

Capt. WILLIAMS. If the law requires that, we will do it.

Mr. McKELLAR. The law does not require it, but it gives you the authority to go ahead and arrange for these offices.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We can not force the State to furnish an office.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you tried?

Capt. WILLIAMS. In each instance we get a statement from the State authorities that they can not furnish an office, before we rent one.

Mr. ANTHONY. Of course, they will throw the burden on the Federal Government.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We give the officers an office.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you discriminate between some States. I know in my State the inspector instructor is furnished an office by the adjutant general of the State.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Where the State is willing to furnish an office, there is no authority for us to rent one. We ask that the necessary office expenses be included to cover stationery. The officer is required to carry on a correspondence school for the National Guard. He puts in an expense item for stationery, and we send it back, stating that there is no authority of law to pay for it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Have you not a general appropriation out of which you can now pay that?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Not for that purpose.

Mr. McKELLAR. Suppose those officers are with their own troops, do they not get stationery expenses?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The officer gets about nine envelopes and two quires of paper for a month, a sum that would not be sufficient for this work in connection with the National Guard.

Mr. SHALENBERGER. At the top of page 73 is a general, blanket clause, making all the money appropriated for arming, equipping, and training the National Guard to constitute one fund. Has that fund been sufficient during the past year, or have you a deficit? Have you been able to run the Militia Bureau with the money we gave you last year?

Capt. WILLIAMS. There will be a deficit by the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. SHALENBERGER. How much will that amount to?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That we can not tell yet. The first six months of the fiscal year were not normal, because practically all the troops, except about 8,000, were in the Federal service. Since then a great many have been mustered out.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Were none of the expenses incident to that portion of their expenses taken out of the fund we appropriated for the National Guard?

Capt. WILLIAMS. While they were in the Federal service, no.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. That was not charged against the National Guard?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Do you know how much the deficit is?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I have a record of that.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Will you put that in the hearings?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

1. Following are estimates submitted covering deficiencies under appropriation for the National Guard for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as indicated below:

(a) To provide for the procurement of forage, bedding, etc., for horses	\$408, 429
(b) To provide for the compensation of help for the care of material, animals, etc.	257, 310
(c) To provide for encampments, maneuvers, etc.	386, 000
(d) For providing arms, ordnance stores, quartermaster stores, camp equipage, etc.	1, 000, 000
(e) For travel of inspector instructors and sergeant instructors joining at State stations for duty and returning to duty with regiment	5, 000
(f) For travel of inspector instructors making visits of instruction	20, 000
(g) For expenses of sergeant instructors on duty with the National Guard	50, 000
(h) For purchase, manufacture, and issue of service arms, accouterments, field uniforms, etc.	2, 000, 000

The CHAIRMAN. There are only two more items in this bill concerning the Militia Bureau. The next, on page 73, is for "Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., National Guard," and the amount you are asking for is \$4,576,000. The amount appropriated last year was \$2,000,000. Will you explain that?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The amount heretofore appropriated under this item has been \$2,000,000. In view of the fact, however, that the increased amount of instruction, both field and armory, will require the use of the equipment issued much oftener than has heretofore been the case, and due to the fact that a great deal of the equipment in the hands of the troops being mustered out of Federal service is considered unserviceable, and for that reason not transferred back to the States, it is not believed that \$2,000,000 will be sufficient to maintain the equipment in the hands of the various organizations of the National Guard in a serviceable and complete condition. It is therefore believed that prior appropriations for this purpose should be increased by \$1,500,000, making the total necessary for this purpose for the fiscal year 1918, \$3,500,000.

In addition to the above, there is included in this estimate an item of \$1,000,000 for the equipment of aero organizations. Inquiries have been received from 16 States regarding the equipment of aero companies for the National Guard of those States, but, owing to the call of the National Guard into the service of the

United States, the organization of aero units was dropped for the time being. While the National Guard is in the service of the United States a great many officers are receiving instruction in aviation, and it is believed that when they return to their respective States the requests for the organization of aero units will be revived. The 12 aero squadrons are necessary for the 12 divisions of National Guard organizations in the United States. At present there is only one aero company recognized in the National Guard, this one being in the State of New York. It is estimated that the initial cost of the equipment of one aero squadron will be \$800,000. The squadron will consist of three companies. The \$1,000,000 included in this estimate is to provide equipment for four companies, which is a very low estimate of the number which will ask for recognition during the next fiscal year. That is one-third of the number who have made inquiry about organization.

Mr. MCKENZIE. What do you think of the advisability of that?

Capt. WILLIAMS. There is no question about the advisability of encouraging the States in this important work.

Mr. GORDON. It is highly technical?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. We have appropriated \$14,000,000 for that service in the Regular Army.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Do you not think we ought to confine it to the Regular Army for the present?

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not, for when the 12 divisions of the National Guard are called into service they will have no aero equipment.

Mr. GORDON. The Regular Army can assign squadrons to the National Guard.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Those are meant for the organizations of the Regular Army. They have none to spare.

Mr. GORDON. That depends on what provision is made for the Regular Army.

Capt. WILLIAMS. I do not know about that.

Mr. MCKENZIE. There are a great many things to be taken into consideration. They would have to have an aviation field; they would have to have some place to fly. If we furnish this for one State, other States will want it, and it seems to me it would reach out into a maze of appropriations, the amount of which would stagger the country.

Then, as to the matter of efficiency, what opportunity will members of the National Guard have for becoming efficient flyers. Under the law we require that they shall have at least 15 days' training. Would it not be necessary to have an aviation school if we provided these machines for the National Guard?

Capt. WILLIAMS. They attend the schools of the Regular Army and learn to fly.

NOTE.—Recognition as a unit of the National Guard and the issue of the United States equipment from funds appropriated for the purpose will be made contingent upon the following conditions:

1. The personnel of the organization must comply with tables of organization for the Regular Army.

2. They must pass prescribed physical examination. Those who have not completed a school course at the Army Aviation School will be given a technical examination, which will be both theoretical and practical. In the practical

test they must demonstrate their ability to fly, to make wire fittings, repair, and care for aeroplane and the engine.

3. The State must furnish suitable field with minimum acreage (300 acres) ; provide—

- (a) Necessary buildings at the aerodrome.
- (b) Adequate hangars with sufficient room to permit of the assembling and repairing of machines in the hangars.
- (c) Repair shops equipped with motor-driven lathes, shaper, and drill press.
- (d) Storage facilities for all spare equipment.

When the above conditions are met by the organization and the State, and not until then, will the aero organization be furnished equipment from funds appropriated by Congress.

From the above it will be seen that there will not be a demand on Congress for aviation fields for the various States.

Mr. ANTHONY. Is it not a much more difficult branch of the National Guard to develop than the Infantry or Cavalry or Artillery?

NOTE.—There will be found in the States many experts in aviation experience obtained in commercial life. These men we wish to organize and make available for an emergency.

Gen. MANN. Much more.

Mr. KAHN. It is your idea that if this is not provided for the National Guard that the Regular Army will have to materially increase its flying squadrons, if they are to detail fliers to the various units of the National Guard.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GORDON. Have those not been materially increased with the big appropriation made last year?

Mr. McKENZIE. Perhaps you would not care to give an opinion in regard to this matter, but would it not be advisable to increase the whole air force for the Regular Army and detail the men to the National Guard rather than attempt to build up an aviation corps in each State?

Capt. WILLIAMS. No, sir. My personal opinion is that it would not be advisable, for the reason that just at the time of hostilities, when they are called in, our Regular officers are then taken away from the units and assigned to this work, and it would undoubtedly take more than are trained for the Regular Army to equip the 12 divisions of the National Guard which are coming into the service with no aero equipment or fliers.

Mr. GORDON. Our Regular Army officers say that under our dual control we can not even drill the men so that they will be available in time of war. Do you not think there is some question about the capacity of the State organizations to equip and drill aero squadrons and send men into the air?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We are asking for this appropriation to enable the States to develop organizations.

Mr. CRAGO. Is not this the situation: They are attempting to develop the Engineer Corps in the National Guard, and other corps, and if we are going to ask the National Guard to develop itself we must give them a chance to use every avenue of development which the Regular Army uses. If you have an aero squadron in the National Guard you will attract to that service many young men whom you would not get in the National Guard in any other way?

Mr. McKELLAR. Where will you send all these airships, if you have them?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We would not need them unless we were in war.

Mr. KAHN. We will need them for training.

Mr. McKELLAR. We could not get any military information about Germany or Austria or Russia or any other European country by the use of an aeroplane in time of war.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Wherever the Army fights it needs aeroplanes to assist in the fighting.

Mr. GORDON. But do you not think it ought to be a highly centralized branch of the military arm of the Government? Do you not think that so technical a service ought to be highly centralized?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is used for scouting, principally.

Mr. GORDON. I call your attention to the fact that every nation in Europe which is engaged in war has its aero service under one central command.

Mr. CRAIG. Ours would be in time of war.

Capt. WILLIAMS. When these men come in, they bring their equipment with them.

Mr. McKELLAR. Our idea is to have them trained in the Regular Army, so that they can be sent out—

Gen. MANN (interposing). These aviators for the National Guard organizations are now going to the Regular Army schools and qualifying as fliers before going back to the States, and then the State organization is recognized and the equipment is given it.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Is it not a fact that the art of flying is an accomplishment which is acquired rapidly by young men who have the nerve and the skill to acquire it, and that the matter of the development of that branch of the service in the States is something that has been taken up by the States, and in one of them at least the aviators have acquired a skill almost equal to that of the Regular Army fliers? And is it not also a fact that what they have principally lacked has been the proper machines, which you propose to give them? I know that in the State of Nebraska we have developed several competent fliers, and I have been informed by the State officials that they have some splendid young men who are ready to take hold of the proposition at once, because it is tremendously attractive to young men. I think it is a good thing to encourage it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it not a fact that we have very few fliers in the Regular Army—only 76 all told, I believe—and yet this Government is appropriating \$14,000,000 a year to keep 76 men in the air? We had better increase our flying force.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. It costs a lot of money to buy the machines.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are building the machines in the Regular Army; we need the fliers.

Mr. McKENZIE. Is it not a fact that until recently the law provided that only officers could be detailed as fliers in the Regular Army of the United States, but as the law now stands, men from private life can be taken in as fliers, and enlisted in the aviation corps? Is that not true?

Gen. MANN. I am not familiar with that provision of law.

Mr. McKENZIE. The bars have been let down.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE. If we appropriate \$14,000,000 to educate fliers for the Regular Army, and neglect to appropriate an amount for the State militia for that purpose, would we not have one branch of the military service of the country prepared for war, while the National Guard would be utterly unequipped and incompetent, so far as aviation is concerned? Would we not be showing partiality in that direction?



Gen. MANN. In that event, you would find that the National Guard would not have any aviators or aviation equipment when they entered the service of the United States.

Mr. KAHN. What would be the fate of an army not properly equipped with aviators or aeroplanes, under modern conditions of warfare?

Gen. MANN. My answer to that is that the Army would be blind.

Mr. KAHN. And it would probably be annihilated by a foe which was well equipped with aviators and aeroplanes.

Mr. WISE. What was the necessity for using these things on the border?

Mr. KAHN. The other side had none at all. That was our good fortune.

Mr. MCKELLAR. As a matter of fact, our aviation service on the border has been a failure.

Mr. KAHN. But the Mexicans had none at all.

Mr. WISE. I would like to know how successful our aeroplanes were on the border.

Mr. KAHN. You will find that in the statement of Col. Squier before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have a deficiency under this item?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Under the \$2,000,000 item?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir; we will have a deficiency. We have already spent \$1,000,000 of this amount, and during the next six months we will have to fill requisitions for not only the 28,000 troops that were not called into the Federal service, but for all the others that have come out, and there will not be sufficient funds to meet those requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the hearings the full details as to how you expect to spend this money for which you are asking?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

The estimate is for.....	\$4, 576, 000
4 machines for schools.....	76, 000
For aviation.....	1, 000, 000
For quartermaster supplies.....	2, 000, 000
For arms and ordnance supplies.....	1, 320, 000
For signal supplies.....	80, 000
For engineer supplies.....	20, 000
For medical supplies.....	80, 000
	<hr/> 4, 576, 000

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "Supplying and exchanging Infantry equipment, National Guard," and you are asking for \$800,000, which is double the amount appropriated last year.

Capt. WILLIAMS. \$1,200,000 was asked for to equip the National Guard with what is known as the new equipment. When they came into the Federal service the National Guard had the old equipment, with the roll across the body. We have obligated the \$400,000 appropriated last year for new equipment, which will not be ready until July or August of this year. The \$800,000 asked for for the next fiscal year is the balance of the \$1,200,000 that was computed to be the cost of complete equipment for the National Guard.

The appropriation act provides that when the new equipment is available it will be given to the National Guard, and the equipment of the old type will be taken into the ordnance depots. We find now that the cost has gone up to such an extent that the prices which are actually being quoted for this equipment indicate that it will cost at least 30 per cent more than when the estimate was made; \$1,200,000 was the amount figured on at the time the estimate was made.

Mr. McKELLAR. Under those circumstances, is it not the part of good business to furnish this equipment in increments? Do you not think it would be better to invest \$400,000 of this amount, with the expectation that the war prices will not always continue?

Capt. WILLIAMS. The first \$400,000 worth of this equipment, which has been purchased, will be ready about July or August.

Mr. McKELLAR. Suppose we appropriate \$400,000 for the next fiscal year, and continue to appropriate in that way?

Capt. WILLIAMS. That would mean that a part of the National Guard during the next fiscal year would be equipped with one kind of equipment, the same as the Regular Army, and the remainder of the National Guard would have the old equipment.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is very natural. There will always be some of it which will be old. You and I will never live to see the day when they will all have one kind of new equipment. That is something we will never see.

Capt. WILLIAMS. We are endeavoring to provide them with new equipment as soon as it is possible to obtain it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand that is the idea; but do you not think it would be good business not to buy so much at the enormous war prices we are paying for it?

Capt. WILLIAMS. We do not know how long those prices are going to obtain.

Gen. MANN. It is rather awkward to discriminate and decide which organizations shall have the new equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put in the hearings the details of this item?

Capt. WILLIAMS. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

The equipment necessary to be manufactured in order to completely equip the National Guard is given in the following list:

Model of 1910 articles.	Number.	Unit cost.	Total cost.	The following will be replaced.
Cartridge belts, caliber .30, dis-mounted.	130,304	\$3.20	\$416,972.80	Cartridge belt, model 1903; cartridge belt, model 1909.
Haversack and pack carrier.....	160,253	2.34	374,992.02	Haversack, models 1900, 1904, and 1908.
Condiment can.....	130,000	.10	13,000.00	Salt bag and sugar bag.
Bacon can.....	130,000	.12	15,600.00	Bacon bag.
Bayonet scabbard.....	121,801	.97	118,234.27	Bayonet scabbard, model 1905.
Knife.....	162,610	.10	16,261.00	Knife, old model.
Canteen (estimated).....	100,000	.72	72,000.00	Canteen, tin.
Cup (estimated).....	100,000	.34	34,000.00	Cup, tin, and aluminum, model 1908.
Canteen cover (estimated).....	100,000	.44	44,000.00	Canteen-haversack strap, canteen strap, web, and canteen strap, Cavalry.
Garrison belt.....	130,000	1.90	247,000.00	Waist belt, leather.
Total.....			1,352,060.09	

Four hundred thousand dollars was appropriated last year, and equipment to that amount has been contracted for. The \$800,000 asked for this year will be used to purchase the remainder, or so much of it as can be procured for that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you are asking for a change in the language of this item, at the bottom of page 74. You ask to have omitted the clause "by the governors of the several States, Territories, and the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard, as now required by law," and to have inserted the words "in the manner prescribed by the act of June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen."

Capt. WILLIAMS. That is in accordance with the provisions of the national defense act.

Mr. OLNEY. Are you acquainted with the report of the committee appointed by Mayor Mitchell of New York City to investigate the concentration of the National Guard at the border? This report has been lately issued, and in it, this committee calls the guardsmen patriotic, but not dependable.

Gen. MANN. I have seen statements in the newspapers about that report.

Mr. OLNEY. I would like to insert in the record a newspaper clipping in regard to this report, which will give us considerable information about a poll of the men on the border as to the conditions there, and as to their choice of service.

Mr. ANTHONY. What committee is that?

Mr. OLNEY. It is a committee which was appointed by Mayor Mitchell to investigate the concentration of the National Guard on the Mexican border, a committee headed by Willard Straight, and of which John Mitchell, a national labor leader, was one of the members.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would it not be better to get a copy of the complete report?

Mr. OLNEY. This clipping gives the report in substance.

Mr. GORDON. I will object to it, unless you have the full report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that would be satisfactory.

(The report referred to is as follows:)

THE MOBILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, 1916—ITS ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASPECTS.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE, NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1917.

JANUARY 8, 1917.

The Hon. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,

*Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York.*

YOUR HONOR: On behalf of my colleagues and myself of the executive committee of the mayor's committee on national defense, I have the honor to hand you herewith a report, prepared under your executive committee's direction, upon the mobilization of the National Guard.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a meeting held shortly after the call of the President to the National Guard, your executive committee undertook to make a thorough inquiry into the mobilization, with a view to studying the National Guard system while it is in actual operation as a means of first-line defense.

A staff of trained investigators organized for this work have now completed the collection of exceptionally valuable material from the War Department, the State Guard headquarters, and the officers and men of the Guard. To

obtain at first hand reliable information as to the concentration and training of the Guardsmen on the Mexican border your executive committee sent to observe and report upon conditions there a representative of established reputation as a military critic. The economic phases of the mobilization were carefully studied through an inquiry among employers and employees affected.

As the result of this investigation, your executive committee has compiled the accompanying summary of the facts obtained and conclusions drawn. It is not the purpose of this committee to propose a detailed system of national defense, since it believes that this is essentially the work of military experts in Congress and the Army. Your committee, however, is strongly convinced from the facts here presented that the mobilization has proved beyond question, first, that there is immediate need for an adequate standing army for such service as the protection of coasts and borders; and, second, that for genuine permanent defense the Nation must have a force built upon universal military training.

In this conclusion my six colleagues on your executive committee—Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. William N. Dykman, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. George W. Perkins, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, and Mr. Alexander M. White—concur. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch resigned from your committee upon his appointment to the Council of National Defense.

In submitting this report your committee desires to express its appreciation of the zealous and faithful service rendered by the members of the investigating staff.

I remain, sir, respectfully,

WILLARD STRAIGHT, *Chairman.*

#### I. THE END OF ISOLATION AND THE NEED OF DEFENSE.

The mobilization of the National Guard in the summer of 1916 afforded a test of the country's military system. In undertaking a study of this episode, as in its other activities, the mayor's committee on national defense has been moved by a consideration of the new and quite unforeseen status that the great changes of the last few years have forced upon the United States.

For a century our relations with the rest of the world were founded upon and determined by our isolation. This was our most powerful and—so far as human foresight could extend—promised always to be our sufficient protection. It was not conceivable that, with the seas as a barrier, any foreign power, however willing, would be able to make a successful attack upon us.

But the achievements of science have wrought the seemingly impossible thing. Year by year the improvement in the mechanics of shipbuilding has added size and speed to transoceanic vessels. Wireless telegraphy has made possible the perfectly coordinated movement of vast fleets. The industry of the chemist, the engineer, and the manufacturer has yielded armor of increasing resistance and guns of increasing range and power. In the last decade has come the submarine, with its defiance of all the old methods of watchfulness; and within the last two years the cruising radius of this new type of fighting craft has been so extended as now to exceed the width of the Atlantic. Airships grow steadily larger and more secure; they operate from ships as a base; and there is little doubt that they, too, like the submarine, will achieve the journey across the sea.

The present war has accentuated—has driven home to us as the incidents of a time of peace never could—the meaning of these changes. We have seen how a nation in control of the sea could transport troops thousands of miles and land them on a hostile coast, and how the enterprise failed only because an adequate and well-prepared land force was ready to meet the invaders. We have seen submarine merchantmen elude their enemies on the surface and come safely to harbor on this side of the ocean. We have seen a submarine torpedo boat appear without warning in one of our ports, take on supplies, depart, and a few hours later destroy commercial vessels within sight of our shores.

These startling events have made us understand clearly that our isolation is ended. An invasion of the United States to-day would involve a sea voyage of fewer difficulties and perils than faced Napoleon when he waited for favorable winds to take his armies across the English Channel for an attack upon Great Britain.

To recognize this altered condition is not to give ourselves up to vain imaginings and fears. To realize that we are no longer a distant, but a near, neighbor of the other nations of the world is not to assume that we must quarrel with

them. We may be expected to prefer the ways of peace in the future as we have preferred them in the past. But there is before us the history of other peoples who have been led into war against their will; and in these very days has been written down the proof that diplomacy is not a sure preventive of war.

Therefore, it is nothing more than common prudence that the United States should prepare to protect itself. It may now happily be taken for granted that the people are agreed to that. The question that remains is: How is complete protection to be assured?

With the advance of science, the opening up of the resources of a new continent, and the consequence acceleration in the creation of material wealth, social and economic changes of the deepest significance have come about in this country. The advantages denied to the poorer classes of other lands have brought millions of immigrants to us, and we have a heterogeneous population of many races speaking many tongues. Naturally the spirit of the Republic's past has not been strong in these newcomers; but the older element no less, despite the tradition of freedom won by patriotic sacrifice, has shown the dulling influence of a sense of full security. Our separateness from the rest of the world, our supposed immunity from interference, has left every man free to go his own way, in pursuit of his own objects, with little thought of any need the Nation might have for him.

We are entering upon years that promise to bring the gravest national problems. If we are to be safe and free to solve them, the Nation must have the active devotion of all its citizens. The individualistic tendency must not be stifled, but it must be modified to meet a situation that demands a keener consciousness, a more ready acknowledgment, of the individual's obligation to the State. No half-hearted response, no response from a fraction of the population, will do. In this age defense means a mobilization not only of fighting men but of all the productive energies of the Nation.

There is not a citizen, high or low, who will not have to do his work for the common good. For this to be impressed upon the public conscience, for the youth of the country to realize thoroughly that with privilege goes obligation, with liberty the pledge to defend liberty, is the first essential of real preparedness.

## II. CHARACTER OF INQUIRY.

In this survey the committee has had in mind the presentation in simple and convenient form of data both military and economic. Since there are already well-established channels through which statistics of a military character reach the public, the committee has considered that it could render its chief service by collecting information and opinions from employers and from individual guardsmen. However, it has been deemed proper to relate accurately, in brief, the performance of the National Guard as a military force, and we therefore present not only the salient facts disclosed in reports and statements from the War Department but also the results of certain direct researches of our own representatives.

We have not addressed our own formal inquiries to National Guard authorities outside of the State of New York. The adjutant general of New York has been most courteous in giving the committee access to the records of his office, and his assistance is gratefully acknowledged. Such information as is here offered about the National Guard in other States, except that which is officially published, has come through the interviews of our representatives with adjutants general, staff and line officers, and enlisted men.

At this time even the National and State Governments, with their superior advantages for collecting statistics, do not yet claim absolute accuracy for their tables and summaries, and the committee's figures in many instances are necessarily approximations. But they are as close approximations as a careful study and comparison of the available records can make them; and we believe they are near enough to the truth for the difference to be of no real moment.

Appendices to be issued separately from this report will contain additional details of the data which, in its main substance, is presented here.

## III. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

The facts established by the committee's inquiry may be stated under two heads, economic and military, as follows:

1. *Economic*.—By bringing into service men with heavy family and business responsibilities, although there was available in the country a far more

than adequate number of unmarried men who had not attained a high economic value, the mobilization showed that the National Guard scheme of defense was economically unsound. It caused widespread distress to the dependents of guardsmen, and it took mature men from positions where they had established their usefulness to commerce and industry. The burden it threw upon employers was inequitably distributed, in that some employers continued to pay their men during service while others cut off their men's pay. Under the prevailing system of voluntary enlistment it was not possible to select for the National Guard, either before the mobilization or afterwards, the class of men most easily to be spared for military duty.

2. *Military.*—The mobilization proved that the National Guard was not to be depended upon for defense. Reports of the Secretary of War and the bureaus of the War Department show that only enough recruits were obtained to bring the guard to 55 per cent of the required war strength on August 31, and that the guard troops on the Mexican border and in State camps on that date were only 1,000 officers and men above their prescribed minimum (i. e., peace) strength. Under a control divided between the Nation and the States, the troops could not be properly equipped, mobilized, and concentrated. Three months after the call the organizations on the border did not have the equipment required for action in the field, and, classing as recruits the guardsmen who had had less than three months' service previous to June 18—that is, whose whole training had been less than a dozen armory drills—63 per cent of the force consisted of untrained men.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

A body of troops such as the National Guard, the control of which is divided between the Nation and the States, and the ranks of which must be filled by voluntary enlistment, can not be expected to assume the responsibilities and perform the duties of a national force. To impose upon it such service as it was called upon to render last summer, or such as might be necessary in any national emergency, is not only an injustice to the men who compose the guard, their families and employers, but is also futile as a measure of defense.

The immediate need is for a standing Army sufficient for the protection of the country's borders and for similar service in the public defense. But only through universal military training, as a part of universal education, can the manhood of the Nation be qualified to afford real and permanent protection. This committee does not attempt to recommend any particular scheme of defense; it believes that military experts whose knowledge and experience are at the disposal of Congress should be called upon to work out the details of a plan that will accord with the ideals of American democracy and assure an adequate trained force available at all times to meet an emergency.

#### IV. ECONOMIC ASPECTS.

Inquiries were addressed by the committee directly to members of the National Guard of New York and to employers.

The guardsman was asked to tell his length of service, age, marital condition, number of dependents, occupation, money loss per month suffered because of military service, proportion of pay (if any) continued by employer, how long pay continued, whether or not position was held till return, extent of sacrifices caused to dependents, and number of days a year he would be willing to devote to continuous military training.

Forty-five hundred employers were asked the total number of their employees, how many left their positions to serve in the guard, what course was pursued with regard to continuance of pay, and how much money loss was suffered by the employers because of the military service of their employees.

Two thousand employers were asked in addition how much time they would be willing to allow their employees every year for military service and what, in their opinion, was the correct national military policy.

Replies were received from 2,401 guardsmen and from 1,274 employers. The fact that 636 of the latter reported no employees in the guard emphasized a point made by many of the others who wrote the committee, namely, that they were able to continue their men's pay only because the number called out was so small as compared with the total body of wage earners that only a small contribution was required from any one employer. Employers dwelt

upon the disastrous consequences that would follow the summons to service of a National Guard constituted as the present one is, but numbering several hundred thousand men.

Four hundred and eighty-four employers reported that they had a total of 1,025,000 employees, of whom 7,858, or about seven-tenths of 1 per cent, were members of the guard. Three hundred and fifty-seven allowed full pay to the men absent on military duty, 79 allowed part pay, and the rest did not state whether or not they allowed pay. Two hundred and seventy-three employers, with 4,905 employees in the guard, reported a monthly loss through the continuation of guardsmen's pay of \$305,399.

The employers who replied included several of the largest railroad and industrial corporations in the country, and the guardsmen covered by their reports were scattered through nearly all the States.

#### PRODUCERS IN MILITARY SERVICE—THE COUNTRY'S LOSS.

Upon the average earnings of guardsmen there is no exact but much suggestive data. Employers and guardsmen's replies as to money losses because of military service are not conclusive, because in many cases the loss is given without any explanation as to whether the guardsman receives part pay or full pay and as to how long the pay is continued. Such information as is available on this point indicates average earnings of \$75 a month, or \$900 a year. This is to be compared with the estimate of \$1,250 a year reached three years ago by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The discrepancy is partly explained by the circumstance that 50 per cent of the guardsmen enrolled on June 18 did not stay in service, the places of those eliminated being taken for the most part by younger men with smaller earning power. But even with that in mind the committee believes that \$900 a year is a low estimate for the average New York guardsman's earnings, and is certainly not too high an estimate for the earnings of the average guardsman in the country at large.

There are units in which the majority of the men are laborers, unskilled workers of various kinds, and mechanics and clerks of the lower grades. In others the majority is made up of salesmen, chauffeurs, and electricians, and mechanics and clerks of higher earning power. And then there are the units in which lawyers, merchants, bankers, and brokers predominate. Some men's service in the guard took them away from businesses which they themselves owned and conducted. The captain of a company in one of the New York regiments on the border asked each of his enlisted men to make out an unsigned card bearing a statement of his earnings in civil life, and the result showed average earnings of \$218.25 per month; this, of course, was an organization recruited from a class whose economic standing was far higher than that of most guardsmen.

On the basis of \$75 a month, the assembling of the 138,500 guardsmen whom the War Department reports to have been in the Federal service on August 31 represented an annual loss to the country in productive capacity of \$124,650,000. Wage statistics compiled by National and State commissions and unofficial investigating bodies indicate average earnings of \$275 a year for youths of 19. Therefore, if a force of 138,500 of 19 were assembled, the annual loss in productive capacity would be \$38,087,500, or less than one-third of the loss caused by the recent mobilization.

For a force of 457,000, the strength to which the law of June 3 requires the National Guard to be raised, the difference would be \$411,300,000 and \$125,675,000.

#### GUARDSMEN'S DEPENDENTS IN DISTRESS.

This statement of the estimated loss in bulk reflects, of course, only part of the advantage of having an army of unmarried men, with a minimum of responsibilities, rather than an army containing mature men, who not only leave behind their wives and children, but also are taken from work necessary to the orderly dispatch of the country's business. The distress to dependents whose supporters are called away and the interruption to business by the withdrawal of trained workers can not be measured in dollars and cents.

Eighty-nine per cent of the employers who reported to the committee that they had employees in the guard said that they continued the men's pay, either in full or in part; but 3,300 employers to whom the inquiry was sent made no reply at all, and of the 2,129 guardsmen who answered this question 1,386, or

65 per cent, said that their pay had been cut off entirely from the day of mobilization. Of the others, many received only part of their regular pay, and that for only part of the time they were absent. There is no reason to doubt that the testimony of the men themselves reflects with substantial accuracy the situation of the New York guardsmen as a body.

Distress among people of small means was extreme and relief societies had to be hurriedly organized to supply the necessities of life to women and children who supporters had gone with the troops. At a time of unusual prosperity throughout the country these dependents were in the same dire straits as if the United States had been actually at war. The plight of the guardsmen's families became so desperate that the Secretary of War had to issue an order providing for the discharge of men with dependents. Later, when Congress appropriated \$2,000,000 for relief, the order was discontinued.

The resources of the relief societies permitted only a small contribution to each needy family—an amount smaller in every case than the earnings of the absent worker—and those who conducted the work of succor agreed in the opinion that the families in distress who made no request for aid, but bore their sufferings as best they could, were probably far more numerous than the families relieved.

A report issued by the War Department puts the number of enlisted guardsmen who had been discharged for dependency on November 1 at 6,323. Of those who were discharged for physical disability, for return to Government positions, and upon expiration of their enlistment periods—there were, of course, many—how many it is not possible even to estimate—who were needed by their families at home just as urgently as the 6,323.

And the testimony offered to representatives of the committee by officers and enlisted men of the guard, both in the summer and after the muster out of the organizations that returned home in the fall, establishes the fact that there was a large number of men who did not make application for discharge, but whose absence was causing serious loss to themselves and others. In his annual report the Secretary of War states that "a relatively small number of members of the National Guard took advantage of this order (i. e., the order permitting discharges for men with dependents) and were returned to their homes."

The largest of the relief societies of New York informed the committee that under its arrangement for cooperation with the military authorities it was not permitted to file applications for discharges despite the numerous and pressing appeals from the guardsmen's wives and female relatives. These women, most of whom were uneducated, had to transmit their own requests to commanding officers and state the reasons in support thereof. A commanding officer, upon receiving a request, was required to inform the guardsman concerned of the latter's right to seek a discharge; then, if the man made the application and if it went to the department commander "accompanied by adequate written evidence," the department commander might issue the discharge.

There is no evidence that the military authorities declined to discharge any man whose absence was known to be causing his dependents serious trouble, but inevitably there was failure to discover many urgent cases of dependency. Guardsmen back from the border, in visits to the office of the committee and in written communications, have told of the hardships their service brought upon their dependents and of the positions they lost and are unable to regain. Company officers, who have interested themselves in finding work for their men since the return from the border, report that employers are not living up to promises—at least, what the men understood to be promises—to hold their jobs for them during military service.

#### WHAT THE GUARDSMEN SAY.

In consequence of these things guardsmen whose terms of enlistment expire are not reenlisting, and information that comes to the committee from reliable sources, including the men themselves, all points toward a poor enlistment and reenlistment record in the future. Eighty-four per cent of the 707 guardsmen who have informed the committee of their intentions state flatly that they will not reenlist, and others say they have not yet decided. Officers of the guard have declared that, in view of what has occurred, they could not conscientiously advise their friends to come into or remain in the National Guard.

Here are quoted a few of the communications from guardsmen to the committee:



From a letter carrier: "My pay was stopped. I am married and have children; my family suffered the loss of \$55 a month."

From a partner in a printing firm: "I lost \$300 a month. My wife performed some clerical work in office to make back part of loss."

From a civil engineer: "I held my position by getting my brother to come to New York to hold it down for me."

From a watchman: "I get \$60 a month and am married. My wife and child bore the loss of money during summer."

From a printing salesman: "I have figured out my money loss during service at \$1,100, plus an unknown amount of business I undoubtedly lost. I am a printing salesman and am married. I can't give any more time to military service."

From an Interborough ticket agent: "My pay stopped, and so I lost all that during service. I am 41 years old, married, and have three children."

From a physician: "My family had to go to the home of my parents and to use our savings. I had a position in a hospital, but resigned it to do military service, and have no position now. My loss is \$275 a month."

From a plasterer who runs his own business: "I lost \$115 a month. I am a widower with two children. When I went away I was just well started in my business, and have been unable to get it back again since my return."

From a banker's manager: "After this experience I feel I couldn't give more time to military service. My family and I are thoroughly disgusted. I will not reenlist."

From a physician: "I am a doctor of medicine, and my service cost me \$300 a month."

From a clerk: "I am a post-office clerk, and lost \$100 a month."

From an officer in the Engineers: "I lost \$3,000 in business during the summer."

From an elevator runner: "I ran an elevator, and now my old boss won't give me back my job. Somebody else has got it. I won't reenlist."

From a theatrical manager: "I lost \$150 a month and my wife had to go to work. We had to put all our furniture in storage and close up our home."

From a typewriter salesman: "I lost \$200 a month from loss of my regular pay, and my absence caused me to lose a good business opportunity. I am married."

From a watchman: "I got \$75 a month, which I have now lost. I am out of work."

From a pipe fitter: "I am 31 years old. I have lost my job by military service; I can not get another."

From a bricklayer: "My income stopped when I went into service. My mother died while I was away, partly through worry. My money loss was \$150 a month."

From a superintendent in an engineering firm: "I am losing \$70 a month. My mother and sister are dependent upon me, and my service in guard caused great loss to them."

From a sales manager: "I am married. My position was my only means of support. My pay did not continue. We stored our furniture and my wife went to live with her family. I will not reenlist."

From an Interborough employee: "My pay stopped. I am the support of my widowed mother, and she did not receive any money from company."

From a rigger for a bridge construction company: "I have lost \$97.20 a month through military service. I could not afford to enlist, but did so because I thought men were needed."

From a placer for a fire insurance company: "I will never try to induce friends to enlist in National Guard. I believe in universal service."

From a managers assistant in varnish factory: "I believe I state position of most National Guardsmen when I say I can not leave my family for such duty as the recent Mexican border call. I've been in guard for four years and hold 100 per cent attendance medals for each year. My employer tells me he will not undertake to take care of me in the event of another similar call; he sees no reason why he should be penalized because I belong to the militia and because of his generosity, while competing firms discourage militia membership and lose nothing in such an emergency."

From a chauffeur: "I lost \$85 a month. My wife had to give up our home, and I have not been able to take another."

From a mechanic: "I lost my position and \$85 a month. I am still out of a job since I came back from border."

From a driver: "I gave up a \$60-a-month job, and my mother lost the money I used to send her every week."

From an insurance investigator: "I lost my position; there is certainly a feeling among business men not to 'get stuck' with more guardsmen. I finally got a job through influence of friends."

From a manufacturer of radiators: "My business went to pieces, and I lost all my efforts for two years. I was making \$200 a month."

#### THE COUNTRY'S AVAILABLE MEN.

While women and children suffered privations—actual hunger, frequently—in consequence of the assembling of a force of 140,000 guardsmen, the resources of the United States in unmarried males from 18 to 24 years old were as follows: (The figures are those of the 1910 census plus a 10 per cent increase suggested by the Census Bureau as approximately correct for the period 1910-16.)

Unmarried males, 18 and 19 years old.....	1, 981, 298
Unmarried males, 20 to 24 years old, inclusive.....	3, 775, 376
	5, 756, 674

It is not to be assumed, of course, that all of these unmarried men are without dependents. But to offset those who could properly claim exemption are those readily available from the 4,271,011 unmarried men from 28 to 44 years. This is not taking into account the 12,625,520 married men and the 477,716 widowed and divorced men between 18 and 44 years old, some of whom—though how many can not be stated even approximately—are so situated financially that they would be able to render military service without leaving dependents in want.

After deducting from the 5,756,674 unmarried men between 18 and 24 years old a percentage representing the physically incapable, as estimated from the results of examinations of applicants at Army recruiting depots over a period of nine years, there remain more than five times as many as are required for the force recommended in the report entitled "A proper military policy for the United States," issued by the War College Division of the General Staff in September, 1915; this called for 500,000 trained and organized mobile troops and 500,000 second-line troops that could be made available in 90 days.

In the light of the developments of the last two years, the War College Division has since recommended a first-line Army of 1,500,000 and an Army of 1,500,000 that can be in readiness in 90 days. Census figures show that the whole of the first-line Army could be made up from the young men of 19 and 20; and the other unmarried men from 21 to 24 years old, inclusive, would supply a force twice as large as the proposed second-line Army. Careful selection, of course, would have to be depended upon to bring into the service those with fewest responsibilities. It is not proposed by the military experts, of course, to keep all these 3,000,000 men in training at once, but to give all youths intensive training of such a character that an adequate army could be assembled on short notice.

#### OPINIONS OF EMPLOYERS.

The committee's request for employers' opinions as to the proper national military policy brought 431 replies. All the employers but two were in favor of military preparedness, though many said they had no definite suggestions to offer. As nearly as it is possible to reduce the replies to a numerical summary, the substance of them is as follows:

#### MILITARY PREPAREDNESS.

Number who favored military preparedness.....	429
Number who opposed military preparedness.....	2

#### UNIVERSAL SERVICE OR TRAINING.

Number who expressed opinion on universal service or training.....	369
Number in favor of universal service or training.....	356
Number against universal service or training.....	13

## NATIONAL GUARD.

Number who advocated continuance of present National Guard system-- 5

Among those who offered their opinions, former guardsmen were most emphatic in declaring the National Guard, as at present constituted and administered, a failure.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the replies, next to the declaration for universal military service or training, was the emphasis the employers placed upon the need of a system to which business could fairly adjust itself. They were ready to give time off to their men for training, if necessary, but they wanted the training to be in accordance with some rational scheme that would distribute the burden equally. Many of them asserted that if the proper plan were adopted business would not suffer at all; the necessary standing forces would be made up of young men who could well be spared, and the time off required by such older men as were in a reserve could be granted without hardship. Most important was that all should do their fair share—all men of military age and all employers.

Extracts from some of the employers' replies are as follows:

From the president of a cable company: "As an employer we would be willing to give some time off with pay to employees of the younger type (under the Swiss system) to obtain military training each year. Our position in this phase of the question is that the duty of serving the country rests upon every man (and especially in his youth), and that fundamentally he should be required to give at least at his own cost all such time as the system adopted by his country requires of him, without any compensation or participation by his employer; nevertheless, employers ought also to show their patriotism by contributing a portion of the time of the young men in their employ."

From the president of a life insurance company: "I am a believer in universal service on some plan which should be carefully worked out by experts on the general lines of the Swiss idea. If the matter of military training was so arranged that it should be universal I would as an employer be willing to give employees whatever time might be considered essential and necessary for the development on an intelligent plan which would lead to national preparedness and national unity."

From the president of a manufacturing company: "We would be willing to give time off with pay, and if military training was obligatory it would be only a short time when business would adjust itself to such conditions. The present absurd method of calling out the militia brings hardship in a sense upon certain business concerns and gives an unfair advantage to the concerns who have no employees in the militia as compared with those who have."

From the president of a transportation company in New York City: "We favor a system of training commenced in the schools and completed at maturity, so as to avoid as far as possible interference with the period of productive labor, followed during the immediately succeeding years by such brief periods of service as necessary to maintain efficient military conditions. If universal military training and service were established as above we would be willing to give time off with pay to employees for such subsequent periods of military training as necessary to maintain them in efficient military condition."

From the president of an underwear manufacturing company: "If a law for universal service is enacted we will give 30 days yearly to all employees who will go to training camps—pay them their wages in full—alternating their absence, so that sufficient force is kept here not to interfere with our business too seriously; but all can go, and it is our wish that they should."

From the head of one of the largest importing commission firms in the city: "Our opinion is that there should be universal service or training for adults. We should be willing to give time off to the extent of one month with pay to employees to obtain military training each year."

From the partner of an importing firm: "We would be willing to give time off for military training along a systematized and sensible line. The universal service and training which we advocate, however, would take the young man at the age of 18 or 19 and train him six months or so, after which, in the ensuing years, his service with the colors would not be more than a month in any year, and we would be very glad to give him that time off."

From one of the leading merchants on Fifth Avenue: "We would be willing to give whatever time seems reasonable—say, one month yearly. We believe that

universal service would be a benefit not only from a military standpoint but in training the young men of the country. It is the only method of equalizing the individual obligation. We, for one, believe that it would be a good investment for the employer."

From the head of a glass manufactory: "The training should be under the supervision of the officers of the Regular Army and not of the militia. It is manifestly reasonable to assume that men who have devoted their time to the study of military matters are better equipped to train other men than the men who only devote a part of their time to it."

From the president of a chemical company: "To meet the greater emergencies which may arise, I believe there should certainly be universal compulsory service for all men physically able between the ages of 18 and 24, with one solid year's military training and, say, two months each year for four years following."

From the president of a steamship company: "As employers we would be willing to give time off to employees, up to four weeks, provided the number of men's time off would be divided into six months, so that there would not be too many of the force away at one time."

From the president of one of the largest mail-order concerns in the country: "Any kind of volunteer system is unjust and ineffectual. History shows the disastrous effects of such a system. The best thought on the subject seems to favor universal compulsory personal military service, somewhat on the Swiss plan. Under a proper universal compulsory system it would not be a question as to whether the employer is willing to give pay or not. Everyone would do what the law obliged him to do, and sacrifices would be equally distributed."

From an officer of one of the largest automobile companies: "For this country I would rather see a few months of universal service to give every man the fundamental and the physical, moral, and mental training which comes from military service than to see a large professional and beautifully trained army."

"I should not be willing to give time off with pay under universal service. Why should the employer be called upon to stand the expense alone and not all of the taxpayers of the country? I have urged employers to do this in the past in order to recruit the National Guard and the militia, not because I thought it was right that the employers should stand it, but because there seemed to be no other way to encourage enlistment under the present methods."

From the president of a large marine underwriting concern: "We favor as a remedy universal military service between the ages of 18 and 40 under Federal control absolutely. Where this feature abridges State rights the State must bow to the inevitable, as the Federal Government is supreme. With a universal military service the burden would fall on all, rich and poor alike. We would pay the full salary to an employee who was required to do military service. This would be compulsory on all employers by law."

From the secretary of a food-supply company: "We think there should be universal service. We would be willing to give time off."

#### V. THE NATIONAL GUARD AS A MILITARY FORCE.

The theory of the Federalized National Guard, as created by statutes placed upon the books soon after the Spanish War and as continued by the present national defense act, is that the guard should supplement the Regular Army as a first line of defense. The States receive from the Federal Government arms and equipment, as well as allotments of money to cover the expense of target practice and other guard activities; in return, and in compliance with the terms of the Constitution, they assume an obligation to conform to the regulations of the War Department for organization, training, and discipline, and to turn their troops over to the Nation whenever, in the judgment of the President, the Nation needs them. It is contemplated under the act that the National Guard shall be available for prompt mobilization and concentration, with proper equipment and with at least enough training to be converted into a cohesive, effective fighting force in time to repel the first attack of a possible enemy.

That this theory does not work out in practice is the plain lesson of the mobilization. The National Guard was shown to be deficient in numbers, in equipment, and in training.

To set this forth as a fact is not to criticize the men who compose the guard. All who have had an opportunity to observe closely the military operations of

the summer and fall agree that the highest praise is due both the officers and the enlisted men for their efforts to make a creditable response to the President's call. It is the working of the system and not the success or failure of any individual or group that is under review in this report.

A military expert of wide reputation, who visited the border as a representative of the committee, sums up the situation there in this sentence:

"Every time I tried to run down a fault I found some man doing his best, and usually a good best, under a system that left almost everything undone until the last minute, and that thrust upon officers who had not been able to get experience tasks that the most experienced officers would have found it difficult to perform."

Careful observers found, too, that conditions of inadequate preparation, as to both personnel and supplies, were evident in the Army as well as in the guard. Lack of experience in assembling troops in large number had left many officers unable to overcome the difficulties created by divided control and its attendant tangle of red tape; and the failure of the Army advisers of succeeding administrations of the War Department to work out a better method of distributing supplies was responsible for much of the confusion that marked the early days of the mobilization.

#### NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

There is necessarily some uncertainty as to the exact strength of the guard before the mobilization call and immediately afterward, for there was a marked diversity of practice among the States in the excusal and discharge of men before the organizations went into the Federal service, and some States have not yet made complete reports upon the policy they did pursue. However, the records at hand in the War Department reflect the true situation very nearly.

The actual strength of the entire National Guard in officers and men, according to the latest returns before June 18, was 132,000. But troops not included in the call had a strength of 18,000, so that the strength of those called was 114,000.

Returns from nine-tenths of the organizations that came into the Federal service show that 25 per cent of the guardsmen were not presented for muster, either because of failure to respond or discharges by governors and commanding officers. (Owing to a misconception of the meaning of the new national defense act some of the States assumed the right to discharge guardsmen without even consulting the Federal Government.) By the application of this percentage to the whole guard it is found that 28,500 of the 114,000 dropped out. At or after the muster about the same number were rejected because of physical disability, so that about half of the originally enrolled, or 57,000, stayed in service.

On August 31, when several organizations had been formed and added to the call in accordance with the War Department's divisional plan, the strength of the guard in officers and men was 138,500. This indicates that the total number of accessions obtained between June 18 and that date was 81,500. Nine thousand of these were men transferred from guard organizations not called, and 72,500 were new recruits.

The prescribed peace strength of the organizations in service on August 31 was 137,500, and the prescribed war strength 252,000. Thus the actual strength was only 1,000 above peace strength, and was 113,500 short of war strength.

In his telegram to the governors of the States on June 18 the Secretary of War directed that all organizations be raised to war strength at once.

From the date of the call to August 31, 2 months and 12 days, the net gain in the strength of the National Guard organizations called into the Federal service, including those that were added to the call after June 18, was 24,500; that is, from 114,000 to 138,500. The gain that was needed to bring the organizations to war strength was 138,000.

The failure to obtain recruits was in spite of the most earnest efforts to fill the ranks. The Army cooperated with the National Guard by mustering in recruiting parties for every guard regiment in the Federal service, and by giving the officers in command of the parties special instruction in recruiting methods. This was backed up by proclamations by governors, band concerts, parades, and plentiful newspaper publicity.

## RECRUITING IN THE FUTURE.

The recruiting record naturally raises the question, How is the National Guard to be increased to the strength required by the present law? Section 62 of the national-defense act provides that every State shall have, within one year, 200 enlisted men in the guard for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and that there shall be an increase of not less than 50 per cent a year until the total strength reaches 800 for each Senator and Representative; that is, the final strength must be reached by 1921. The Secretary of War says in his latest annual report: "The National Guard will probably consist of about 17,000 officers and 440,000 men."

With the strength of the guard at the time of the June call as a starting point, compliance with the law would mean, to give a few examples, an increase from 16,500 to 36,000 in New York, from 2,300 to 14,400 in Texas, from 11,000 to 27,200 in Pennsylvania, from 6,000 to 19,200 in Ohio, from 6,000 to 21,600 in Illinois, and from 1,400 to 4,000 in Rhode Island.

It is apparently assumed in the national-defense act that the States will find a way to raise the troops. But there is no compulsion upon the States, and it has not been suggested by the authors or champions of the law that the States compel their citizens to join the guard. There is no positive assurance, moreover, that even the State governments will be in whole-souled sympathy with the plan. The part that must be played by them in raising and maintaining this vastly augmented force has not been fully appreciated. They will have to build armories, lay out target ranges and camps, and increase materially the administrative machinery for the conduct of military business. And this means that the legislatures will be called upon to make additional appropriations aggregating many millions of dollars a year.

On the basis of the appropriation of the last New York Legislature for the guard, about \$45 for each officer and enlisted man, the States would have to vote \$15,500,000 a year to maintain the increase in the strength of the guard; this takes no account of the capital expenditures required for armories and other permanent facilities.

In some quarters the provision for Federal pay has been regarded as a guarantee that the strength of the guard could be raised to any desired figure. But it did not suffice to fill empty places last summer at a time when, for men who desired to render military service, there were other strong inducements. If applicants were scarce then, it seems improbable that they will be plentiful later—except upon the assumption that men who are unwilling to do military duty will enlist for the sake of the 50 cents per drill in time of peace. Obviously citizen soldiers unwilling to serve in time of need—who will wait to enlist till they think there is no chance of their being called into service—are not the men wanted for a force of the kind contemplated by the law of June 3.

## RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.

That the State of New York has one of the best National Guard organizations in the country is generally recognized; indeed, that fact is officially established by the published ratings of the War Department. In the last few years much effort has been expended upon the improvement of the guard. Armories are commodious and well fitted out. Summer encampments and target practice have been encouraged by public opinion; and the legislature has been liberal—certainly in comparison with other legislatures—in its appropriations for these and other guard activities. The authorities have worked steadily to improve the military organization and administration. By the establishment of schools and the insistence upon tests far more rigid than were formerly prescribed, they have materially raised the average capacity of officers and the general efficiency of the guard as a whole. Finally, membership in the guard has been rendered particularly desirable because of its attendant social advantages and prestige. Here, if anywhere, recruiting should have been satisfactory.

The following table shows the New York organizations (constituting practically an entire division) that went to the border last summer, their peace

strength, their war strength, their actual strength when mustered into the Federal service, and their actual strength on August 10, 1 month and 21 days after the President's call:

*National Guard of New York, officers and men.*

Organizations on the border Aug. 10, 1916.	Peace strength (tables of organization, 1914).	War strength (tables of organization, 1914).	Actual strength when mustered into Federal service.	Actual strength Aug. 10, 1916.
Division headquarters.....	27	27	14	6
3 brigades infantry.....	8,640	17,244	12,285	11,615
1 regiment Cavalry.....	1,018	1,308	1,278	1,283
1 squadron Cavalry.....	816	416	390	391
1 machine gun troop Cavalry.....	78	103	88	86
1 brigade Artillery.....	1,881	2,392	2,076	2,152
2 battalions Engineers.....	1,028	1,028	744	708
1 field signal battalion.....	103	176	176	179
2 field hospitals.....	48	148	139	140
4 ambulance companies.....	170	339	335	321
Field bakery.....	49	62	20	21
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,478</b>	<b>23,243</b>	<b>17,545</b>	<b>16,936</b>

The figures in this table show that at muster the New York organizations were 5,698 short of war strength, and that instead of growing numerically stronger after the muster in they suffered a loss of 609.

A questionnaire addressed by the adjutant general of New York to the commanding officers of both the mustered and the nonmustered units brought out information of a kind not contained in the ordinary records of the organizations. The filled-out sheets, as they came back to Albany headquarters, were placed at the disposal of the committee, and the replies were tabulated. Some of the commanding officers had not responded when the tabulation was made, so that the whole New York guard is not covered. The results of the questionnaire are shown, in summary, as follows:

*Enlisted men only.*

Organizations replying (all mustered): 7 Infantry regiments, 1 squadron of Cavalry with machine-gun troop; 3 regiments of Artillery, 1 signal battalion, 4 ambulance companies, 3 field hospitals, 1 aero company; combined actual strength at time of call, June 18.....	9,766
Minimum prescribed (i. e., peace) strength.....	9,896
War strength.....	17,707
Strength at muster (72 per cent of war strength).....	12,603
Failed to report at call on June 18 (2 per cent of strength of June 18)...	204
Rejected for physical disability before or at muster (8.69 per cent of strength on June 18).....	841
Discharged because of dependent families, before or at muster (1 per cent of strength on June 18).....	113
Declined to take Federal oath (4 per cent of strength on June 18).....	394
Discharged after muster because of physical disability (3 per cent of strength on June 18).....	306
Discharged after muster because of dependent families (1 per cent of strength on June 18).....	86
Aggregate excused before muster or discharged at or after muster (20 per cent of strength on June 18).....	1,946

According to the regulations still in effect for the National Guard (the new standards created by the law of June 3 not yet having been put in force by the War Department), the enlisted peace strength of an Infantry regiment is 934 and the war strength is 1,860. The progress made toward acquiring war strength is shown for seven of the New York Infantry regiments that went to the border, as follows:

*Enlisted men only.*

Regiment.	Strength June 18.	Loss from original strength by rejec- tions and dis- charges.	Re- cruits in 30 days.	Net gain.	Still short of war strength.
Third.....	1,115	231	638	407	338
Twelfth.....	826	167	416	249	786
Fourteenth.....	767	89	375	283	810
Twenty-third.....	799	128	360	232	829
Sixty-ninth.....	890	235	369	134	836
Seventy-first.....	1,169	180	611	431	260
Seventy-fourth.....	697	79	481	402	761

In New York, as in other States, most of the recruits were obtained in the few days of excitement following the President's call. Even then, as has here been shown from the records, the enlistments were not nearly sufficient to raise the organizations to war strength; and commanding officers report that the number of applicants fell off abruptly when it appeared that the troops would probably not go into action.

**EQUIPMENT.**

The working out of the plan to equip the State troops at the time of the mobilization afforded a genuine test of the theory of a Federalized National Guard. The effectiveness of the military training the guardsmen had received, though experts might be able to appraise it justly, was bound to be a matter of conjecture for the public at large. But the task of fitting out the men with arms and clothing was no make-believe. Here the National Guard and the Army were called upon to do what they would have had to do in the event of war.

Division of authority and function between the Nation on the one hand and the States on the other is to be held responsible for the greater part of the confusion and delay and shortages which marked the efforts to equip the guard. That there was often imperfect performance on the part of individuals, and a failure to employ the very best methods permitted under the law, can not be doubted. But the main fault was with the system itself; and even the shortcomings of individuals were the direct and inevitable result of a scheme that did not provide for proper training under centralized national control.

Under the rules governing the relations between the Federal Government and the National Guard, the States were to have on hand their peace-strength equipment, or equipment for actual strength if that exceeded peace strength, and the War Department was to supply equipment for the recruits representing the difference between peace and war strength. The War Department had to ship its part of the equipment from widely separated depots after the mobilization call was issued. The incidents of shipping—the distance from depot to destination, the loading and unloading, the unpacking and sorting—were in themselves enough to make the scheme collapse. But it developed that there was not even a sufficient quantity of the required materials in the Federal depots.\*

Statements to representatives of the committee by officers of both the Army and the guard last summer corroborated the information conveyed to the public through the press in the days following June 18, to the effect that, even with the National Guard 100,000 below war strength, the organizations could not get enough tents, blankets, clothing, shoes, and other necessary supplies. This has received additional confirmation within the last two or three weeks through an official communication from the Quartermaster General, disclosing a truly remarkable situation of which the public as a whole was completely unaware last June.

It had been supposed that the National Guard as it existed prior to the call was to have on hand equipment for at least peace strength—that the Federal Government was to take care only of recruits. Army regulations require this explicitly. But the Quartermaster General writes:



"Under orders from the War Department the militia had, due to limited appropriations, previously drawn only such articles as one hat, one coat, one pair of breeches, one pair of leggings, one overcoat, one blanket, and tentage, leaving them short one blanket and such articles as shoes, underwear, stockings, coats, mosquito bars, etc. Therefore, instead of being able to utilize what reserve supplies had been accumulated for the purpose of equipping new men, it became necessary to use these articles in completing the equipment of the militia called into service, which nearly exhausted the available stock."

Even with this shortage, which made it all the more necessary to use to best advantage the supplies that were available, excess equipment was shipped to many organizations. In some States blankets, tents, and uniforms lay unused, while in others the guardsmen were in sore need of these very articles. A regiment would sometimes receive equipment for 926 recruits—the difference between peace and war strength—though it had not succeeded in obtaining more than two or three hundred recruits.

And the result of the lack of an effective central control was shown in New York by the mobilization of more troops than were called for. Only nine regiments were called for by the Secretary of War, but the designation of these was left to the State authorities. In the prevailing excitement, when it looked as if more troops than were originally asked for might soon be needed, all of New York's 13 infantry regiments were mobilized. The War Department would provide equipment for only those that were mustered into the Federal service; the others had no standing whatever as far as the issue of war-strength equipment was concerned.

Thus, while carloads of equipment stood on sidings at Camp Whitman, recruits in regiments that had been mobilized, but were not scheduled for muster, had to go without clothing, blankets, and shoes. Literally, some of these men had their feet on the ground, and the civilian clothes in which they had come to camp had gone to pieces.

This came about because the State of New York, by strenuous efforts, had succeeded in adding to its guard in May about 1,500 recruits, and had used its own surplus stores to equip them. In effect this was an advance to the Federal Government, since it is the Government's function to supply such equipment.

When the adjutant general of New York sought to get credit for this advance, and thereby procure from the available Government supplies the articles which the recruits at Camp Whitman needed so badly, he was told that the rules of the department did not permit any such adjustment. There ensued—while the recruits continued to go without shirts, breeches, and other necessary article—a telegraphic correspondence in the course of which the adjutant general emphasized the point that the State had advanced what it was the department's function to supply, and that a return in kind was now due. After two or three days it was decided to allow the State to draw upon the Federal supplies at Camp Whitman for the benefit of its mobilized but unmustered guardsmen.

Here was a situation which, with ordinary efficiency in the conduct of routine, could not have occurred under unified Federal control. As a preventive for just such muddles, it has been suggested that the War Department arrange to store war-strength equipment with the State organizations, so that every recruit may be fitted out at once. But Army authorities have pointed in reply to the authentic record of losses, through destruction and even through theft, of Federal property placed in State care.

It is to the credit of some of the officers of the guard that long before the mobilization of last June they pointed out the impossibility of equipping the guard promptly under the War Department plan. In his 1914 report, the major general commanding the National Guard of New York wrote: "It would be difficult for the most cunning mind to develop a scheme better calculated to create confusion, friction, indecision, and disorganization at a time of national stress." The prediction he then made as to the details of this confusion and disorganization presents a remarkably accurate picture of what actually did take place last June.

It does not appear, however, that the proposed decentralization of supplies in local storerooms would dispose of the disadvantages of a division of control between State and Nation. With the Federal Government in charge of these supplies, there would still be the need of transferring property from one jurisdiction to another when a mobilization was ordered. The State would still be charged with keeping its full peace strength equipment on hand, and at mobilization thousands of articles for each regiment would have to be counted,

inspected, and receipted for, as an incident to the Federal Government's taking over the State troops. Because of the divided responsibility, Army and guard would be able to shift the blame back and forth, as they did last summer, and the public would be unable to place responsibility for delays and shortages.

But the failure to get war-strength equipment promptly to the guard organizations that needed it was not the only vital fault disclosed by the test of the War Department. It turned out that many organizations did not even have the equipment they were charged with having received.

Inventories accompanying muster rolls examined by the committee showed company after company with shirts, ponchos, breeches, and other required articles missing; and of those that were on hand a considerable proportion were put down in the "unserviceable" column. This, at a time when it was essential that the already enrolled members of the guard should be able to assemble as a completely fitted-out nucleus for the much larger army that was to be formed. The following list shows for the 12 companies of one regiment the number of each of several articles listed by the Army mustering officer as "serviceable" and "unserviceable":

*Twelve Infantry companies—Aggregate peace strength, 780; aggregate actual strength at time of count, 1,003.*

	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.
Shirts.....	514	247
Pairs of breeches.....	731	220
Ponchos.....	708	63
Shelter-tent halves.....	727	143
Rifles.....	758	31
Pairs of shoes.....	406	314

The company commanders had not kept track of their equipment and the regimental quartermaster, despite reminders from headquarters, had kept delaying to take stock; and the mobilization caught the organization short. Experience has shown that in such instances it is impossible, under guard laws and conditions, to have effectual discipline applied by the State through court-martial or otherwise. Proper guardianship of the property of every organization has depended upon the conscientiousness and industry of an officer whose first concern is his regular civilian work. Some officers have done the work well, others badly; whether well or badly has been for them to choose, and the State has not seen fit to visit punishment upon the delinquents.

It is plain that the Nation can not depend upon volunteer and, for the most part, untrained officers to keep the National Guard organizations equipped as required by law. The national-defense act provides pay for guard officers but not enough to insure the attention and skill necessary to a capable performance of quartermaster work.

A year before the mobilization the War Department called attention of the National Guard to the necessity of keeping its equipment up to the mark, and issued a circular containing a list of all the required articles. The State organizations were directed to submit requisitions for the replacement of missing or worn-out articles, so that there would be no shortage at the Federal inspection the following winter. This injunction was not obeyed. Requisitions that should have been submitted last summer or fall were not submitted until several months after the Federal inspection, and at the time of the mobilization many were yet unfilled. The records of the War Department show only five States equipped for the prescribed peace strength on June 18.

But the official documents at Washington reflect the shortages only for the States, not for the guard organizations separately. The lack of an effective central control is emphasized by the fact that many organizations, whose quartermasters had been industrious and insistent, had more equipment than they needed for their actual strength, while others were behind. For example, the War Department table shows that New York was short of no individual equipment but waist belts, whereas the State's own records, prepared at the time of mobilization, show that particular organizations were short of various articles.

Official reports of Army inspectors all over the country tell of the appearance at mobilization points of organizations with uniforms and equipment either missing or in unserviceable condition.

## FEEDING THE GUARDSMEN.

As far as the actual supply of food was concerned, there was no serious trouble in the recent mobilization. And after the early confusion, when officers and cooks had learned by experience—in many cases, it must be admitted, at the expense of the men's stomachs—the subsisting of the troops went along with commendable smoothness. All in all, considering the low state of general preparation and the failure in other directions, the manner in which the food situation was handled was satisfactory.

The principal trouble was the lack of competent cooks and the inexperience of company commanders and other officers in dealing with subsistence difficulties.

In the National Guard of New York the commissary branch of the Quartermaster Corps was prompt in the purchase and delivery of plentiful supplies. That the men in many companies often went hungry or received poor meals at irregular hours, was traceable to the mix up in the schedules for troop movements, delays in loading or unloading, mismanagement by officers, or the lack of cooks.

Official reports to the adjutant general of the State show that on March 31, 1916, the 13 infantry regiments of the guard containing 156 companies had only 141 cooks. The standard requirement—and the minimum requirement if the men are to be properly fed—is 2 good cooks for each company. Seventeen cavalry troops had 22 cooks, and 12 batteries of field artillery had 17 cooks, a shortage of 19 cooks for these two arms.

There were numerous instances of the guardsmen suffering from hunger when mishaps prevented the serving of meals. The worst conditions prevailed during the period of entrainment for the border, when the organizations were unable to take care of the loading of troops and supplies and at the same time attend to the ordinary routine of cooking and serving food. But these lapses can not be said to have constituted a serious hardship or to have impaired the health of the men. They were significant mainly for what they suggested as to the probable happenings in a grave national emergency.

Compared with what would be called for in that event, the mobilization of last summer was a leisurely proceeding, and the failure to provide nourishing meals did not have the serious consequences that it would have had if the country had required the troops for immediate field service. If the military forces are to be increased to the extent contemplated by the new law, it is evident that this part of the service must be materially improved; for the difficulty will grow with the number of men involved. Training is the first consideration; to be prepared for actual service on short notice an army must have officers capable of handling the subsistence problem just as it must have officers capable of directing operations in the field.

## TRAINING.

An inspection of the National Guard troops brought into the Federal service last summer showed that 63 per cent of the entire force was made up of recruits who had had no previous military training of any kind or who had served less than three months in the guard prior to June 18.

In the European countries it is considered necessary that a man must have 4,000 hours of intensive training before he can be a capable soldier. The period of training now prescribed for the National Guard in this country is 15 days of field service, and 48 armory drills of not less than an hour and a half each. With eight hours of training for every day in the field, that makes a total of 192 hours a year.

But in the guard as it stood before the mobilization, one week in the field was the standard requirement. In the last year for which a record is available, only 68 per cent of the enrolled strength attended summer encampments. Only 43 per cent attended as many as 24 armory drills last year. And of the total strength last June, 38 per cent had been enrolled in the guard less than one year.

The number of guardsmen enrolled on June 18 who stayed in service added to the recruits who had formerly been enrolled in the guard or in any other military organization was approximately 75,000. (This includes the men who had had less than three months' service prior to June 18.) If these 75,000 be credited with training of one year in the guard, with perfect attendance at armory drills and encampments—72 hours of drills and 56 hours of training in camp—it makes an average for the 138,500 guardsmen in service August 31, of 70 hours of training per man.

That few officers of the National Guard have had more than a superficial training is a fact that has long been familiar to the War Department, to persons who have had an opportunity to study the composition and the performance of the State forces, and to the guard officers themselves. The mobilization of last summer served to bring it to light and make it a matter of record for the public.

There have been in force no competitive tests as a means of obtaining the most competent men. The commissioning power has rested nominally with the governor of the State, but the customary practice has been for each organization to elect its own officers. Hence popularity, rather than demonstrated fitness, has been the qualification most valuable for the aspirant to a commission. Some of the States have raised the standard of training among officers by compelling candidates, after being elected by the men whom they are to command, to undergo tests as to their military knowledge; but in most of the States nothing more has been required than a fair proficiency in drill.

At last winter's Federal inspection of the National Guard, Government recognition was withdrawn from a number of companies; and the deficiencies which caused the withdrawal, says the Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, "were in almost all cases due to the lack of trained officers, which meant the corresponding lack of training and a consequent lack of interest on the part of enlisted men."

Since there was no purely military test for the National Guard last summer, it was in the work connected with supplies and transportation that the officers displayed their lack of experience. It has already been pointed out that bad management had left many organizations without their peace strength equipment when the mobilization call came. In the hurry and confusion that followed, accounts and records were tangled; schedules for troop movements were not maintained; the men were supplied too late, or often not supplied at all, with meals; companies went ahead by train without the wagons that were to be needed at the end of the trip; and departure for the border was delayed, often for many hours, by the officers' inability to get their men and baggage aboard the trains promptly.

At the muster-in last summer it developed that many Guard officers were rejected for physical unfitness, and the records at Washington show that in every State were found officers who, owing to lack of training, were incapable of performing the duties that pertained to their rank. On the border, officers wishing to leave the service actually advanced their incompetence as a reason why the resignations should be accepted. But the Secretary of War declined to consider this reason valid.

"There are great numbers of National Guard officers who can not thoroughly well perform their duties," he wrote, in declining to accept the resignation of a certain first lieutenant. "The Federal Government is giving them an opportunity at very great expense to itself to qualify themselves in this respect."

Up to November 28, resignations of 482 National Guard officers, about one-fourteenth of the total number of officers mustered in, were accepted. The tender of resignation became so general in the last part of August that the War Department had to make a ruling that "ordinary business or family reasons" would not be accepted as an excuse for withdrawal.

"Discharges of enlisted men are no longer permitted for business or family reasons, because of provision Congress has made for support of relatives," it was stated in a telegram to the commanding general of the Southern Department. "It is not proper to permit officers to leave their commands for reasons which are not accepted in the case of enlisted men. Some cases of resignation are noted where it is evident that disciplinary action and not resignation is proper."

The present law gives the President power to prescribe tests that must be passed by all officers hereafter commissioned in the Guard. If there were evident a keen demand for commissions, this might give hope of an improvement in the level of capability. But with no such demand in evidence—with the prospect of difficulty in obtaining enough officers of even the present quality—it does not seem likely that severe tests can be insisted upon.

With untrained officers, and with recruits forming such a large percentage of its strength, the National Guard as it was mobilized in the summer was properly to be classed a raw force. For all practical purposes it was not a body organized and equipped for action, but a volunteer army formed upon the nucleus of men whose training had consisted of indoor drills and, in the case of some but not all, a few days in camp.

In his last published report the late Maj. Gen. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, said that six months was the shortest period within which the National Guard could be turned into an efficient fighting force. In his recent annual report the Chief of Staff, speaking in the light of what occurred last summer and fall, says that in his opinion troops with less than 12 months' intensive peace training can not be considered dependable for war service.

## VI. THE NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT.

It has been said that the mobilization of the National Guard was complicated by the circumstances that the Hay-Chamberlain bill had become a law only two weeks before the call, and that the Guard had not yet adjusted itself to its new status. It is true that this did create perplexities in the making out of rolls and other records, and in determining the correct formalities for the various steps in the mobilization program. But confusion of this sort was of minor importance. A careful reading of the law gives no reason to suppose that the fundamental difficulties—the unsatisfactory recruiting, the economic distress incident to the service of men with families, the equipment muddle—would have been appreciably less serious had the national defense act been a year instead of a fortnight old. In principle the new National Guard legislation is the same as the old: it is built upon a divided control which now, for the second time in a generation, has proven, under test, fatal to the military effort of the Nation.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.  
CLEVELAND H. DODGE.  
JOHN MITCHELL.  
GEORGE W. PERKINS.  
ALFRED E. SMITH.  
WILLARD STRAIGHT.  
ALEXANDER M. WHITE.

Mr. ANTHONY. Has the Militia Bureau received any reports as to the success or failure of the mobilization on the border from National Guard officers themselves?

Gen. MANN. We have called for them, but none has been received.

Mr. ANTHONY. None of the adjutants general has expressed himself?

Gen. MANN. I have no record of any such expression.

Mr. ANTHONY. You say you have asked for such reports? From what officers did you ask them?

Gen. MANN. The following letter was addressed to the adjutants general of the various States:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
MILITIA BUREAU,  
*Washington, December 28, 1916.*

From: The Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The adjutants general of all States and District of Columbia National Guard (Hawaii excepted).

Subject: Data with reference to National Guard.

1. With a view of future improvement in the National Guard, the Militia Bureau desires to secure the views of the commanders of all regiments and separate battalions or other separate organizations, including field hospital and ambulance companies which were called into Federal service and afterward mustered out.

In order that the information may be accessible it is desired that answers be concise and pertinent. Extended remarks are difficult to compile.

2. The following list of questions is submitted for reference by the State adjutants general to such commanders about a month after their muster out. Replies should be made to the Chief of the Militia Bureau through the State adjutant general, who will forward them separately as received and without waiting for others.

(a) In what degree was the organization handicapped by inadequate enlisted strength at the time of the President's call?

(b) Should a National Guard organization remain at its home station after the call in order to recruit to war strength? And, if so, for how long?

(c) What recruiting party—strength and composition—should be left at home station after departure for mobilization camp? How long?

(d) What improvements can be made with reference to subsisting your men while at home stations awaiting transportation to mobilization camp?

(e) What improvements can be made with reference to transporting and subsisting your men from home station to mobilization camp?

(f) What items as to the equipment of officers and enlisted men were lacking at the time of entering into Federal service in such degree as to interfere with military efficiency?

(g) Can you take care of all of the equipment of your organization at your home station? And at what strength, peace or war?

(h) Should any of your organization's equipment be kept at State arsenal or storehouse?

(i) Were the State authorities' mobilization plans or schemes published and furnished you before the call came? If so, of what value were they to you?

(j) In what degree was the organization handicapped by inadequate prior training of officers and enlisted men?

(k) What is the present degree of readiness and fitness for field service of the organization?

(l) What is the ability of the organization to maintain itself in the field—men, animals, and material—in proper condition?

(m) What is the length of time considered necessary to make the organization efficient at war strength in campaign against a thoroughly prepared foe?

(n) What are the weak points in the National Guard system as shown by the mobilization?

(o) What are the strong points in the National Guard system, as shown by the mobilization?

(p) What practical steps can be taken by National Guard officers to strengthen the weak points as shown by the mobilization?

(q) What practical steps, in your judgment, can be taken by the State authorities to remedy the defects noted?

(r) What practical steps, in your judgment, can be taken by the War Department to remedy the defects noted?

(s) Can you secure and maintain a sufficient personnel by voluntary enlistment?

(t) What suggestion have you to offer as to the best policy to pursue to avoid applications for discharge on muster into Federal service on account of dependent relatives or for business demands?

(u) What suggestions have you to offer to insure that men and officers shall be physically fit on entry into Federal service, so as to avoid numerous rejections for physical reasons.

(v) What are your views as to the desirability of students being members of your organization?

WM. A. MANN,  
*Brigadier General, G. S., Chief of Bureau.*

**Mr. McKELLAR.** When do you expect to receive the replies—in the ordinary course of business?

**Gen. MANN.** We asked that the questions be submitted to the different commanders about a month after they had been mustered out.

**Mr. McKELLAR.** This only applies to those who have been mustered out?

**Gen. MANN.** Yes, sir.

**Mr. McKELLAR.** You have not asked for the opinions of those officers who are still on the border?

**Gen. MANN.** We will get them as they come out.

**Mr. McKELLAR.** We will not get them in time to have them printed in these hearings?

**Gen. MANN.** I doubt whether we will get any of them in time for that.

Mr. McKELLAR. If you get them in time, I would like to have them made a part of your statement.

Gen. MANN. My idea was to issue another pamphlet.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did the officers of the Army, or the General Staff, or the Secretary of War, or any other official, ask for any such report on the Regular Army this year, or did they confine that solely to the National Guard?

Mr. KAHN. I imagine the Inspector General of the Army did that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am talking about this kind of a report, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Regular Army has done its duty on the border.

Gen. MANN. As I understand it, this report was called for by the former Chief of the Militia Bureau, and related only to the National Guard.

Mr. McKELLAR. There has been no such report asked for in reference to the Regular Army?

Gen. MANN. Not that I know of.

Mr. FIELDS. I want to ask you one or two questions, which may have been asked you yesterday. I will ask you to put the answers in the record.

What percentage of the total militia responded to the call of the President?

Gen. MANN. Ninety-two per cent.

Mr. FIELDS. What percentage of the total number who did respond were disqualified upon physical examination after they had reported at mobilization camps?

Gen. MANN. Approximately 27 per cent.

Mr. FIELDS. What percentage, if you know, of those who qualified, have applied for discharge, up to this time, if you can give us that information?

Gen. MANN. I doubt if I can give you the information about those. The applications would not come to the Militia Bureau. But I can give you the figures concerning those who have been actually discharged.

Mr. FIELDS. If you can obtain that information, I would like to have it. If not, never mind.

NOTE.—Up to November 1, 1916, 16,856 have been discharged for physical disability, on account of dependent relatives, and other causes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a fact, notwithstanding what has been said about the Organized Militia, that under the old law it did form a nucleus by which you were enabled to guard the border very much quicker than if you had not had the State troops?

Gen. MANN. Certainly. I was on the border at the time, and we were glad to see these people come down there.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not have gotten enough volunteers within the same period of time?

Gen. MANN. None with any training whatever.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many men were on the border, including Regulars and men of the National Guard?

Gen. MANN. About 200,000.

Mr. ANTHONY. How many men did you ever have, at any one time, that threatened us on the opposite side of the border?

Gen. MANN. A very much smaller number.

Mr. ANTHONY. About how many?

Gen. MANN. I can only speak of my own experience, in reference to the vicinity where I was stationed. At Laredo we had about 2,000 opposite us, and after the National Guard came down, I had about 10,000 men.

Mr. ANTHONY. Did we not have a very much more competent force? Was there any real necessity for our having 200,000 men there to oppose 15,000 or 20,000 men?

Gen. MANN. We did not have any too many, if we had had to go into Mexico.

Mr. KAHN. How many miles of border are there to cover? About 1,800 miles, are there not?

Gen. MANN. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. And the enemy——

Gen. MANN (interposing). Could have crossed at any point.

Mr. KAHN. You had to protect the whole border?

Gen. MANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANTHONY. According to that, if we had to protect every foot of the border of this country with troops by a defensive patrol, would we not have to have a million men?

Gen. MANN. We would have to have a great many more men.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does it not hinge upon the question whether it was a proper military policy to conduct a defensive patrol, and would not an offensive patrol have been better?

Gen. MANN. Now you are getting away from the duties of the Militia Bureau.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to have an expression of opinion in regard to that. That involves the entire question at issue.

Gen. MANN. I can not answer that.

Mr. McKELLAR. How many Mexicans have there been under arms in Mexico during the last year, according to your reports?

Gen. MANN. I could not tell you that.

Mr. McKELLAR. You certainly received reports as to the strength of the supposed enemy, did you not?

Gen. MANN. We only had reports of the enemy in our immediate front.

Mr. McKELLAR. You only had reports in regard to those?

Gen. MANN. Yes; in regard to those people.

Mr. McKELLAR. Did you not, being a commanding general in our Army, learn something about the number of men who might be in the enemy's army, if we declared war on Mexico? Was not that investigated, and can you not give those figures, or put them in the record?

Gen. MANN. I could make an estimate of about the number of men they had.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is your estimate?

Gen. MANN. I would say, perhaps 75,000 men.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have seen the number stated as being all the way from 15,000 to 30,000, but I never heard of an army as large as 75,000 under arms in Mexico.

Gen. MANN. In the entire State of Mexico. They would all have come against us.

Mr. HULL. Has there ever been a report made as to the efficiency of the other branches of the Army at the time of the recent mobilization, similar to the report made on the National Guard?



Gen. MANN. No report that I know of.

Mr. WISE. Before the hearings close, I would like to have some members of the National Guard who have been on the border. or who are still there, appear before this committee and give evidence as to the mobilization of the National Guard.

Mr. McKELLAR. I would like to have that done, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course whatever the pleasure of the committee is on that subject will be done. It has been my idea—and I gathered that was also the sentiment of the committee—that at this session of Congress we would not undertake any general revision of the law.

Mr. WISE. I think, in view of the report on the mobilization of the National Guard, which has been referred to, and which is in the record by reference, we ought to have some evidence on the other side.

Mr. McKELLAR. As it is now we have not a word of defense from the other side. I would like to have Col. Brown, who made this report on the mobilization of the National Guard, come before the committee.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned.)

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,  
*Monday, January 15, 1917.*

The committee met at 10.30 o'clock, Hon. S. Hubert Dent, jr. (chairman), presiding.

**STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.**

The CHAIRMAN. Gen. Sharpe, you have submitted a supplemental estimate for \$11,250,000 to provide a reserve stock of clothing and camp and garrison equipage for the National Guard.

Gen. SHARPE. Yes, sir. On December 18, 1916, the Secretary of War verbally directed that a supplemental estimate be submitted for a reserve of clothing, etc., for 150,000 members of the National Guard, and on December 19 the instructions were confirmed in writing. The estimate is for 150,000 men and is based on a per capita cost of \$75 per man, the details of which are shown in the accompanying tables. The equipment is of two classes—"individual" and "organizational," the former amounting to \$60.39 per man and the latter \$14.086 per man—and then there are housewives at \$0.024 and packing materials at \$0.50 per man, a total of \$75. Equipment "C" is what we are estimating for, that being the field equipment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, December 19, 1916.*

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

1. In the regular estimate for purchase of clothing and equipage, fiscal year 1918, there has been included approximately \$3,900,000 for reserve stock, which it is estimated will provide for two Infantry and Cavalry divisions of the Regular Army.

2. The reserve supplies heretofore accumulated for the militia, for which Congress had made an appropriation aggregating \$4,000,000 and a greater portion of which had been placed in field-supply depot No. 1 at Philadelphia for use of equipping the militia in the Eastern Department, has all been exhausted by issues in consequence of the mobilization of the militia. The department now has absolutely no reserve stock for the militia, and it is believed that prompt steps should be taken to replace the reserves heretofore accumulated and which have been utilized as stated, and in addition provide reserves for the Militia of the other departments, or a total of 150,000 men, these supplies to consist of field equipment, which would include such articles as field-service uniforms, shoes, blankets, overcoats, tentage, etc.

3. The necessity of prompt action is at once apparent, when it is known that it takes from 6 to 12 months to procure special fabrics and articles specially manufactured for issue to the Army. These supplies are not in existence and can not be obtained until the contracts are awarded.

4. The necessity for the accumulation of the reserve stock for the militia is further emphasized by the experience of the past few months, which has demonstrated clearly that the department must be prepared to issue a complete outfit to the men of the National Guard when called into the service.

5. Estimated cost for 150,000 men, at \$75 per man, \$11,250,000.

HENRY G. SHARPE,  
Quartermaster General.

Approved:

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. L. SCOTT,  
Major General, Chief of Staff.

Estimate will be submitted as above.

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

December 29, 1916.

To the Quartermaster General, inviting attention to the approval of the Secretary of War indorsed on page 1.

By order of the Secretary of War.

WM. M. CRUIKSHANK,  
Adjutant General.

Table showing estimated cost of reserve stock for 150,000 enlisted men of the National Guard, clothing and equipage.

Equipment "C":

Individual equipment—

1 bar, mosquito, single	\$3.50
1 bedsack	1.00
2 blankets, olive drab	7.50
1 belt, waist	.10
2 pairs breeches (wool or cotton)	3.90
1 coat (wool or cotton)	3.30
1 cord, hat	.06
3 pairs drawers	.99
1 pair gloves, wool, olive drab	.39
1 hat, service	1.41
2 pairs laces, shoe, extra	.02
1 pair leggins, canvass	.47
2 shirts, flannel, olive drab	5.80
2 shoes, marching, pair	9.90
5 stockings, pair	.65
1 tag, identification, with tape	.01
3 undershirts	1.65
1 cot	2.50
1 overcoat, olive drab	11.50
5 pins, tent, shelter	.14
1 pole, tent, shelter	.13
1 poncho	3.50
1 tent, shelter half	1.85
1 comb	.05
1 brush, tooth	.07

80.39

## Equipment "C"—Continued.

Organizational equipment—Axes and helvcs; bags, surplus kit; batons; brassards; brooms, corn; brushes, scrubbing; bugles, with slings; desks, field, large and small; head nets, mosquito; pickaxes and helvcs; pouches, music, large and small; shovels; slings, color; spades; stands, music; sticks, shoe size; stretchers, shoe; stoves and stovepipe; tentage, heavy, all kinds; whistles and chains; band instruments; colors, flags, etc.....		14.086
Housewives.....		.024
Packing materials.....		.50
Total cost per man.....		75.00
150,000 men, \$75, \$11,250,000.		

NOTE.—Equipment "C," as listed herein, comprises the complete equipment of a soldier for field service. It does not include any dress clothing, and the individual equipment is estimated to last for a period of three months.

The initial and subsequent clothing money allowance (covering a period of six months) under present orders amounts to \$55.45 per man, and includes dress clothing and only those articles which are charged against his clothing account. Such articles as blankets, mosquito bars, bed sacks, cots, overcoats, shelter tents, ponchos, comb, and brush are extra and do not form part of the enlisted man's clothing money allowance; consequently, for purposes of providing a reserve stock of clothing and equipage for the equipment of men for field service, it is necessary to provide for equipment "C" as prescribed in tables of allowances published in General Orders No. 39, 1915.

*Statement of Militia Bureau.*

Organizations that have reported number of men who have taken the Federal oath.	Organizations that have refused to take the Federal oath.	Organizations that are held in abeyance or that have not been heard from.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>		
First Ambulance Company; First Field Hospital; First Cavalry.	None.	Batteries A and C, Field Artillery; Signal Corps Company; First Infantry; Second Infantry; Fourth Infantry.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>		
None.....	None.	First Infantry.
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>		
Companies D and E, First Infantry; Second Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine gun companies and Company G).	None.	Headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies and companies A, B, C, F, G, I, K, L, and M, First Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Company G.
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>		
Thirteenth to Twenty-fourth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; Company A, Engineers.	None.	First Ambulance Company; First Field Hospital Company; Signal Corps Company B; First Squadron Cavalry; First Battalion Field Artillery; First to Twelfth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; Second Infantry; Fifth Infantry; Seventh Infantry.
<b>COLORADO.</b>		
First Field Hospital Company; Troop D, Cavalry; First Battalion Field Artillery; Company A, Engineers; Company A, Signal Corps; Companies C and D, First Separate Battalion; Companies E, F, G, and H, Second Separate Battalion; Separate Companies A, B, and I.	None.	Troops A, B, and C, First Squadron, Cavalry, Company B, Engineers.

*Statement of Militia Bureau—Continued.*

Organizations that have reported number of men who have taken the Federal oath.	Organizations that have refused to take the Federal oath.	Organizations that are held in abeyance or that have not been heard from.
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		
First Ambulance Company; First Field Hospital Company; First Company Signal Corps; Troops A and B, Cavalry; Batteries E and F, Field Artillery; Companies First to Thirtieth (less Eleventh) Coast Artillery; First Infantry (less headquarters company and Companies F and I); Second Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies A, E, F, I, and K); First Separate Company.	None..	Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps; headquarters company and Companies F and I, First Infantry; headquarters, machine-gun, and supply companies, and Companies A, E, F, I, and K, Second Infantry.
<b>DELAWARE.</b>		
None.....	None..	First Separate Battalion Infantry; Second Separate Battalion Infantry.
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>		
None.....	None..	First Field Hospital Company; Troop A, Cavalry; Company A, Signal Corps; Batteries A and B, Field Artillery; First Company, Coast Artillery Corps; Third Infantry; First Separate Battalion Infantry.
<b>FLORIDA.</b>		
First Field Hospital Company; First Separate Battalion, Infantry.	None..	Second Infantry.
<b>GEORGIA.</b>		
Troops A, K, and L, Squadron Cavalry; First Battalion Field Artillery; First Infantry; Second Infantry; Fifth Infantry; Third Separate Battalion, Infantry (less Company H).	None..	First Field Hospital Company; Troops B and F, Cavalry; First, Second, Third, and Fourth Companies Coast Artillery; Company H Third Separate Battalion Infantry.
<b>HAWAII.</b>		
First Separate Company Engineers; First and Second Companies Coast Artillery Corps; First Infantry (less headquarters and supply companies); Second Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies D, I, and M); Third Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Company M); Fourth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies A, B, G, I, and L).	None..	First Separate Troop Cavalry; Company A, Signal Corps, headquarters and supply companies, First Infantry; headquarters, supply and machine-gun companies, and Companies D, I, and M, Second Infantry; headquarters, machine-gun, and supply companies, and Company M, Third Infantry; headquarters supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies A, B, G, I, and L; First Separate Company.
<b>IDAHO.</b>		
Second Infantry.....	None..	None.
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>		
Fifth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies B and D); Sixth Infantry (less headquarters, supply and machine-gun companies, and Company B).	None..	First and Second Field Hospital Companies; Company A, Engineers; Company A, Signal Corps; First Cavalry; First Field Artillery; First Infantry; Second Infantry; Third Infantry; Fourth Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies B and D, Fifth Infantry; headquarters, machine-gun, and supply companies, and Company B, Sixth Infantry; Seventh Infantry; Eighth Infantry.
<b>INDIANA.</b>		
Second Ambulance Company; First and Second Field Hospital Companies; Batteries B, C, and D, First Battalion Field Artillery; Second Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies A and K); Third Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Company B); Companies A, B, C, E, and K, First Infantry.	None..	First Ambulance Company; Company A, Signal Corps, Battery A, Field Artillery, headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies A and K, Second Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Company B, Third Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies F, G, H, I, L, and M, First Infantry.

## Statement of Militia Bureau—Continued.

Organizations that have reported number of men who have taken the Federal oath.	Organizations that have refused to take the Federal oath.	Organizations that are held in abeyance or that have not been heard from.
<b>IOWA.</b>		
None.....	None	First Ambulance Company; First Field Hospital Company; Company A, Engineers; First Squadron Cavalry; First Battalion Field Artillery; First Infantry; Second Infantry; Third Infantry; First Separate Company.
<b>KANSAS.</b>		
Company A, Signal Corps; Troop A, Cavalry; Battery A, Field Artillery, First Infantry (less machine-gun company); Second Infantry.	None	Machine-gun company, First Infantry.
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>		
None.....	None	First Field Hospital Company; Company A, Signal Corps; First Infantry; Second Infantry; Third Infantry.
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>		
First Field Hospital Company; First Separate Troop, Cavalry; First Battalion Field Artillery; First Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies).	None	Headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, First Infantry.
<b>MAINE.</b>		
Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Companies Coast Artillery; Second Infantry (less Company A).	None	First, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth Companies Coast Artillery; Company A, Second Infantry.
<b>MARYLAND.</b>		
None.....	None	First Ambulance Company, First Field Hospital Company, Troop A, Cavalry; Battery A, Field Artillery; First Company, Coast Artillery; First Infantry; Fourth Infantry; Fifth Infantry; First Separate Company, Infantry.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		
First Ambulance Company; First and Second Field Hospital Companies; First Battalion Signal Corps; First Squadron Cavalry; First Field Artillery (less supply company); Companies First to Twelfth, inclusive, Coast Artillery; Second Infantry (less headquarters company); Fifth Infantry (less headquarters company); Sixth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies and Company E); Eighth Infantry (less headquarters and machine-gun companies); Ninth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies); Companies A and D, First Corps of Cadets (Infantry).	None..	Second Ambulance Company; supply company, First Field Artillery; headquarters company, Second Infantry; headquarters company, Fifth Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies and Company E, Sixth Infantry; headquarters and machine-gun companies, Eighth Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, Ninth Infantry; Companies B and C, First Corps of Cadets (Infantry).
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>		
First and Second Ambulance Companies; First Field Hospital Company; Company A, Engineers; Company A, Signal Corps; Troops A and B, Cavalry; Batteries A and B, Field Artillery; Thirty-first Infantry; Thirty-second Infantry (less supply company); Thirty-third Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and Company M).	None..	Supply company, Thirty-second Infantry; headquarters, supply, and Company M, Thirty-third Infantry.
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>		
None.....	None..	First Field Artillery; First Infantry; Second Infantry; Third Infantry.
<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>		
First Separate Company, Infantry.....	None..	First Infantry.

## Statement of Militia Bureau—Continued.

Organizations that have reported number of men who have taken the Federal oath.	Organizations that have refused to take the Federal oath.	Organizations that are held in abeyance or that have not been heard from.
<b>MISSOURI.</b>		
First Infantry.....	None..	First Ambulance Company; First Field Hospital Company; Company A, Signal Corps; Troop B, Cavalry; First Battalion Field Artillery; Second Infantry; Third Infantry; Fourth Infantry.
<b>MONTANA.</b>		
None.....	None..	Troop A, Cavalry; Second Infantry.
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>		
First Field Hospital Company; Fourth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Company M); Fifth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies E and M); Signal Corps, Company A.	None..	Headquarters, supply and machine-gun companies, and Company M, Fourth Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies E and M, Fifth Infantry.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		
First and Second Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; First Field Hospital Company.	None..	Company A, Signal Corps; Troop A, Cavalry; Battery A, Field Artillery; Third and Fourth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; First Infantry.
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>		
First Ambulance Company; First Field Hospital Company; Batteries A, B, and C, Field Artillery; First Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies); Second Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies); Third Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies C and G); Fourth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies); Fifth Infantry.	None..	Signal Corps Company; First Squadron Cavalry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, First Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, Second Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies C and G, Third Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies; Fifth Infantry.
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>		
None.....	None..	Battery A, Field Artillery; First Infantry.
<b>NEW YORK.</b>		
Third Ambulance Company; First, Third, and Fourth Field Hospital Companies; Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers; Squadron A, Cavalry; First Field Artillery (less headquarters and supply companies); Second Field Artillery (less headquarters and supply companies); Third Field Artillery (less supply company); First to Thirty-sixth Companies, inclusive, Coast Artillery Corps; Seventh Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies); Twelfth Infantry (less headquarters and machine-gun companies); Companies A and C and Machine-gun Company, Forty-seventh Infantry; Sixty-ninth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies); Seventy-first Infantry; Seventy-fourth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and Company C).	None..	First, Second, and Fourth Ambulance Companies; Second Field Hospital Company; First Battalion Signal Corps; First Aero Company; First Cavalry; headquarters and supply companies, First Field Artillery; headquarters and supply companies, Second Field Artillery; supply company, Third Field Artillery; First Infantry; Second Infantry; Third Infantry; Headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, Seventh Infantry; Tenth Infantry; headquarters and machine-gun companies, Twelfth Infantry; Fourteenth Infantry; Twenty-third Infantry; headquarters, supply, and Companies B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, Forty-seventh Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, Sixty-Ninth Infantry; headquarters and supply companies, and Company C.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>		
First Ambulance Company; First Field Hospital Company; Troops A and B, Cavalry; Companies A and B, Engineers; First to Sixth Companies, inclusive, Coast Artillery Corps; First Infantry; Second Infantry; Third Infantry.	None..	None.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>		
None.....	None..	First Infantry.

*Statement of Militia Bureau—Continued.*

Organisations that have reported number of men who have taken the Federal oath.	Organizations that have refused to take the Federal oath.	Organizations that are held in abeyance or that have not been heard from.
OHIO.		
Companies A, D, E. and L, First Infantry; Seventh Infantry (less headquarters and supply companies and Companies D, G, H, and M); Ninth Separate Battalion of Infantry.	None.	First Battalion Engineers; First Battalion Signal Corps; First Squadron Cavalry; First Battalion Field Artillery; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies and Companies B, C, F, G, H, I, K, and M, First Infantry; Second Infantry; Third Infantry; Fourth Infantry; Fifth Infantry; Sixth Infantry; headquarters and supply companies and Companies D, G, H, and M, Seventh Infantry; Eighth Infantry.
OKLAHOMA.		
Company A, Engineers; Companies C, F, L, and M, First Infantry; First Ambulance Company.	None.	First Field Hospital Company; First and Second Troops Cavalry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I, K, First Infantry.
OREGON.		
Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; Third Infantry (less Machine-gun Company and Company M).	None.	Troop A, Cavalry; Battery A, Field Artillery; First, Sixth, and Eighth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; Machine-gun Company and Company M, Third Infantry.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
First and Second Ambulance Companies; First and Second Field Hospital Companies; Companies A, B, and C, Engineers; First Battalion Signal Corps; First Cavalry (less headquarters and supply troops); First Field Artillery (less headquarters and supply companies); Second Field Artillery (less headquarters and supply companies); Third Field Artillery (less headquarters and supply companies); First Infantry; Third Infantry; Fourth Infantry; Sixth Infantry; Eighth Infantry; Tenth Infantry; Thirteenth Infantry; Sixteenth Infantry; Eighteenth Infantry.	None.	Headquarters and supply troops, First Cavalry; headquarters and supply companies, First Field Artillery; headquarters and supply companies, Second Field Artillery; headquarters and supply companies, Third Field Artillery.
RHODE ISLAND.		
First Ambulance Company; Troops A, B, C, and M, Cavalry; Battery A, Field Artillery; First to Eighth Companies, inclusive, and Tenth to Sixteenth Companies, inclusive.	None..	Ninth and Seventeenth Companies, Coast Artillery Corps.
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
First to Fifth Companies, inclusive, Coast Artillery Corps; Company A, Engineers; First Infantry; First Field Hospital Company.	None	Second Infantry.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Fourth Infantry.....	None..	Company C, Separate Infantry.
TENNESSEE.		
First Ambulance Company; First Field Hospital Company; Troops B, C, and D, Cavalry; First Infantry (less Company K); Third Infantry (less Companies A, E, F, G, and M); Company G, Separate Infantry	None..	Company K, First Infantry; Companies A, E, F, G, M, Third Infantry.

## Statement of Militia Bureau—Continued.

Organizations that have reported number of men who have taken the Federal oath.	Organizations that have refused to take the Federal oath.	Organizations that are held in abeyance or that have not been heard from.
<p>TEXAS.</p> <p>First Field Hospital Company; First Squadron Cavalry; Companies A and B, Engineers; Battery B, Field Artillery; Second Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies); Third Infantry, less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies; Fourth Infantry (less headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies C, I, and L).</p>	None..	<p>Battery A, Field Artillery; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, Second Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, Third Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies C, I, and L, Fourth Infantry.</p>
<p>UTAH.</p> <p>First Field Hospital Company; Troops B, C, D, and H, Cavalry.</p>	None..	<p>Troops A, E, F, and G, Cavalry; First Battery, Field Artillery.</p>
<p>VERMONT.</p> <p>First Infantry (less Companies C and K).....</p>	None..	<p>Companies C and K, First Infantry.</p>
<p>VIRGINIA.</p> <p>First and Second Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; Company A, Engineers; Companies C, D, E, F, and G, Fourth Infantry.</p>	None..	<p>First Field Hospital Company; First Battalion Field Artillery; Battery C, Separate, Field Artillery; First Squadron Cavalry; Company A, Signal Corps; First Infantry; Second Infantry; headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies; and Companies A, B, H, I, K, L, and M, Fourth Infantry; separate company of Infantry.</p>
<p>WASHINGTON.</p> <p>Company A, Signal Corps; Troop B, Cavalry; First to Ninth Companies, inclusive, Coast Artillery; Second Infantry.</p>	None..	<p>None.</p>
<p>WEST VIRGINIA.</p> <p>Companies A, E, F, G, H, I, L, and M, First Infantry.</p>	None..	<p>Headquarters, supply, and machine-gun companies, and Companies B, C, D, and K, First Infantry; Second Infantry.</p>
<p>WISCONSIN.</p> <p>First Field Hospital Company; Troops A and B, Cavalry; Battery A, Field Artillery; First Infantry; Second Infantry; Third Infantry.</p>	None..	<p>Batteries B and C, Field Artillery; First Separate Company, Infantry.</p>
<p>WYOMING.</p> <p>First and Second Separate Battalions Infantry..</p>	None..	<p>Separate Company E, Infantry.</p>





# INDEX.

## A.

	Page.
Accountant, expert:	
Mileage for.....	94
Pay of.....	91
Additional officers, number of, statement showing.....	5
Adjutant General, The, statement of.....	664
Adjutant General's Department, The:	
Officers—	
Additional pay for service.....	60, 681
Detailed from line.....	681
No difficulty in obtaining.....	681
Number estimated for.....	5, 60
Pay of, estimate for.....	60, 681
Reserve Corps, memoers of, number.....	15
Admiral:	
Act creating grade of.....	757
Pay of.....	752
Aeroplanes:	
Abandonment of, in Mexico.....	994, 995, 1018
American engines in.....	996
Coast defenses, use of.....	706, 991, 1014
Cost for keeping in service.....	1011, 1016
Cost of.....	994
Curtiss, efficiency of.....	997
Engines in, different from automobile.....	1017
Life of.....	1011
Some of foreign make purchased.....	1006
England—	
Cost for keeping in service.....	1010
Number in unit of army.....	1010
Exchange of parts.....	1000
Foreign armies use American machines.....	998
Foreign, speed of.....	997
Guns on.....	997, 1018
Height attained.....	1019
Life of.....	993
Machine guns—	
Tried on.....	997
Use of, on.....	1021
Mail carried in Mexico by.....	1019
Manufacturers of, not penalized for failure to deliver on time.....	1010
Monoplane is best racer.....	997
Mountains crossed by those in Mexico.....	1019
Number destroyed or condemned.....	993
In squadron.....	1010
Of men required to take care of.....	1012
Purchased.....	993
To be delivered under contract.....	993
Ours are all biplanes.....	997
Record of flights at San Diego, Cal.....	1009
Service will remain when armies in Europe disband.....	1022
Squadrons—	
Cost of.....	1016
To be equipped for use.....	1012
Number of men in.....	1015

<b>Aeroplanes—Continued.</b>	<b>Page</b>
Stations of those in service.....	993
Taube is monoplane.....	997
Types of.....	993
Wrecked, use of.....	994, 995
<b>Alaska:</b>	
Health of troops in.....	1057
Labor in, cost of.....	965
Number of days in year road work can be carried on.....	965
Roads—	
Construction of, etc., estimate for.....	979
Cost of.....	981
Cost of, since 1905.....	962
Cost to properly develop.....	987
Miles of, number.....	980
Snow fall, average.....	966
Alcatraz Island, Cal., buildings, estimate for.....	484
<b>Ambulances:</b>	
Animal-drawn, number in service.....	1068
Appropriation for purchase of, not to require competition.....	1067, 1070
Ford not satisfactory.....	1068
Motor—	
Cost of.....	1068
List of purchases.....	1071
No standard type at present.....	1067
Number in service.....	1068
Purchase of, competition in not to be required.....	1067, 1070
Types that have been purchased.....	1071
American Lake, Wash., training camp, number attendants.....	615, 690
American youth can not be trained in less time than youths of other countries..	770
<b>Ammunition:</b>	
Antiaircraft guns, estimate for.....	886
Caliber being purchased.....	944
Character now being purchased same as last year.....	947
Comparison of that used by England and United States.....	914, 922
Field, high explosive shell better than shrapnel.....	934
Field artillery for National Guard—	
Amount of appropriation that has been used.....	949
Estimate for.....	938, 943
Reserve of, estimate for.....	943
High explosive shell useful in demolishing artillery.....	948
Interchangeability of, for American and English guns.....	922
Between countries.....	866
Manufacture of, cost to place Government plants in condition to.....	870
National Guard, appropriation for could be used for Regular Army.....	947
Regular Army, appropriated for in fortifications bill.....	944
Rifle, interchangeability of American and British.....	922
Shrapnel and high explosive, being purchased.....	944
Small arms—	
Amount manufactured by Ordnance Department.....	863
On hand.....	862, 863
Required for Army under national-defense act.....	863, 871
To be purchased.....	864
Contracts for, to be entered into in addition to appropriation.....	869
Encouragement of factories to manufacture.....	865
Factories from which purchases made fiscal year 1917.....	870
Government factories running on two-shift basis.....	867
Increase in cost of.....	864
Number rounds required for million men.....	869
<b>Animals:</b>	
Draft, purchase of.....	332
Maintenance cost to be large.....	1097
Replacement of, by trucks in Army.....	292
Supplies carried by, consumed by themselves.....	287
<b>Appropriations (estimates for):</b>	
Ammunition for antiaircraft guns.....	886
Antiaircraft guns.....	886

Appropriations (estimates for)—Continued.	Page.
Armored motor cars.....	926
Army Medical Museum and Library.....	1068
Army transportation.....	282
Army War College—	
Expenses of.....	821
Maintenance.....	578
Automatic machine rifles.....	898
Barracks and quarters.....	478
Philippine Islands.....	113
Buildings, Engineer School and Post, Washington, D. C.....	1091
Civilian assistants to Engineer officers.....	1082
Civilian military training—	
Medical supplies.....	1062
Ordnance equipment.....	964
Quartermaster equipment.....	613
Claims for damages to and loss of private property.....	595
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	420
Reserve of for National Guard.....	1186
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.....	701
Commercial telephone service at Coast Artillery posts.....	1001
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	555, 1050
Construction, repair and maintenance, military and post roads, bridges and trails, Alaska.....	979
Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands.....	1091
Headquarters of military departments, districts, and tactical commands.....	664
Military Information Section, General Staff Corps.....	821
Of the Army.....	819
Council of National Defense.....	623
Damages to and loss of private property, claims for.....	595
District of Columbia, rent of buildings in.....	582
Engineer depots.....	1077
Engineer equipment of troops.....	1079
Engineer operations in the field.....	1085
Engineer School, Washington, D. C.....	1078
Filing equipment for the Army.....	598, 698
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, etc.....	461
Hospital care, Canal Zone garrisons.....	1065
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster Corps.....	234
Maintenance Army War College.....	578
Manufacture of Arms.....	876
Medical and Hospital Department, supplies for.....	1060
Mileage to officers, etc.....	94
Military observers abroad, expenses of.....	821
Military post exchanges.....	532
Military surveys and maps.....	1092
Monroe, Fort, Va., Coast Artillery School.....	701
National Guard—	
Ammunition for Field Artillery.....	938, 943
Arming, equipping, and training the.....	1094
Arms, stores, equipage, etc.....	1129
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc.....	1158
Attendance of officers and men at service schools.....	1124
Automatic machine rifles for.....	898
Clothing and equipage, reserve of.....	1186
Employees for care of matériel, animals, and equipment.....	1097
Federal officers visiting State camps, travel pay.....	1153
Field Artillery for.....	930
Field Artillery and Signal Corps, inspection of matériel of.....	1155
Infantry equipment, supplying and exchanging.....	1162
Inspector-instructors—	
Offices, rental of.....	1156
Travel pay, joining State camps.....	1150
Travel pay, visits to armories.....	1151
Officers on duty in Militia Bureau.....	1125
Officers, property and disbursing.....	1127
Participation of, in encampments, etc.....	1119

## Appropriations (estimates for)—Continued.

	Page.
National Guard—Continued.	
Sergeant-instructors on duty with, expenses of.....	1156
Supplying and exchanging Infantry equipment.....	1162
Supplies, transportation of.....	1155
Target ranges and mobilization camps, inspection of.....	1154
Travel pay to officers inspecting.....	1147
National trophy and medals, for rifle contests.....	896
Observers abroad, expenses of.....	821
Ordnance stores, ammunition.....	862
Ordnance stores and supplies.....	893
Ordnance service.....	860
Pay of the Army.....	5
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	566, 1055
Regular supplies, Quartermaster Corps.....	153
Relief measures.....	824
Rent of buildings, District of Columbia.....	582
Reserve Corps—	
Enlisted—	
Quartermaster supplies.....	657
Signal equipment.....	1004, 1026
Officers' training—	
Ordnance stores.....	952
Quartermaster supplies.....	625
Rifle ranges for civilian instruction.....	611
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage.....	542
Schools and colleges, military equipment of—	
Ordnance supplies.....	954
Quartermaster supplies.....	657
Service schools, United States.....	824
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	570
Signal service of the Army.....	989, 1007
Small-arms target practice.....	873
Subsistence of the Army.....	124, 129
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	282
United States Service Schools.....	824
Vocational training.....	597, 686
Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system.....	1000
Water and sewers at military posts.....	398
Appropriations:	
Estimates for, are based on expenditures for 1916.....	820
Increased on account of national defense act.....	87
Lapse after two years.....	624
Need for, question as to, if persons are not in Army.....	14, 17
Ordnance Department, limitations placed on, change in.....	939, 941, 943
Quartermaster Corps—	
1916 and 1917, statement showing.....	4
Consolidation of, advantages of plan for.....	105, 106, 112
Plan for, whether it will be adopted.....	124
Savings estimated under.....	127
Deficiencies in, statement showing.....	4
For 1917.....	4, 154
Estimates for, per capita cost of, statement showing.....	4
Size of, due to national defense act.....	87
Appropriation bill, statement as to what is to be accomplished by.....	832
Amount in, required for pay of men.....	802
Armored motor cars:	
Cost of two purchased.....	927
Estimate for.....	926
Number contemplated to purchase.....	929
Use of in Europe.....	928
Armored railway cars, provided by Engineer Department.....	927
Armies crossing seas and succeeding in battles.....	808
Arming, equipping, and training the National Guard:	
Deficiency in appropriation for, amount of.....	1094
Estimate for.....	1094

Arms:	Page.
Cost to place Government plants in condition to manufacture all required . . .	870, 891
For million men, amount of . . . . .	729
Government can manufacture patented articles . . . . .	882
Manufacture of, estimate for . . . . .	876
Procurement of, at national armories . . . . .	878
Army:	
Enlisted men in, statement showing . . . . .	5
Increase of, by second increment, question as to . . . . .	11
Increase of, due to national defense act . . . . .	720
Large units better for instruction purposes . . . . .	482
Men for, Chief of Staff in favor of drafting . . . . .	800
Officers in, statement showing . . . . .	5
Organization of, large units better for instruction purposes . . . . .	482
Organizations in, after second increment added, statement showing . . . . .	5
President should have authority to increase strength of organizations . . . . .	733
Regular—	
Machine guns, number required . . . . .	900, 916
On Mexican border, reports of inspection of . . . . .	779
Strength of regiments in Southern Department September 15, 1916 . . . . .	897
Strength of—	
After all increments have been added . . . . .	750
After second increment has been added, statement showing . . . . .	5
Authorized 1916 and 1917 . . . . .	5
Ultimate . . . . .	773, 800, 895
Army corps, number of men in . . . . .	947
Army field clerks:	
Mileage for . . . . .	94
Pay of, estimate for . . . . .	56
Quarters, heat, and light, commutation of . . . . .	58
Army Medical Museum and Library, estimate for . . . . .	1068
Army posts:	
Abandoned, not under military control, list of . . . . .	498
Under military control, list of . . . . .	498
Accommodations at, for troops . . . . .	498
Policy as to rehabilitation of . . . . .	482
A. my transportation, estimate for . . . . .	282
Recapitulation of . . . . .	393
Army War College:	
Expenses of, estimate for . . . . .	821
Maintenance of, estimate for . . . . .	578
Arsenals:	
Bonus system at, doing away with, has interfered with work . . . . .	955, 961
Chief of Ordnance not in favor of enlarging . . . . .	891, 892
Cost to enlarge sufficiently to manufacture all arms and ammunition . . . . .	870, 891
Cost for manufacturing at, includes overhead charges . . . . .	941
Cost of manufacturing supplies at, compared with purchases . . . . .	932
Employees—	
Pay of, has been increased . . . . .	959
Time of payments of salaries to . . . . .	872
Wages higher than commercial firms pay . . . . .	889
Operating full capacity on two-shift basis . . . . .	867, 931
Artillery Board, computer for, pay of . . . . .	98
Artillery, Field. ( <i>See</i> Field Artillery.)	
Artillery, mountain, supply company:	
Cost of increase recommended . . . . .	837
Increase in strength of, recommended . . . . .	734
Austria-Hungary:	
Casualties to June 1, 1915 . . . . .	776
Training of soldiers in . . . . .	770
Automatic machine rifles:	
Change in language of appropriation for, recommended . . . . .	925
Estimate for . . . . .	898
Automobiles, Quartermaster Corps:	
Cost of running . . . . .	353
Number on hand . . . . .	353
Purchase of, estimate for . . . . .	350

	Page.
Averill, Capt. N. K., relief of.....	825
Aviation accidents, payments to beneficiaries.....	101
Aviation section, Signal Corps:	
Aero squadron, number of men in.....	1015
Book on "Equipment for Aerial Unit".....	1011
Chief of, statement of.....	1007
Officers—	
Need for additional number.....	1013
Number estimated for.....	5, 75
Number in, statement showing.....	5
Aviation schools, purchase of land for.....	999
Aviators:	
Officers, additional pay for.....	1026
Should be young men.....	1022
B.	
Baker, Lieut. Col. C. B., statements of.....	286, 461
Baker, Hon. Newton D.:	
First statement.....	711-732
Second statement.....	964-976
Bakeries, post, construction of.....	188
Bakers and cooks, school for, prizes for graduates of.....	139
Balloons, practicability of.....	996
Barber, Capt. Alvin B., statement of.....	1076
Barracks and quarters:	
China.....	114, 555
Employees, estimate for.....	512
Estimate for.....	478
Method of determining where built.....	480
Posts where expenditures are to be made listed.....	484
Recapitulation of estimate for.....	530
Second increment, places not determined.....	484
Philippine Islands, estimate for.....	113
Recapitulation of, estimate for.....	120
Bayard, Fort, N. Mex.:	
Buildings, estimate for.....	484
Ration, cost of, at.....	124
Beef, fresh:	
Hawaii, prices 1916 and 1917.....	141
Philippine Islands, prices 1916 and 1917.....	141
Prices at posts 1916 and 1917.....	141
Beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die:	
Aviation accidents, pay to.....	101
Wounds, pay to.....	99
Not to pay burial expenses.....	100
Benjamin Harrison, Fort, Ind., buildings, estimate for.....	484
Bexar County, Tex., roads in, damage of, by troops.....	604
Bickerstaff, Mr. Samuel M., representative of manufacturers of cadet uniforms, statement of.....	844
Bicycles, purchase of for Quartermaster Corps, estimate for.....	360
Bill S. 6850, transfer of officers retired under Panama Canal act to active list, Secretary of War recommends.....	855
Black, Gen. William M., statement of.....	1076
Blanchard, John E., claim of.....	596
Blank forms, difficulty in executing.....	112, 698
Bliss, Fort, Tex., buildings, estimate for.....	485
Board, machine gun, members of.....	899
Boats, harbor:	
List of.....	379
Maintenance of, estimate for.....	379
Other—	
List of.....	386
Maintenance of, estimate for.....	385
Bonus system, doing away with has interfered with work.....	955, 961
Brigadier general, rank of, recommended to be abolished.....	752

	Page.
Brett, Lieut. J. Q. A., statement of.....	5
Bridges, cement, are generally strong enough for military purposes.....	1084
Buckley, B., claim of.....	596
Bugler:	
Cost of increased pay.....	837
Increase in pay of recommended .....	735
Buildings:	
District of Columbia, assessed valuation of those rented.....	587
Rent of.....	582
Engineer School and Post, Washington, D. C., estimate.....	1091, 1093
Estimate for, posts listed.....	484
Permanent, Committee on Military Affairs has jurisdiction if cost not in excess of \$20,000.....	1091
Posts at which to be constructed, statement showing.....	484
Second increment, list of those required.....	493
Bureau of Insular Affairs, officers:	
Additional pay for service, estimate.....	77
Number estimated for.....	5, 77
Pay of, estimate.....	77

## C.

Cadets, West Point:	
Detail of, to training camps.....	738, 739
Graduating in June, question as to date of commissions.....	732
Subsistence of, at inauguration.....	110, 129
Camps, training:	
Age limits of attendants.....	620, 693
Attendance estimated next year.....	616, 621, 690
Attendants not obliged to serve Government.....	804
Attendants at, not paid.....	618
Boys to attend.....	721
Character of persons attending.....	615, 691, 724
Chief of Staff recommends.....	795
Detail of officers to duty at.....	738
Discussion as to success of.....	721, 738, 807
Employes of firms attending.....	691
Law requires attendants to obligate themselves for service.....	812
Medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
No enlistments as result of.....	615, 690, 723
Number held 1916.....	615, 690
Number of persons attended 1916.....	615, 689
Ordnance equipment, estimate for.....	964
Proposed next year.....	621
Quartermaster equipment—	
Estimate for.....	613
Per capita cost of attendants.....	616, 690, 738
Regulations being prepared will provide term of enlistment.....	812
Regulations of War Department.....	838
Uniform of attendants.....	617, 738
Canada, horses purchased by, in United States.....	463
Candles, purchase of.....	170
Carrizal, Mexico:	
National Guard not there at time of action.....	1116
Strength of organizations in action at.....	720
Use of machine guns at.....	905, 907
Carroll, Jennie, payments to.....	101
Carroll, Mrs., mother of Dr. Carroll, allowance for, recommended.....	1073
Carter, Maj. Jesse McI., relief of.....	824
Cavalry:	
Division, number of men in.....	947
Enlisted men in, statement showing.....	5
Machine guns, number required for each regiment.....	900



## Cavalry—Continued.

Officers—	Page.
Number, statement showing.....	5
Pay of, estimate.....	6
Reserve Corps, members of, number.....	15
Reason for retaining some at posts.....	669, 804
Supply troop—	
Cost of increase recommended.....	837
Increase in strength of, recommended.....	734
President should have authority to increase strength of.....	734
Training and remount troop recommended.....	751
Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, estimate for.....	490, 609
Chaplains, pay of, estimate.....	7
Chauffeurs, sickness of, caused by rough roads in Mexico.....	294
Chicago, Ill., ration, articles of, cost of.....	146
Chickamauga, evils at, due to lack of system, corrected in border mobilization.....	403
Chief of Coast Artillery:	
Major general by special act.....	747
Office of, clerks transferred to.....	54
Statement of.....	701
Chief of Engineers, statement of.....	1076
Chief of Militia Bureau, statement of.....	1094
Chief of Ordnance, statement of.....	848
Chief of Staff:	
Appendix to statement of.....	832
Draft of legislation to carry his recommendation into effect.....	833
Objects to system of volunteers, not National Guard itself.....	809
Office of, clerks in, question of transfer to legislative bill.....	55
Clerks, messengers, and laborers, pay of, estimate for.....	54, 827
statement of.....	733
Chief Signal Officer, statement of.....	989
China:	
Barracks for troops in.....	114, 555
Rental of quarters in.....	114
Troops in.....	114, 667, 723, 829
Chiropodist:	
Foreign armies have.....	70
Question of supplying.....	70
Civil institutions at which officers detailed as instructors, number of graduates from.....	832
Civilian assistants to Engineer officers, estimate for.....	1082
Civilian instruction, rifle ranges for, estimate for.....	611
Civil military training camps:	
Age limits of attendants.....	620, 693
Attendance estimated next year.....	616, 621, 690
Attendants not obliged to serve Government.....	804
Attendants at, not paid.....	618
Boys to attend.....	721
Character of persons attending.....	615, 691, 724
Chief of Staff recommends.....	795
Detail of officers to.....	738
Discussion as to success of.....	721, 738, 807
Employees of firms attending.....	691
Law requires attendants to obligate themselves for service.....	812
Medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
No enlistments as result of.....	615, 690, 723
Number held 1916.....	615, 690
Number of persons attended 1916.....	615, 690
Ordnance equipment, estimate for.....	964
Per capita cost of attendants.....	616, 690, 738
Proposed next year.....	621
Quartermaster equipment, estimate for.....	613
Regulations being prepared will provide term of enlistment.....	812
Regulations of War Department.....	838
Uniform of attendants.....	617, 738
Claims for damages to and loss of private property, estimate for.....	595
List of.....	596

	Page.
Clerks:	
Army field, commutation of quarters, heat and light, estimate .....	58
Field, commutation of quarters, heat and light, estimate .....	58
Hire of, from appropriation "Incidental Expenses," estimate .....	258
Office, Chief of Coast Artillery, transfer to .....	54
Office, Chief of Staff, question of transfer to legislative bill .....	55
Pay of, estimate for .....	54, 826
Clerks and messengers, headquarters of departments:	
Additional pay for foreign service, estimate for .....	57
Pay of, estimate for .....	56
Cloth:	
Bids for, rejected on account of lack of funds .....	431
Prices in July and December .....	436
Clothing:	
Gratuitous issues to enlisted men .....	444
National Guard, same as issued Regulars .....	436
Clothing and equipage:	
Advertisements for, pending .....	443
Appropriation for, in House bill for 1917 .....	434, 438
Cost of, changes in .....	445
Cost of, 1915 and 1916 .....	445
Deficiency in appropriation for .....	4, 420
Employees, hire of, estimate for .....	458
Estimate for .....	420
Estimate for 1917, reduction in .....	421
Expenditures explained .....	447
Field supply depot No. 1, stock in, on May 31, 1916 .....	439
General depots, stock in, on May 31, 1916 .....	440
Manufactured at depots .....	444
National Guard—	
Equipment required when called into service .....	425
In possession of, when called into service .....	428
Reserve of, estimate for .....	1186
Shortage of, when called into service .....	428
Title to issues to .....	421
Prices in July and December .....	436
Purchases of, 1917 .....	441
Recapitulation of estimate for .....	460
Reserve of, estimate for .....	420, 421, 1186
Reserve of, appropriation .....	420
Reserve of, number of men estimate will equip .....	445
Reserve of, ultimate cost of .....	445
Coal, cost of, 1915, 1916, and 1917, statement showing .....	173
Coast Artillery, Chief of:	
Major general by special act .....	747
Statement of .....	701
Coast Artillery Corps:	
Enlisted men—	
Number of, after second increment added .....	5
Shortage of .....	704, 707
General officers recommended .....	709, 710
Mine planters, crews, salary of .....	710
Mine planters, crews should be enlisted men .....	710
Officers—	
Lieutenants, second, obtained from technical schools .....	707
Pay of, estimate for .....	7
Reserve Corps, members of, number .....	15
Shortage in .....	707
Statement showing number in service .....	5
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., expenses of, estimate .....	701
Coast Defenses:	
Condition of .....	705
Use of aeroplanes for .....	706, 991, 1014
Cobblers, need for .....	69
Coffee, hot, supply of, to troops, estimate for .....	136
Colleges:	
Medical supplies, estimate .....	1062
Officers detailed at, as professors .....	694

Colleges—Continued.	Page.
Qualifications necessary to establish units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps.....	682
Units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps at.....	626, 685
Colt Arms Co., ability of, to manufacture Vickers gun.....	970
Columbus, N. Mex.:	
Machine guns used at, were Benet-Mercie.....	908
National Guard not there at time of raid.....	1116
Raid on, by Villa, information as to, beforehand.....	810, 1087
Use of machine guns at.....	908
Columbus Barracks, Ohio, buildings, estimate for.....	485
Commercial industries should be organized.....	815
Commercial telephone service at Coast Artillery posts, estimate.....	1001
Commutation of quarters, heat, and light, officers, etc., estimate.....	58, 89
Comptroller of the Treasury, decision of, pay of enlisted men of National Guard after organizations reached minimum required strength.....	681
Compulsory service. (See Universal military training.)	
Computer, Artillery Board, pay of.....	98
Consolidation of appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, plan for.....	105, 124
Construction and repair of hospitals:	
Estimate for.....	555, 1050
Recapitulation of estimate.....	563
Construction, repair, and maintenance military and post roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska, estimate for.....	979
Construction work, cost of, difference in various localities, slight.....	482
Continental Army, Chief of Staff was in favor of.....	818
Contingencies:	
Engineer Department, Philippine Islands, estimate.....	1091
Headquarters of military departments, district and tactical commands, estimate for.....	664
Military Information Section, General Staff Corps, estimate.....	821
Of the Army, amount expended for confidential information.....	821
Estimate for.....	819
Expenditures, 1916.....	819, 820
Contract surgeons:	
Age of.....	1037
Disposition of.....	1036, 1037, 1039
Mileage for.....	94
Nature of contracts.....	1045
Pay of, estimate for.....	70, 1049
Retirement of, suggested.....	1039, 1043
Service record of.....	1045
Stations where employed.....	1043
Cooks, recruit depots, extra-duty pay for.....	251
Corps of Engineers:	
Appropriations for, authority requested to incur deficiencies in, in case of war.....	1090
Appropriations for, provision suggested to permit use of funds received for service performed by.....	1089
Buildings, Engineer School and post, Washington, D. C., estimate.....	1091, 1093
Contingencies, Engineer Department, Philippine Islands, estimate.....	1091
Employees, expenses of, law governing.....	1093
Map work done by.....	1082
Military surveys and maps, estimate for.....	1092
Motorcycles, purchase of, estimate for.....	1081
Motor-propelled vehicles, law to permit purchase of.....	1089
Officers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	62
Number estimated for.....	5, 61, 1076
Pay of, estimate for.....	61, 1076
River and harbor work, names of those on.....	62
Reserve Corps, members of, number.....	15
Proceeds received by, from operation of public utility, to remain available.....	1089
Roads, construction of, in Mexico.....	293, 1086
Storehouses in District of Columbia, construction of.....	1088
Council of National Defense, expenses of, estimate for.....	623
Courts-martial, etc., expenses of, estimate for.....	88
Courts of inquiry, etc., expenses of, estimate for.....	88

Page.

Cox, Hon. William E., statement of.....	976
Crook, Fort, Nebr., buildings at, estimate for.....	486
Crozier, Gen. William, statement of.....	848
Custer, Gen., after his death regiment made up of green officers.....	751

## D.

Daly, Capt. C. P., statement of.....	5
Damages, claims for:	
Estimate.....	595
List of.....	596
D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo., buildings at, estimate for.....	486
Defenses, coast:	
Adequate, Congress to determine what is.....	799
Aeroplanes, use of, for.....	706, 991, 1014
Condition of.....	705
Dental Corps, officers in, statement showing.....	5
Departments, headquarters of, clerks and messengers at:	
Additional pay for foreign service, estimate for.....	57
Pay of, estimate for.....	56
Dependent families:	
Deficiency on account of payments to.....	661, 716
Payments to.....	661, 662
Reserves, families of, provided for.....	717
Deposits, soldiers', interest on, estimate for.....	91
Deserters, apprehension of.....	269
Des Moines, Fort, Iowa, building at, estimate for.....	486
Detached officers:	
Number of, statement showing.....	5
Pay of, estimate for.....	7
Detached-service law:	
Discussion of.....	748
Works to disadvantage in some cases.....	748, 749
Dick bill, men obtained under not ones Government paid to have trained....	713
Dickson, Col. Tracy C.:	
Connection of, with munition factory.....	854
Retirement of, reason for.....	854
Dirigibles:	
Chief signal officer does not recommend.....	996
None in Signal Corps.....	995
Disbursement of funds, obtained on memorandum receipt, plan for.....	659
Disciplinary Barracks:	
Clerks at, hire of.....	259
Enlisted men at, vocation of.....	687
Enlisted men restored to duty after passing through.....	672
Foremen at, hire of.....	260
Organist at, hire of.....	261
Watchmen at, hire of.....	260
Disciplinary Barracks Guard:	
Extra duty pay—	
Estimate for.....	247
Object of.....	236
Rates provided.....	234
Number of men in, statement showing.....	5
Disciplinary organizations, noncommissioned officers on duty with, statement showing.....	5
District of Columbia:	
Buildings rented in, assessed valuation of.....	587
Mosquitoes, destruction of suggested.....	1057, 1074
Recruiting stations in, rent of.....	583, 609, 684
Rent of buildings in—	
Estimate for.....	582
Statement showing those rented in 1916, 1917.....	610
Douglas, Fort, Utah:	
Band barrack, addition to, estimate for.....	487
Training camp, number persons attended in 1916.....	615, 690
Draft, Chief of Staff in favor of.....	800
Draining, disposal of, estimate for.....	550

## E.

	Page.
Electric plants, posts at which installed, statement showing.....	186
Ellison, Fred A., secretary to Quartermaster General.....	5
Employees:	
Arsenals—	
Pay of, has been increased.....	959
Time of payments of salaries to.....	872
Wages higher than commercial firms pay.....	889, 890
Boats—	
Harbor, estimate for.....	382
Other, estimate for.....	389
Miscellaneous, estimate for.....	365
Transport service, estimate for.....	370
Engineer, assistant, War College, duties of.....	579
Engineer Department. (See Corps of Engineers.)	
Engineer depots:	
Expenditures under appropriation for 1916.....	1078
Expenses of, estimate for.....	1077
Engineer equipment of troops, estimate for.....	1079
Engineer material, reserve of, being accumulated.....	1088
Engineer operations in the field:	
Appropriation for, proviso to, recommended.....	1089
Expenses of, estimate for.....	1085
Engineer School, Washington, D. C.:	
Expenditures under appropriation for 1916.....	1079
Full quota of officers attending.....	1079
Maintenance of, estimate for.....	1078
England:	
Aeroplanes—	
Cost for keeping in service.....	1010
Number in unit of Army.....	1010
Type used is monoplane generally.....	997
Ammunition, wrong kind used early stages of war.....	934
Cartridge used by, not same as American.....	913
Casualties to June 1, 1915.....	776
Dependent on private resources for munitions.....	892
Expedition against Turkey ill-advised.....	774
Lewis gun—	
Used in aeroplanes.....	921, 1020
Used in large numbers by.....	910
Training of soldiers in.....	771
Enlisted men:	
Additional pay for service, purpose of.....	59
Average pay of.....	30
Casemate electricians, additional pay for.....	25
Chief loaders, additional pay for.....	25
Chief planters, additional pay for.....	25
Coxswains, additional pay for.....	25
Deserters, percentage of.....	671
Disciplinary Barracks—	
Restored to duty after passing through.....	672
Vocational training of.....	687
Expert first-class gunners, Field Artillery, additional pay for.....	25
Expert riflemen, additional pay for.....	25
First-class gunners, additional pay for.....	25
Fliers, number in service.....	1015
Foreign service pay to, estimate for.....	98
Funds to pay, appropriation to be made on percentage basis.....	665
Gun commanders, additional pay for.....	25
Gun pointers, additional pay for.....	25
Line of the Army—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	30
Number estimated for.....	5, 24
Pay of, estimate for.....	24
Salaries of, statement showing.....	28
Strength of, at present.....	667
Strength of, October 31, 1915.....	9, 667

## Enlisted men—Continued.

	Page.
Marksmen, additional pay for.....	25
Medical Department—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	54, 1035
Number estimated for.....	5, 53, 1035
Pay of, estimate for.....	52, 1035
Present strength.....	53
Number recruited—	
Since June 30, 1916.....	668
Under House joint resolution No. 180.....	10
Number required in opinion of General Staff.....	773
Observers, first-class, additional pay for.....	25
Observers, second-class, additional pay for.....	25
Ordnance Department—	
Additional number required.....	848
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	39
Grades of, number in.....	5, 39
Number estimated for.....	5, 37
Pay of—	
Cost if not increased.....	850, 851
Estimate for.....	37, 848
Increase in, recommended.....	849
Salaries of.....	5, 39, 849
Strength of—	
Law to fix.....	849
Not to be included in authorized strength of Army.....	741, 851
Pay of, increase in.....	719, 729
Philippine Scouts, pay of, estimate for.....	102
Plotters, additional pay for.....	25
Positions for those discharged with good character.....	688
Promotion of, in higher grades, will it stimulate recruiting.....	41
Quartermaster Corps—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	46
Bakers, etc., should not have rank of noncommissioned officers.....	736
Number in service.....	39
Number estimated for.....	5, 39
Pay and allowance of.....	41
Pay of, estimate for.....	39
Privates, first-class, percentage of proposed.....	736
Shortage of.....	39
Strength of, change in, proposed.....	660, 736
Recruiting of—	
Difficulty in, applied to National Guard and Regular Army.....	1105
Gain in, per month.....	665, 671
Method of.....	666, 672, 684, 1105
Per capita cost for.....	666
Reenlistment, additional pay for, estimate for.....	99
Regular Army—	
Number on border.....	803
Number not on border.....	803
Strength of regiments in southern department on September 15, 1916.....	897
Regular Army Reserve—	
Field training, estimate for.....	31
Pay of, estimate for.....	31
Reserves in service, number.....	669
Reservists not counted in shortage.....	681
Retired—	
Active duty, pay of, estimate for.....	86
Grades of, statement showing.....	85
Number estimated for.....	85
Pay of, estimate for.....	85
Second-class gunners, additional pay for.....	25
Second increment will be recruited.....	665
Sharpshooters, additional pay for.....	25
Shortage of.....	10, 665, 681

## Enlisted men—Continued:

	Page.
Signal Corps—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	51, 1002, 1023
Flying, additional pay for.....	51
Number estimated for.....	5, 48, 1003
Pay of, estimate for.....	48, 1031
Strength at present.....	48, 1031
Statement showing number in Army after second increment added.....	5
Strength—	
Authorized 1916 and 1917.....	5
July, 1917.....	673
Last year.....	664
Present time.....	664
Stated by The Adjutant General includes Medical and Quartermaster Corps.....	666
October 31, 1915.....	10
October 31, 1916.....	9, 667
Training of, opinion of General Staff as to.....	771
Travel allowance—	
On discharge, estimate for.....	316
To.....	283, 683
Enlisted Reserve Corps:	
Medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
Number estimated for.....	657
Pay of, estimate for.....	32
Quartermaster supplies—	
Estimate for.....	657
Per capita cost of.....	657
Signal Corps, formation of.....	1004
Signal equipment, estimate for.....	1004, 1026
Value of, if troops called again.....	404
Enlistment period, no change in, recommended.....	674
Equipment, filing, for the Army, estimate for.....	598, 698
Estimates:	
1918 based on expenditures 1916.....	820
List of. ( <i>See Appropriations, estimates.</i> )	
Purposes to be accomplished under.....	832
Quartermaster Corps—	
Amounts of, statement showing.....	4
Per capita cost, statement showing.....	4
Ethan Allen, Vt.:	
Buildings at, estimate for.....	480, 487
Cavalry retained at.....	669
Riding hall.....	479
European armies:	
Air service in, is under one head.....	1014
Armored motor cars, use of.....	928
Duties of chiefs of various arms of service.....	747
Fire control, use of aeroplanes.....	991
General Staff officers, number of.....	744
Horses for, purchased in United States.....	463
Howitzers, heavy, use of.....	945
Machine guns, men sometimes carry.....	904
Not available for service outside of Europe.....	775
Tank cars, use of.....	929
European war, disciplined men needed to meet conditions of.....	772
Exchange, payment of, estimate for.....	99
Exchanges, military post:	
Estimate for.....	532
Recapitulation of estimate for.....	539
Expenses of military observers abroad, estimate for.....	821
Expert accountant:	
Mileage for.....	94
Pay of.....	91
Extra duty pay:	
Cooks, recruit depots.....	251

## Extra duty pay—Continued.

Disciplinary barracks guard—	Page.
Estimate for.....	247
Object of.....	236
Rates of pay provided.....	234
Enlisted men, Washington-Alaska cable and telegraph system.....	93
Mess stewards, recruit depots.....	250
Switchboard operators—	
Interior posts.....	93
Seacoast fortifications.....	92

## F. -

## Factories:

Government, cost to enlarge sufficiently to manufacture all arms and ammunition.....	870, 891
Ordnance—	
Bonus system, doing away with, has interfered with work.....	955, 961
Cost for manufacturing at, includes overhead charges.....	941
Operating full capacity on two-shift basis.....	889
Families, dependent:	
Deficiency on account of payments to.....	661, 716
Of reserves, provided for.....	717
Payments to.....	661, 662
Fences, reservation, law for construction of.....	110, 153
Feuerbach, Henry, claim of.....	596
Field Artillery:	
Ammunition, proportion of high-explosive shell being increased.....	934
Enlisted men in, statement showing.....	5
Extreme range of fire of heavy pieces.....	935
For National Guard—	
Amount of appropriation used for manufacture of.....	930
Amount of appropriation used for purchases.....	930
Estimate for.....	930
Headquarters company, increase in strength of, recommended.....	735
Material, comparison in cost of manufacturing and purchasing.....	932
Officers—	
Number of, statement showing.....	5
Pay of, estimate for.....	7
Officers' Reserve Corps, members of, number.....	15
Pieces in use and in contemplation, size of.....	933
Range of fire of pieces.....	935
Strength proposed by General Staff.....	735
Field clerks, Quartermaster Corps:	
Mileage for.....	94
Quarters, heat, and light, commutation of, estimate for.....	58
Field glasses:	
Number being purchased.....	1005
Prices, comparison of, with European price.....	1005
Quality of.....	1005
Filing equipment for the Army, estimate for.....	598, 698
Filters, purchase of.....	406
Fire apparatus, purchase of.....	409
Fire control:	
No appropriation for, at present.....	706
Question as to what committee should handle.....	1028
Signal service, item for.....	991, 1028
Use of aeroplanes for, in Europe.....	991
Fisher, Lieut. Col. H. C., statement of.....	1035
Fliers, number of, in service.....	1015
Forage:	
Cost of, 1915, 1916, and 1917.....	214
Estimate for.....	210
Ration, cost of, last five fiscal years.....	469
Ford machines, use of for transportation of machine guns.....	902, 1096
Foreign nations, training of soldiers in.....	770
Foreign service:	
Discussion of.....	1066
Enlisted men, pay to, estimate for.....	98
Officers, pay to, estimate for.....	98



Fortifications:	Page.
Coast, rear of, improvement in.....	705
progress made in location of.....	705
France:	
Benet-Mercie gun used in aeroplanes.....	922, 1021
Casualties to June 1, 1915.....	776
Lewis gun used in aeroplanes.....	1020
Long range guns of.....	935
Training of soldiers in.....	770
Front Royal, Va., riding hall, estimate for.....	487
Fuel, purchase of for heating purposes, estimate.....	172
Funds, accounting for when obtained on memorandum receipt.....	659

## G.

Garner, Hon. John N., statement of.....	604
Gasoline, cost of.....	291
Gauges, dies, jigs, etc., progress in procurement of.....	728, 865, 924, 949
General officers, line, statement showing number.....	5
General Staff:	
Duties of.....	742
Foreign armies, number of officers attached to.....	744
Limitations placed on when bill was in conference.....	756
Officers—	
Additional number required.....	822
Each arm of service should be represented with one of high rank.....	746
Increase in recommended.....	743, 746
Problems studied by without direction of Congress.....	823
Redistribution of <u>duties of</u> , under National Defense Act.....	756
Work of, character.....	742
General Staff Corps:	
Officers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	60
Number estimated for.....	5, 59
Pay of, estimate for.....	59, 828
Germany:	
Aeroplanes, type used most.....	997
Casualties to June 1, 1915.....	776
Dependent on private resources for munitions.....	892
Long range guns of.....	935
Machine guns of, are water cooled.....	909
Men not required to service in Army if they have dependent mothers.....	809
Training of soldiers in.....	770
Glasses, field:	
Number being purchased.....	1005
Price compared with European price.....	1005
Quality of.....	1005
Gorgas, Gen. William C., appendix to statement of.....	1061
Statement of.....	1035
Governors, officers on staff of, uniform of.....	731
Greenfield, Isaac, claim of.....	596
Guides, hire of, estimate for.....	257
Guns:	
Antiaircraft—	
Ammunition for, estimate.....	886
Classes of.....	887
Estimate for.....	886
Needed for protection of Government plants.....	885
No efficient ones on hand.....	885
Some being manufactured.....	885
To be located at Government plants.....	885
Coast Artillery, effectiveness of.....	704
Field, ammunition for, character being purchased.....	948
3, 4.7 and 6 inch, use either shrapnel or high explosive shell.....	936
Machine—	
Ammunition used by America and England, interchangeability of... ..	922
Appropriation for purchase of.....	965

## Guns—Continued.

## Machine—Continued.

	Page.
Army and Navy confer on types of.....	913
Board convened to determine best type.....	899, 965
Board reports Vickers most efficient.....	969
Charge that Ordnance Department has turned down excellent ones groundless.....	916
Colt Arms Co. can manufacture Vickers.....	970
Colt Arms Co. only manufacturer of, that will take American ammu- nition.....	923
Discussion as to whether it is good policy to buy large number.....	917
Extracts from reports of board on tests of.....	968
Fire of, equal to 100 rifles.....	869
Government has manufactured Benet-Mercie.....	912
Government does not contemplate manufacturing at present.....	919, 960
Heavy, man can not carry.....	1096
History of subject presented by Secretary of War.....	964
Lewis—	
Col. Squier's opinion of.....	1020
Cost of.....	910
Reason for purchase of, for National Guard.....	902
(See also Lewis gun.)	
Light type may be invented for men to carry.....	906
Light type, tests to be made.....	966
Location of, on June 1, 1916.....	919
Manufacturers of, should be given business so they can be of assistance when needed.....	923
Men carry, at times in Europe.....	904
Number board recommended be procured.....	899
Number of men estimate proposes to equip.....	917
Number of each kind on hand.....	899, 919
Number on hand at beginning of trouble in Mexico.....	918
Number per regiment.....	875
Number required by organizations.....	899, 900
Number required for National Guard.....	900
Number required for Regular Army.....	900, 916
Policy, change in, as to number each regiment should have.....	920
Press bulletin concerning purchase of, copy of.....	960
Reason not being manufactured.....	920, 960
Report on board on, confidential.....	967
Rounds of ammunition estimated for.....	875
Some to be held in reserve.....	972
Statement of Chief of Ordnance as to adoption of.....	915
Statement of Secretary of War on subject of.....	964
Summary of report of board convened to determine best type.....	973
Tests of various makes, dates of.....	968
Transportation of, discussion as to whether by mules or truck.....	970
Use of, in aeroplanes.....	1021
Use of, in Mexico.....	905, 907
Use of Ford machines for transporting.....	902, 1096
Vickers—	
Can be used in aeroplanes.....	912, 921
Cost of.....	903, 970
Including equipment.....	971
Outfit accompanying.....	903
Fires small-arms ammunition.....	911
Number to be procured.....	903
Outfit accompanying, articles of.....	903
Tested and found superior to others.....	912
Weight of.....	903
(See also Vickers Gun.)	
Wastage in.....	921
Water-cooling process is a disadvantage.....	909
Progress in mounting on railroad cars.....	708
Range of those being installed on seacoasts.....	706

## H.

	Page.
Hanna, Capt. Matthew E., relief of.....	824
Hanson, B. M. W., report of, on capacity of Colt Arms Co. to manufacture Vickers gun.....	970
Harris, L. W., claim of.....	596
Harvard University, students to attend training camps.....	694
Hawaiian Islands:	
Beef, fresh, prices 1916 and 1917.....	141
Officers, tour of duty is three years.....	1066
Troops in 1916-1920.....	496
Troops in number.....	667
Wharf, transfer of.....	543
Heat and light:	
Army field clerks, commutation of.....	58
Field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, commutation of.....	58
Officers, commutation of.....	89
Honolulu, Hawaii, wharf, transfer of from Navy.....	543
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers:	
Employees, estimate for.....	476
Estimate for.....	461
Recapitulation of estimate for.....	476
Horses:	
Artillery, age of.....	465
Cavalry, age of.....	465
Exportation of.....	463
Forage for, cost of.....	214, 462, 469
Forage for, price of last five years.....	469
In United States, number of.....	464
Mexico, cost of maintaining in.....	464
Mexico, number in.....	464
National Guard, purchases of.....	477
Price of those purchased for border service.....	462
Purchase of for border service.....	462
Regulations for purchase of.....	467
Remount service, estimate for.....	469
Retired, kept by Government.....	467
Sale of in Kansas.....	464
Shipment of, improvement in conditions.....	466
Surplus of.....	461
Reason for.....	466
Use of.....	461
Treatment of by veterinarians.....	1041
Use of, since advent of motor.....	464
Hospital care, Canal Zone, estimate for.....	1065
Hospital matrons, pay of, estimate for.....	88, 1055
Hospital stewards' quarters:	
Estimate for.....	566, 1055
Posts at which they are to be constructed.....	1056
Hospital train, use of.....	1055
Hospitals, construction of:	
And repair of, estimate for.....	555, 1050
On border.....	556, 1053
Posts where contemplated.....	556, 560, 1050
Howitzer:	
9.2 most serviceable in Europe.....	934
12-inch, one under construction.....	935
16-inch to be used on railroad car under construction.....	936
Range of some in France and Germany.....	935
Size of in use.....	933
Howitzers:	
Experimenting with large pieces.....	944
Heavy, use of in European war.....	945
Huachuca, Fort, Ariz., barrack addition to, estimate for.....	487

## I.

	Page.
Ice machines, installation of.....	192
Incidental expenses:	
Clerks, hire of, estimate for.....	258
Deficiency in, if National Guard continued in service.....	4, 237
Estimate for.....	234
Laborers, hire of, estimate for.....	255
Recapitulation of, estimate for.....	278
Indian scouts, number of.....	5
Infantry:	
Enlisted men in, statement showing.....	5
Machine guns, number required for each regiment.....	900
Officers—	
Pay of, estimate for.....	7
Statement showing number of.....	5
Officers' Reserve Corps, members of, number.....	15
Supply company—	
Cost of increase recommended.....	837
Increase in strength of, recommended.....	733
President should have authority to increase strength of.....	733
Information, military:	
Bill to restrict publication of, draft of.....	836
Law to prohibit publication of.....	741
Inspector General's Department:	
Officers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	61
Number estimated for.....	5, 61
Pay of, estimate for.....	61
Officers' Reserve Corps, members of, number.....	15
Instruction, large units best.....	482
Insular Affairs, Bureau of:	
Officers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	77
Number estimated for.....	5, 77
Pay of, estimate for.....	77
Statement showing number of.....	5
Interest on soldiers' deposits, estimate for.....	91
Interpreters, hire of, estimate for.....	257
Italy, training of soldiers in.....	77

## J.

Jahnz, Emil H., claim of.....	596
Jay, Fort, N. Y., band barrack, addition to, estimate for.....	487
Jeffersonville, Ind., quartermaster depot at:	
Articles manufactured at.....	976
Enlargement of, cost.....	977
Enlargement of, proposal for.....	976
Reservation, size of.....	977
Judge Advocate General, opinion of:	
Construction work, Panama.....	531
Title to clothing issued to National Guard.....	421
Judge Advocate General's Department:	
Military laws, revision of, estimate for.....	74
Officers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	74
Officers in, statement showing.....	5
Number estimated for.....	74
Pay of, estimate for.....	74

## K.

Kansas:	
Horses, sale of pair in.....	464
Road from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth.....	1084
Kissinger, John R., payments to.....	102
Kitchens, material for, difficulty in obtaining.....	401
Klusman, John H., claim of.....	596

## L.

	Page.
Laborers, hire of, for mounts, reason of.....	236
Laundries:	
Operation of, cost for.....	198
Post, in competition with commercial laundries.....	156
Post, what are.....	155
Lawton, Fort, Wash., band barrack, addition to, estimate for.....	488
Lazear, Mable H., payments to.....	102
Leavenworth, Fort, Kans., band barracks, addition to, estimate for.....	488
Legislation, recommended by Chief of Staff, draft of.....	833
Letterman General Hospital, California, buildings, estimate for.....	488
Lewis gun:	
Adapted to aeroplane service.....	921
American patent.....	914
Col. Squier's opinion of.....	1020
Cost of.....	910
Invention of, not offered to Government so far as records show.....	967
Not manufactured by Col. Lewis.....	967
Prejudice against, charge that Ordnance Department is.....	966
Purchase of, recommendation for, for National Guard.....	965
Purchase of, for National Guard, reason.....	902
Tests of—	
At Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1916, unofficial.....	968
Reports of board on.....	968
Lieutenants, second:	
Age limit, bill relating to.....	731
Appointed from civil life, date of commissions.....	732
Appointed from civil life, should West Point graduates be commissioned first.....	732
Light:	
Electric, cost at posts.....	177
Purchase of.....	176
Lighting systems, installation of, at posts, statement showing.....	183
Lime, hypochlorite of, purchase of.....	406
Line officers:	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	13
Detail of, to Staff Corps, discussion as to.....	748
Number in Army at present time.....	67
Shortage in.....	7
Pay of, estimate for.....	6
Line of the Army:	
Enlisted men in, statement showing.....	5
Enlisted men, strength October 31, 1916.....	9, 667
Officers in, statement showing.....	5
Lumber, camps on border, difficulty in obtaining.....	401

## M.

McCain, Gen. Henry P., statement of.....	664
McDowell, Fort, Cal., buildings, estimate for.....	489
McGulrick, T. J., claim of.....	596
McKinley, Fort, P. I., gymnasium, estimate for.....	533
Machine gun. ( <i>See</i> Gun, machine.)	
Mackenzie, Fort, Wyo., band barracks, addition to, estimate for.....	489
Madison Barracks, N. Y., barracks, additions to, estimate for.....	489
Maintenance, Army War College, estimate for.....	578
Major general, line, to be appointed from brigadier general of line.....	857
Mann, Gen. W. A., statement of.....	1094
Manufacture of arms, estimate for.....	876
Manufacturers, President can require precedence for our business if war is threatened.....	881
Map work, done by Corps of Engineers.....	1082
Matches, purchase of.....	171
Matrons, hospital, pay of, estimate for.....	88, 1055
May, Mrs. S. T., claim of.....	596
Medical attendance, cost of, per man.....	1058

<b>Medical and Hospital Department:</b>	<b>Page.</b>
Items making up estimate.....	1061
Supplies for, estimate.....	1060
<b>Medical Department:</b>	
Appropriations of, changes suggested in.....	1063
Care of men, cost for.....	1058
Contract surgeons—	
Age of.....	1037
Disposition of.....	1036, 1037, 1039
Nature of contracts.....	1045
Pay of, estimate for.....	70, 1049
Retirement of, suggested.....	1039, 1043
Service record of.....	1045
Stations where employed.....	1043
Enlisted men—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	54, 1035
Number estimated for.....	53, 1035
Pay of, estimate for.....	52, 1035
Present strength.....	53, 1035
Statement showing number in.....	5
Enlisted Reserve Corps, supplies, estimate for.....	1062
Hospital matrons, pay of, estimate for.....	88
Hospital train, use of.....	1055
National Guard, officers, paid as lieutenants although commissioned as captains.....	1046
Nurses, female—	
Method of appointment.....	1048
Pay of, estimate for.....	71, 1047
Stations of.....	73, 1047
Officers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	68, 1040
Law prescribing number.....	53, 1036
Number estimated for.....	66, 1036
Pay of, estimate for.....	66, 1036
Statement showing number in.....	5
Officers' Reserve Corps—	
Age of members of.....	1036, 1037
Members of, number.....	15
Number of applicants for appointment in.....	1039
Supplies, estimate for.....	1062
Publications, purchase of.....	1069
Reserve Officers, Training Corps, supplies, estimate for.....	1062
Stable sergeant—	
Cost for change to farrier.....	837
Should be substituted for farrier.....	735
Superintendent, Nurse Corps, pay of, estimate for.....	70, 1047
Veterinary supplies.....	1062, 1065
Medical Reserve Corps, officers in, being transferred to Officers' Reserve Corps..	1036
Menus, various.....	143
Mess stewards, recruit depots, extra-duty pay for.....	250
Mexican border:	
Lumber for camps, difficulty in obtaining.....	402
Miles of.....	1185
Number of men on.....	1184
Regular troops not ample to patrol.....	725
Mexico:	
Aeroplanes abandoned in.....	994, 995, 1018
Duties paid to, on supplies.....	596
Horses—	
Cost of, maintaining, in.....	464
Number of, with United States troops in.....	464
Men in under arms.....	1185
Railroads in—	
Preparations made to use in case of war.....	1087
Supplies shipped over.....	288
Use of.....	288

## Mexico—Continued.

	Page.
Roads in—	
Condition of.....	289, 1086
Construction of, cost.....	293, 1086
Improvement of.....	293
Maintenance of.....	289
Plank would have been economical.....	1086
Supply of troops in, by trucks.....	287
Troops in—	
Number.....	803
Supply of, method.....	596
Use of machine guns in.....	905, 907
Mexico Northwestern Railway Co., claim of.....	596
Mileage:	
Disbursements fiscal year 1916.....	96
Officers attending meetings of scientific associations.....	95
Officers, etc., estimate for.....	94
Miles, Lieut. Sherman, relief of.....	825
Military Affairs, Committee on, has jurisdiction over buildings costing not more than \$20,000.....	1091
Military attachés, number of.....	747
Military colleges, medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
Military commissions, etc., expenses of, estimate for.....	88
Military equipment of schools and colleges:	
Medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
Ordnance equipment, estimate for.....	954
Quartermaster equipment, estimate for.....	657
Military information:	
Bill to restrict publication of, draft of.....	836
Law to prohibit publication of.....	741
Military laws, revision and codification of, estimate for.....	74
Military policy:	
Change in, recommended because of history of other nations.....	802
General Staff's opinion as to a proper.....	771
Inadvisable to say whether change in, should be made.....	711
Military post exchanges:	
Estimate for.....	532
Recapitulation of estimate for.....	539
Military service, universal. (See Universal military training.)	
Military surveys and maps, estimate for.....	1092
Military training:	
Bill for, of Mr. McKellar.....	722
Civilian, camps—	
Age limits of attendants.....	620, 693
Attendants at, not paid.....	618
Attendants not obliged to serve Government.....	804
Attendance estimated next year.....	616, 621, 690
Boys to attend.....	721
Character of persons attending.....	615, 691, 724
Chief of Staff recommends.....	795
Detail of officers to duty at.....	738
Discussion as to success of.....	721, 738, 807
Employees of firms attending.....	691
Law requires attendants to obligate themselves for service.....	812
Medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
No enlistments as result of.....	615, 690, 723
Number held during 1916.....	615, 690
Number of persons attended, 1916.....	615, 689
Ordnance equipment, estimate for.....	964
Proposed, next year.....	621
Quartermaster equipment—	
Estimate for.....	613
Per capita cost of attendants.....	616, 690, 738
Regulations being prepared will provide term of enlistment.....	812
Regulations of War Department.....	838
Uniform of attendants.....	617, 738
Universal, foreign countries, cost of training men.....	617

	Page.
<b>Militia Bureau:</b>	
Chief of, statement of.....	1094
Clerks, transferred to legislative bill.....	1145
Stationery, etc., purchased from appropriation in legislative bill.....	1146
<b>Militia.</b> (See National Guard.)	
<b>Mine planters, crews:</b>	
Salary of.....	710
Should be enlisted men.....	710
<b>Mitchell, Maj. William, statement of.....</b>	989
<b>Monroe, Fort, Va., Coast Artillery School, expenses of, estimate for.....</b>	701
<b>Monterey, Cal., training camp, number of persons attended, 1916.....</b>	615, 690
<b>Moore, Maj. D. T., statement of.....</b>	733
<b>Moore, Hon. J. Hampton, statement of.....</b>	843
<b>Mosquito:</b>	
Malaria bearing, distance of flight.....	1075
Washington, D. C., those in, could be eradicated.....	1057, 1074
Yellow fever, breeding places of.....	1075
<b>Motor cycles:</b>	
Ammunition carriers, number contemplated to purchase.....	929
Engineer Department, purchase of.....	1081
Machine gun, number contemplated to purchase.....	929
Quartermaster Corps, purchase of, estimate for.....	358
<b>Motor-propelled vehicles, Corps of Engineers, law to permit purchase of.....</b>	1089
<b>Motor trucks:</b>	
Cost—	
Statement showing.....	290
Total of those purchased by Quartermaster Corps.....	291
Depreciation, percentage of.....	288
Economical as compared with animal transportation.....	292
Location of, statement showing.....	290
Machine shop—	
Cost of, statement showing.....	291
Number in service.....	291
Maintenance, cost of.....	292
Makes of, in use.....	289
Mileage, average per day.....	289
Number—	
In service, statement showing.....	292
In truck company.....	465
Purchased.....	288
Purchased from 1917 appropriation.....	287
Purchase of, estimate for.....	288, 354
Repair—	
Cost of, statement showing.....	291
Number in service.....	291
Tank—	
Cost of, statement showing.....	291
Number in service.....	291
Troops transported by.....	292
Use of, to supply troops in Mexico.....	287
<b>Mott, Lieut. Col. T. Bentley, relief of.....</b>	825
<b>Moving-picture machines, use of.....</b>	532
<b>Mules:</b>	
Distance four-mule team travels.....	289
Exportation of.....	463
In United States, number of.....	464
Mileage of, per day.....	289
National Guard, purchases of.....	477
Pack, purchase of, estimate for.....	335
Price of.....	462
Reasons for surplus of.....	464
Surplus of.....	461
<b>Munition factory, retired officer concerned in.....</b>	854



## N.

	Page.
National defense, report on by Mayor Mitchel's committee.....	1164
National defense act:	
Amendments for changes in, to be submitted by Chief of Staff.....	831
Appropriations as a result of, whether will continue to be large.....	87
Beneficial legislation.....	733
Changes in recommended by Chief of Staff, draft of.....	833
Effect of, as shown by estimates.....	87
Navy League says it is failure.....	698
Provision in restricts promotion to major general in line to officers in line.....	857
Ultimate strength of Army under.....	895
National Defense, Council of, expenses of, estimate for.....	623
National Guard:	
Academic students in, not released.....	715
Aero equipment for, estimate for.....	1159
Alabama, mobilization camp, cost of.....	399, 1130
Ammunition for field artillery—	
Estimate for.....	938, 943
Number troops estimate is based on.....	944
Reserve of, estimate for.....	943
Animals—	
Authorized for mounted organizations, number.....	1094, 1156
Number to be used by.....	1094, 1156
Required for drilling purposes.....	1097
State required to stable.....	1096
Appropriations for—	
By States since national defense act approved, no record in Militia Bureau.....	1131
Deficiency in, amount of.....	1157, 1158
One fund for purposes of disbursement.....	1126, 1157
Arming, equipping, and training the—	
Deficiency in appropriation for, amount of.....	1094
Estimate for.....	1094
Arms, stores, equipage, etc.—	
Estimate for.....	1129
Items making up estimate.....	1132
Arms, uniforms, equipment, etc., estimate for.....	1158
Border duty—	
Effect of on.....	725, 764, 794
Men did not come into service under national defense act.....	819
Called out for duty not anticipated.....	712
Chief of Staff—	
Criticism of based on experience before national defense act effective.....	813
Objects to system of volunteers.....	809
Statement concerning.....	758
Clothing—	
Appropriation for 1917.....	420
Cost of to complete equipment when called into service.....	428
Duty of Regular Army to see that it was on hand.....	1108
In possession of when called into service, table showing.....	428
Issued to, title to.....	421
Reserve of, estimate for.....	1186
Same as issued regulars.....	436
Shortage of when called into service.....	428
Cost of per month.....	155
Cots not available for part of.....	1118
Criticism of by—	
Chief of Staff applies to Regular Army also.....	791
Officers of the Army.....	718
Deductions of Chief of Staff as to, based on analysis of reports.....	760
Deficiencies—	
Alleged, should show specific cases.....	1109
Appropriations, amount of if continued in service.....	4, 154
Dependent families of members of, payments to.....	661, 662
Difficulties of at time of mobilization.....	712, 719, 724, 726
Discharges from, number of applications for, not known.....	765

National Guard—Continued.	Page.
Discharges for physical disability, number of.....	1184
Duty for which called was performed.....	1117, 1184
Employees for care of matériel, animals and equipment, estimate for.....	1097
Encampments, maneuvers, etc., participation in, estimate for.....	1119
Encampments, maneuvers, etc., participation in, expenditures from 1917 appropriation.....	1122
Enlisted men—	
And officers in service July 31, 1916.....	677, 678
Attendance of, at service schools, estimate for.....	1124
Comptroller's decision as to pay after organization reached minimum required strength.....	681
In service at present.....	677, 678, 803, 1099, 1100
Number in service July 29, Oct. 31, Dec. 1, 1916.....	34
Number of estimated for.....	34
Number provided by national-defense act.....	1100
On rolls at time of call.....	763
Pay of, estimate for.....	34
Training of, compared with training required in foreign armies.....	773
Travel allowance to.....	283, 683
Who have taken Federal oath.....	1099, 1188
Experience in border, whether it will help.....	715, 725, 794
Federal oath—	
Of members.....	716, 1099, 1188
Certain States have taken.....	1102, 1188
If not taken recognition is not given.....	1101
Number that has refused to date.....	764
States asked postponement of.....	1102
Statement showing organizations that have taken.....	1188
Federal officers visiting State camps, travel pay.....	1153
Field Artillery for—	
Amount of appropriation used for manufactures.....	930
Amount of appropriation used for purchases.....	930
Estimate for.....	930
Field Artillery and Signal Corps, inspection of material of, estimate for.....	1155
Health conditions of.....	764, 1054
Horses—	
Purchased for.....	477
Transfer of, from regular service, proviso for.....	1095
Improvement of.....	713, 718
Infantry equipment, estimate for.....	1162
Inspection of—	
By Inspector General's Department.....	1148
Travel pay to officers.....	1147
Inspector—	
Instructions making visits to armies, travel pay.....	1151
Instructors' offices, rent of.....	1156
Instructors, travel pay.....	1150
Inspectors of small-arms practice—	
Pay of, question as to.....	680
Proviso authorizing pay to, recommended.....	1124
Kansas, willing to serve if services needed.....	725
Lime, hypochlorite of, issue of, etc.....	406
Machine-gun target range, Tobyhanna, Pa.....	1124
Machine guns—	
Cost of transporting, by mules and trucks.....	1097
Number required for.....	900
Supply of, to.....	964
Members of—	
How they can be retained in regular service.....	730
Loyal.....	713
Members of, who have qualified as marksmen, etc.....	759
Mobilization camps—	
Appropriation for 1917.....	404
By whom designated.....	400, 1106
Cost of.....	399, 1129
Waste of funds.....	400

## National Guard—Continued.

## Mobilization of—

	Page.
Regular Army had charge of.....	1106
Report on, written by 70 officers.....	801
Regular service fell down on.....	815, 1117
Regular service inexperienced in such a large proposition.....	816
Report on—	
Information requested as to who directed.....	1149
Object of.....	1103, 1106, 1108
Published first without being authenticated.....	1107
Reasons for blanks in.....	1113
Refers to Organized Militia.....	1119
Report of Mayor Mitchel's committee on, copy of.....	1164
Reports of National Guard officers called for, copy of letter.....	1182
Mules—	
Purchase of.....	477
Transfer of, from regular service, proviso for.....	1095
No propaganda against.....	801
Officers—	
Attendance of, at service schools, estimate for.....	1124
Difficulty in selecting.....	727
Flying, instruction in.....	1159
Medical department, paid as lieutenants although commissioned as captains.....	1046
Militia Bureau, pay of.....	1125
Number in service July 29, October 31, December 1, 1916.....	34
Number estimated for.....	22
On governor's staff, uniform of.....	731
Pay of, estimate for.....	22
Property and disbursing, pay of.....	1127
Retention in service.....	731
Salaries of, statement showing.....	24
Travel allowance to.....	283, 683
Ohio, mobilization camp, cost of.....	399, 1129
Oklahoma, mobilization camp, cost of.....	399
Organizations not at full peace strength when called out.....	713, 719
Organizations of, on border during recent inspection.....	759
Organizations of as contemplated by national defense act not in existence June 18, 1916.....	762, 1115
Pay of, unwise.....	800
Pennsylvania, equipment of, withdrawn by Gen. Wood.....	1108, 1110, 1111
Percentage of that responded to call.....	1184
Possible reduction in number on border.....	717, 725
Property and disbursing officers, pay of.....	1127
Purpose for which called out.....	724, 726
Reason for keeping on border.....	804
Reason for releasing some members of.....	714
Recruitment of—	
Difficulty in, applied also to Regular Army.....	1105
Reason for falling off in.....	766
Recruits obtained from, for Regular Army.....	1106
Regulars accepting higher rank in, lose continuous-service pay.....	678
Reliefs from, requests for.....	712, 720
Sergeant-instructors on duty with—	
Expenses of, estimate for.....	1156
Statement showing.....	5
Sergeant-instructors, travel pay.....	1150
Services of members of, table showing.....	759
Sickness, causes of.....	1054
Some members of, required for businesses at home.....	714
South Carolina, mobilization camp, cost of.....	399
Strength of, at recent inspection on border.....	759
Strength used as a basis of estimates.....	1098
Supplies for, in field supply depot No. 1, memorandum on issues of.....	1112
Supplies, transportation of, estimate for.....	1155
Supplying and exchanging Infantry equipment, estimate for.....	1162

## National Guard—Continued.

	Page.
System—	
Chief of Militia Bureau opposed to.....	1115
Chief of Staff condemns it because he feels it should be condemned.....	798
Chief of Staff thought it was not worth trying.....	793
Col. Tilson thinks it is unwise.....	1117
Condemned because War Department did not believe in it.....	795
Condemned in first report of War Department.....	794
Criticism of.....	718, 1115
Criticism of, by Gen. Barry.....	1116
Criticism of Chief of Staff on, before organized under national-defense act.....	813
Objection to is mainly because it is not directly under Federal control.....	799
Trial of, by War Department.....	794, 1115
Target ranges and mobilization camps, inspection of, estimates for.....	1154
Target ranges—	
Estimate for.....	1131, 1132
Location of.....	1133
Sale of, when no longer useful.....	1144
Useless, list of.....	1144
Training of, discussion as to.....	758, 768, 795
Transportation of—	
Appropriation for 1917.....	287
To border was at reduced rates.....	1123
Use of in war would be more effective if not filled up with raw recruits... ..	761
Virginia, mobilization camp, cost of.....	399
National trophy and medals for rifle contests.....	896
Navy League, statement of, that national defense act is failure.....	698
Naval policy of United States.....	774
Navy:	
Manufactures powder.....	872
Strength of.....	752
Newbold, Capt. Henry L., relief of.....	824
New York, ration, articles of, cost of, in.....	145
Nogales, Ariz., hospitals at.....	556, 1053
Nolan, Maj. D. E., statement of.....	733
Noncombatants, technical men should be trained.....	815
Nurses (female):	
Method of appointment.....	1048
Pay of, estimate for.....	71, 1047
Stations of.....	73, 1047

## O.

## Observers, military:

Abroad, expenses of, estimate for.....	821
Allowance shall be given.....	822
In Europe, sometimes reach trenches.....	821
Number of.....	747
Some in Europe.....	97

## Officers:

Additional, number of, statement showing.....	5
Additional pay for service, how figured.....	65
Adjutant General's Department, The—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	60, 681
Number estimated for.....	5, 60
Pay of, estimate for.....	60, 681
Army and Navy, law fixing relative rank of.....	753
Army—	
Comparison of rank of, with those in Navy.....	751
Pay of, should equal those in Navy.....	752
Attending meetings, mileage for.....	95
Bureau of Insular Affairs—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	77
Number estimated for.....	5, 77
Pay of, estimate for.....	77
Burial expenses, payment of.....	100
Cavalry, pay of, estimate for.....	6
Coast Artillery Corps, pay of, estimate for.....	7

## Officers—Continued.

	Page.
Corps of Engineers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	62
Number estimated for.....	5, 61, 1076
Pay of, estimate for.....	61, 1076
River and harbor work, names of those on.....	62
Detached—	
Number of, statement showing.....	5
Pay of, estimate for.....	7
Difficulty in obtaining.....	697
Engineer (not with troops), number of, statement showing.....	5
Engineer Corps (with troops), pay of, estimate for.....	61
Field Artillery, pay of, estimate for.....	7
Fliers, number in service.....	1015
Foreign service pay to, estimate for.....	98
General, for Coast Artillery Corps.....	709, 710
General Staff Corps—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	60
Number estimated for.....	5, 59
Pay of, estimate for.....	59, 828
Infantry, pay of, estimate for.....	7
Inspection of National Guard by, travel pay.....	1147
Inspector General's Department—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	61
Number estimated for.....	5, 61
Pay of, estimate for.....	61
Judge Advocate General's Department—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	74
Number estimated for.....	5, 74
Pay of, estimate for.....	74
Line—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	13
Detailed in Quartermaster Corps.....	47
Number in Army at present time.....	6, 7
Number of, statement showing.....	5
Pay of, estimate for.....	6
Shortage in.....	7
Medical Department—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	68, 1040
Law prescribing number.....	53, 1036
Number estimated for.....	5, 66, 1036
Pay of, estimate for.....	66, 1036
Mileage for.....	94
Mounted, additional pay for.....	101
Navy, comparison of rank of, with those in Army.....	751
Number in Army October 31, 1915, and October 31, 1916.....	6, 7
Number recently appointed from civil life.....	670
Number in service at present.....	670
Ordnance Department—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	63
Increase in number.....	721, 728, 852
Method of detail should not be abolished.....	849
Number estimated for.....	5, 63
Pay of, estimate for.....	63
Retired, working in munition factory.....	854
Patriotism of, not impaired by large pay.....	800
Pay and allowances of, statement showing.....	654
Philippine Scouts—	
Pay of, estimate for.....	102
Retired, pay of, estimate for.....	80
Promotion of, not dependent on having command.....	64
Quartermaster Corps—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	65
Necessity for number provided by second increment.....	47
Number estimated for.....	5, 65
Pay of, estimate for.....	64

## Officers—Continued.

## Quartermaster Corps—Continued.

	Page.
Question as to what is duty with troops.....	47
Retired, active duty, law to permit pay for.....	120
Reserve, sources from which obtained.....	697
Retired, active duty—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	84
Comptroller's decision concerning.....	82
Pay of, estimate for.....	81
Stations of.....	84
Retired—	
Additional pay for service—	
Estimate for.....	77
How determined.....	77
Assigned to active duty in Quartermaster Corps.....	47
Number estimated for.....	77
Number restored to active list.....	675
Pay of, actual, statement showing.....	79
Pay of, estimate for.....	77
Promotion of.....	675, 830
Quartermaster Corps, comptroller's decision concerning active duty..	121
Quartermaster Corps, duties at posts from which troops have been withdrawn.....	121
Restored to active list and promoted.....	677
Whereabouts of, record as to.....	674
Salaries of, statement showing.....	5, 12
Signal Corps—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	77
Number estimated for.....	5, 75
Pay of, estimate for.....	75, 1025
Staff Corps, transfer of, to line recommended.....	750
Statement showing number after second increment is added.....	5
Strength authorized 1916-17.....	5
Transfer of, retention of rank.....	709
Travel allowance to.....	283, 683
Travel allowances, law providing for.....	283
Washington, D. C., commutation of quarters for.....	91
Officer in charge public buildings, additional pay for.....	89
Officers' Reserve Corps:	
All arms of service, table showing number.....	15
Medical Department—	
Age of members of.....	1036, 1037
Number of applicants.....	1039
Medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
Pay of members of, estimate for.....	14
Members of—	
Number.....	14
Period of training.....	14
Rates of pay of.....	14
Signal Corps, number of applicants.....	1004, 1006
Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga., training camp, number persons 1916.....	615, 690
Ordinance, Chief of, statement of.....	848
Ordinance Department:	
Appropriations—	
Allowance to employes in lieu of subsistence.....	950
For National Guard for printing, etc.....	951
Limitations placed on, suggested change in.....	939, 941, 943
Automatic machine rifles, estimate for.....	898
Employees outside of United States, leave of absence.....	952
Enlisted men—	
Additional number required.....	848
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	39
Number of, in various grades.....	39
Number of, estimated for.....	5, 37
Pay of—	
Cost if not increased.....	850, 851
Estimate for.....	37, 848
Increase recommended.....	849

## Ordnance Department—Continued.

Enlisted men—Continued.	Page.
Salaries of.....	39, 849
Strength of, law to fix.....	849
Strength not to be included in authorized force of the Army.....	741, 851
Manufacture of arms, estimate for.....	876
Membership dues in scientific and technical societies.....	861
Officers on duty as observed in Europe.....	856
Officers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	63
Increase in number.....	721, 728, 852
Method of detail should not be abolished.....	849
Mileage for attending meetings.....	95
Need for all increments at once.....	721
Number estimated for.....	5, 63
Pay of, estimate for.....	63
Retired, working in mution factory.....	854
Officers' Reserve Corps, members of, number.....	15
Ordnance Service—	
Deficiency in.....	860
Estimate for.....	860
Expenditures enumerated.....	862
Ordnance stores and supplies—	
Estimate for.....	893
Loan of.....	895
Number men estimate proposes to equip.....	895
Reserve of.....	893
Small-arms target practice, estimate for.....	873
Stores, ammunition, estimate for.....	862
Ordnance material, for 1,000,000 men.....	729
Ordnance sergeant:	
Pay of, increase in.....	37
Senior grade, pay of, increase in.....	37
Ordnance service:	
Deficiency in.....	860
Estimate for.....	860
Expenditures enumerated.....	862
Ordnance stores, ammunition, estimate for.....	862
Ordnance stores and supplies:	
Estimate for.....	893
Loan of.....	895
Number of men estimate proposes to equip.....	895
Reserves of.....	893
Organizations:	
Created under national defense act.....	810
In Army, President should have authority to increase strength of.....	733
In Army, statement showing.....	5
Organized Militia. (See National Guard.)	
Oury, Capt. W. H., statement of.....	401

## P.

Pack trains, location of.....	339
Panama Canal act, officers retired under bill S. 6850 would permit transfer to active list, letter from Secretary of War.....	855
Panama:	
Construction work, opinion of Judge Advocate General as to.....	531
Health of troops in.....	1057
Hospital care, estimate for.....	1065
Officers, tour of duty is 3 years.....	1066
Troops in 1916-1920.....	497
Troops in, number.....	667
Paper work, efforts to reduce.....	112, 698
Parral, Mexico:	
National Guard not there at time of action.....	1116
Use of machine guns at.....	905, 907

	Page.
Patentees, conditions under which Government obtained right to manufacture arms.....	881
Pay clerks, retired, pay of, estimate for.....	81
Payment of exchange, estimate for.....	99
Pay of the Army:	
Deficiency in, if National Guard continued in service.....	4, 124
Estimate for.....	5
Estimate for, recapitulation of.....	104
Pay, retired quartermasters, active duty, law to permit.....	121
Pay tables, Army, revision of suggested.....	661
Per capita cost, estimate, Quartermaster Corps, statement showing.....	4
Pershing expedition, unusual.....	293
Philippine Islands:	
Beef, fresh, prices 1916 and 1917.....	141
Buildings in, kind of construction.....	113
Gymnasium, construction of.....	533
Officers, tour of duty is 2 years.....	1066
Posts in, garrisoned, statement showing.....	117
Troops in—	
In 1916-1920.....	496
Location of, statement showing.....	117
Number.....	667
Philippine Scout officers, retired, pay of, estimate for.....	80
Philippine Scouts:	
Enlisted men in, statement showing.....	5
Officers in, statement showing.....	5
Pay of, estimate for.....	102
Pins, shelter tent, aluminum unfavorable.....	658
Pistol, Colt, commercial price.....	883
Pistols:	
Colt Patent Firearms Co. is patentee.....	877
Cost of those purchased.....	877
Cost to manufacture.....	877
Number manufactured.....	878
Number to be manufactured.....	884
Number purchased.....	878
Number to be purchased.....	884
Number required.....	884
Royalty paid on those manufactured by Government.....	877, 879
Plants, Government, cost to enlarge sufficiently to manufacture all arms and ammunition.....	870, 891
Plattsburg, N. Y.:	
Training camp at—	
Discussion as to success of.....	721
Number persons 1916.....	615, 690
Plumbing within buildings, estimate for.....	408
Porto Rico, troops in, number.....	667
Postage:	
Estimate for.....	237
Payment of, on packages exceeding 4 pounds.....	238
Postmasters:	
Payments to, for recruits.....	268, 685
Recruits obtained by—	
Method of.....	684
Number.....	673, 685
Is system economical.....	673
Success of, as recruiting officers.....	684
Posts:	
Abandoned—	
Not under military control, list of.....	498
Rehabilitation of.....	482
Under military control, list of.....	498
Accommodations at, for troops.....	498
Barracks and quarters to be constructed at, list of.....	484
Lighted by electricity, list of.....	177
Lighted by mineral oil, list of.....	179



	Page.
Presidio of Monterey, Cal., barracks, estimate for.....	490
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.:	
Buildings, estimate for.....	490
Chapel, estimate for.....	490, 609
Prisoners, discharged, donations to.....	270
Promotion:	
Major Generals in line must be made from officers in line.....	857
Merit system such as obtains in Navy recommended.....	859
Publication of military information, law to control.....	741
Public buildings, officer in charge of, additional pay for.....	89, 828

## Q.

Quartermaster Corps:	
Appropriations, 1916-17, statement showing.....	4
Appropriations, deficiencies, 1916-17, statement showing.....	4
Enlisted men—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	46
Bakers, etc., should not have rank of noncommissioned officers.....	736
Change in strength of proposed.....	660, 736
Number in service.....	39
Number of, estimated for.....	5.39
Pay and allowances of.....	41
Pay of, estimate for.....	39
Shortage of.....	39
Estimates, 1918, statement showing.....	4
Field clerks, commutation, quarters, heat, and light, estimate for.....	58
Officers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	65
Necessity for number provided by second increment.....	47
Number estimated for.....	5.65
Pay of, estimate for.....	64
Question as to what is duty with troops.....	47
Officers Reserve Corps, members of, number.....	15
Privates first class, percentage of, proposed.....	736
Quartermaster sergeant, pay of, increase in.....	40
Quartermaster depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.:	
Enlargement of.....	976
Enlargement of, cost.....	977
Quartermaster General:	
Questions asked of, not pertaining to his office.....	628
Statement of.....	5
Quartermasters, retired, active duty, law to permit pay for.....	120
Quartermaster sergeant, pay of, increase in.....	40
Quarters, construction of, cost limited.....	114
Quarters for hospital stewards:	
Estimate for.....	566, 1055
Estimate for, recapitulation of.....	569
Posts at which they are to be constructed.....	1056
Quarters, heat and light:	
Army field clerks, commutation of.....	58
Field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, commutation of.....	58
Officers, commutation of.....	89

## R.

Radio service, need for.....	990
Railroad equipment:	
Purchase of.....	300
Repair and operation of.....	300
Railroads, assistance of, in shipments.....	402
Railroads in Mexico.....	288
Railroads in United States, use of by Mexico.....	288
Ranges, field, purchase of, for troops.....	163
Ranges, target:	
Location of.....	1133
Number in Army.....	1133

<b>Ranges, target—Continued.</b>	<b>Page.</b>
Sale of, when no longer useful.....	1144
Useless, list of.....	1144
<b>Ration:</b>	
Articles of—	
Cost of, in Chicago, 1915 and 1916.....	146
Cost of, in New York, 1915 and 1916.....	145
Cost of, in San Francisco, 1915 and 1916.....	148
Cost of, October and November, 1916.....	150
Increase in cost of, chart showing.....	144
<b>Rations:</b>	
Calories in.....	143
Commutation of to cadets, enlisted men, etc.....	137
Components and quantities, statement showing.....	142
Recruit depot detachments, enlisted men in, statement showing.....	5
<b>Recruiting:</b>	
By postmasters, estimate for.....	268
Effect of national defense act.....	720
Elements favoring at time of call of National Guard.....	769
Incidental expenses of, estimate for.....	261
<b>Recruiting parties:</b>	
Enlisted men in, statement showing.....	5
Meals for.....	136
Recruiting station, District of Columbia, rent of.....	583, 609, 684
<b>Recruiting stations:</b>	
List of.....	313
Washington, D. C., rent of.....	583, 609, 684
<b>Recruits:</b>	
Age at which can enlist.....	689
Transportation of, estimate for.....	312
Unassigned, number of, statement showing.....	5
Red tape in Army, efforts to reduce.....	112, 698
Refrigerators, purchase of, estimate for.....	525
<b>Regular Army:</b>	
Inspection reports of, on border.....	779
Organization of, on border at peace strength.....	719
<b>Regular Army Reserve:</b>	
Enlisted men, field training, estimate for.....	31
Enlisted men, pay of, estimate for.....	31
Medical supplies, estimate.....	1062
<b>Regular Army reservists:</b>	
Active duty, pay of, estimate for.....	86, 682
Active duty, reason for.....	682
<b>Regular supplies:</b>	
Deficiency in, if National Guard continued in service.....	4, 154
Employees, estimate for.....	201
Estimate for.....	153
Estimate for—	
Expenditures explained.....	156
Reason for increase in.....	153
Recapitulation of.....	228
Fences, construction of, laws for.....	110, 153
Relief, families of troops, payments to.....	661
<b>Relief measures:</b>	
Estimate for.....	824
Letter of Secretary of War concerning.....	824
Ralph, William, claim of.....	596
Remount service, advisability of continuing.....	463
<b>Rent of buildings, District of Columbia:</b>	
Estimate for.....	582
1916, 1917, 1918, statement showing.....	610
<b>Report on mobilization of National Guard and Organized Militia applies only to Organized Militia.....</b>	<b>1119</b>
<b>Reservation fences:</b>	
Construction of, posts where contemplated.....	158
Law for construction of.....	110, 153

**Reserve Corps:**

Enlisted men—	Page.
Medical supplies, estimate.....	1062
Members of, pay of, estimate for.....	32
Number men estimated for.....	657
Per capita cost.....	657
Quartermaster supplies, estimate for.....	657
Signal equipment, estimate for.....	100
Signal Corps, formation of.....	1004

**Officers—**

All arms of service, table showing number.....	15
Cavalry, number of.....	15
Infantry, number of.....	15
Medical Department—	
Age of members of.....	1036, 1037
Number of applicants.....	1039
Medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
Members of—	
Number.....	14
Period of training.....	14
Rates of pay of.....	14
Pay of members of, estimate for.....	14
Quartermaster Corps, number of.....	15
Signal Corps—	
Number of.....	15, 1006
Number of applicants.....	1004, 1006

**Officers' training—**

Ordnance stores, etc., estimate for.....	952
Quartermaster equipment—	
Estimate for.....	625
Funds to be made immediately available.....	625, 696
Per capita cost.....	626
Uniforms of students.....	655
Regulations governing.....	629
Rifle to be issued schools and colleges.....	953
Schools and colleges, list of.....	626, 695
Students, number estimated for.....	626, 694

Reserve officers, source from which obtained..... 697

**Reserve Officers' Training Corps:**

Date of creation of, to be changed.....	736
Enlisted men with, statement showing.....	5
Estimate for quartermaster equipment.....	625
Funds to be made immediately available.....	625, 696
Medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
Ordnance stores, etc., estimate for.....	952
Per capita cost.....	626
Rifle to be issued schools and colleges.....	953
Regulations governing.....	629
Reservists assigned to, for training purposes.....	682
Schools and colleges, list of.....	626, 695
Students, number estimated for.....	626, 694
Uniform of students in, statement of manufacturers of.....	844
Uniforms of students.....	655

**Reserve supplies:**

Clothing and equipage—	
Appropriations for.....	420
Estimate for.....	421
Ultimate cost of.....	445
No purchases in 1917.....	431

**Reservists, Regular Army, active duty:**

Pay of, estimate for.....	86, 682
Reason for.....	682

**Reserve veterinarians:**

Number estimated for.....	69, 1040
Pay of, estimate for.....	69, 1040

	Page.
Retired enlisted men:	
Active duty, pay of, estimate for.....	86
Grades of, statement showing.....	85
Number estimated for.....	85
Pay of, estimate for.....	85
Retired officers:	
Active duty—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	84
Comptroller's decision concerning.....	82
Pay of, estimate for.....	81
Stations of.....	84
Additional pay for service—	
Estimate for.....	77
How determined.....	77
Number estimated for.....	77
Number restored to active list.....	675
Pay of, actual, statement showing.....	79
Pay of, estimate for.....	77
Promotion of.....	675, 830
Restored to active list and promoted, law for.....	677
Whereabouts of, record as to.....	674
Retired pay clerks, pay of, estimate for.....	81
Retired veterinarians, pay of, estimate for.....	80
Richardson, Col. W. P.:	
Letter of, in connection with estimate for roads in Alaska.....	983
Statement of.....	979
Ridley, Capt. C. S., statement of.....	1076
Rifle match, meals for competitors at.....	137
Rifle ranges for civilian instruction:	
Adjutant General not familiar with.....	689
Estimate for.....	611
Expenses of.....	611
Rifles:	
Ammunition used by America and England, interchangeability of.....	922
Automatic machine, estimate for.....	898
Capacity of factories to manufacture.....	730
Capacity of our plants.....	889
Krag-Jorgensen, royalty paid on.....	879
Manufacturers of, not bidding because of European business.....	881
Number on hand.....	729, 888
Number to be manufactured.....	893
Number to be purchased.....	893
Rapid fire that men will carry may be invented.....	906
Springfield, manufactured only by Government.....	884
Wastage of.....	921
Riley, Fort, Kans., buildings, estimated for.....	490
Rodney, horse, story of.....	467
Roads:	
Bexar County, Tex., appropriation asked for repair of.....	605
Construction of—	
Cooperation between War and Agriculture Departments.....	1085
Estimate for.....	543
Posts where contemplated.....	544
Roads in Mexico:	
Condition of.....	289
Construction of, cost.....	293
Improvement in.....	293
Roads, military reservations, Government constructs.....	542
Roads, not on military reservations, damage of, by troops.....	542
Roads, State, Government should be consulted as to which are most necessary..	1083
Roads, walks, wharves, and drainage:	
Employees, estimate for.....	549
Estimate for.....	542
Estimate for, recapitulation of.....	553
Rockaway Beach, fortifications at.....	705
Russia:	
Casualties to June 1, 1915.....	776
Training of soldiers in.....	770

## S.

	Page.
Saloniki, armies unable to carry out purpose at.....	802
Sam Houston, Fort, Tex.:	
Buildings, estimate for.....	491
Roads to, damaged by troops.....	606
Training camp, number persons, 1916.....	615, 690
San Diego, Cal.:	
Aviation school there is on loaned land.....	999
Aviation school, flying record.....	1009
San Francisco, Cal.:	
Fortifications at, progress in constructing.....	705
Ration, articles of, cost of, in.....	148
San Francisco, Presidio of, Cal.:	
Buildings, estimate for.....	490
Chapel, estimate for.....	490, 609
San Juan, P. R., buildings, estimate for.....	492
Savage Arms Company, protest of representative of against purchase Vickers gun.....	966
Schools, service:	
Attendance at of officers and enlisted men, National Guard, estimate for..	1124
Location of.....	1125
Schools and colleges:	
Military equipment of—	
Ordnance equipment, estimate for.....	954
Quartermaster equipment, estimate for.....	657
Officers detailed at as professors.....	694
Qualifications necessary to establish units of reserve officers' training corps.....	682
Units of reserve officers' training corps at.....	626, 695
Where officers on duty act as instructors, number of graduates from.....	832
Scott, Gen. Hugh L.:	
Appendix to statement of.....	832
Statement of.....	733
Scriven, Gen. George P., statement of.....	989
Secretary of War:	
Statement of (first).....	711-732
Statement of (second).....	964-976
Service school detachments, enlisted men in, statement showing.....	5
Service schools, United States, instruction at, estimate for expenses at.....	824
Sewage, disposal of, estimate for.....	411
Sharpe, Gen. Henry G., statement of.....	5
Shelter tent pins, aluminum unfavorable.....	658
Shoes:	
Former price of.....	438
Furnished National Guard, kind of.....	436
Price of.....	438
Price of in near future.....	438
Shooting galleries and ranges:	
Estimate for.....	570
Estimate for, recapitulation of.....	576
Shrapnel:	
Curtains of fire maintained by.....	936
Not as serviceable as high explosive shell.....	934
Signal Corps:	
Appropriations—	
Statement of Col. Squier suggesting changes in.....	1032
Limitations on to be removed.....	994, 998
Aviation school, San Diego, flying record.....	1009
Aviation section—	
Book of on equipment for aerial unit.....	1011
Number of aeroplanes in squadron.....	1010
Number of men in squadron.....	1015
Officers—	
Need for additional.....	1013
Number estimated for.....	75
Construction work to be done by.....	992

## Signal Corps—Continued.

	Page.
Enlisted men—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	51, 1002, 1023
Flying, additional pay for.....	51
Number estimated for.....	5, 48, 1003
Number who are fliers.....	1015
Pay of, estimate for.....	48
Present strength.....	48, 1002
Telegraphers, pay of, increase in recommended.....	741
Field glasses—	
Price compared with European price.....	1005
Quality of.....	1005
Number being purchased.....	1005
Officers—	
Additional pay for service, estimate for.....	77
Fliers, additional pay for.....	1026
Number estimated for.....	5, 75
Number who are fliers.....	1015
Pay of, estimate for.....	75, 1025
Officers reserve corps, number of.....	15, 1006
Signal equipment for enlisted reserve corps, estimate for.....	1004, 1026
Signal service of the Army:	
Boards to determine sites for aviation schools.....	998
Buildings erected from appropriation for.....	999
Estimate for, statement of Col. Squier.....	1007
Expenses of, estimate for.....	989, 1007
Items making up estimate, list of.....	989
Language of appropriation to restrict construction in military departments.....	998
Sill, Fort, Okla., buildings, estimate for.....	492
Small-arms target practice, estimate for.....	873
Snelling, Fort, Minn., stable, estimate for.....	493
Soap, purchase of, estimate for.....	200
Soldiers' deposits, interest on, estimate for.....	91
Spanish-American War:	
Evils of due to lack of system corrected in border mobilization.....	403
Few line officers in who knew staff work.....	749
Springfield rifles, manufactured only by Government.....	884
Squier, Col. George O.:	
Appendix to statement of.....	1031
statement of.....	1007
Relief of.....	825
Stables, construction of, estimate for.....	503
Staff Corps:	
Enlisted men in, statement showing.....	5
Officers in, statement showing.....	5
Officers, transfer of to line recommended.....	750
Sterilizers, purchase of.....	406
Storehouses:	
Construction of, estimate for.....	505
District of Columbia, construction of by Engineer Corps.....	1088
Subsistence:	
Crews of vessels, supply of, to.....	131
Employees, supply of, to.....	130
Increase in cost of, chart showing.....	144
Provisions, supply of, to.....	131
Troops, supply of, to.....	130
Subsistence of the Army:	
Deficiency in, if National Guard continued in service.....	4, 126
Employees paid from, estimate for.....	140
Estimate for.....	124, 129
Estimate for, expenditures explained.....	130
Estimate for, recapitulation of.....	151
Superintendent, Nurse Corps, pay of, estimate for.....	70, 1047
Supplies, Government, manufacture of, by, Representative Cox favors.....	976
Surgeon General, statement of.....	1035
Swiss system, men trained from 12 to 21.....	807

## T.

	Page.
Tank cars, use of, in Europe.....	929
Target ranges:	
Location of.....	1133
Number in Army.....	1133
Sale of, when no longer useful.....	1144
Useless, list of.....	1144
Taylor system, abolition of, is disadvantageous to service.....	955, 961
Teamsters, hire of, estimate for.....	364
Telegrams, estimate for cost of.....	239
Telephones, rental of, statement showing number.....	241
Tobyhanna, Pa., machine-gun target range for National Guard.....	1124
Training, civilian military camps:	
Age limits of attendants.....	620, 693
Attendance estimated next year.....	616, 621, 690
Attendants not obliged to serve Government.....	804
Attendants at, not paid.....	618
Boys to attend.....	721
Character of persons attending.....	615, 691, 724
Chief of Staff recommends.....	795
Detail of officers to.....	738
Discussion as to success of.....	721, 738, 807
Employees of firms attending.....	691
Law requires attendants to obligate themselves for service.....	812
Medical supplies, estimate for.....	1062
No enlistments as result of.....	615, 690, 723
Number held during 1916.....	615, 690
Number of persons attended during 1916.....	615, 689
Ordnance equipment, estimate for.....	964
Proposed next year.....	621
Quartermaster Corps—	
Estimate for.....	613
Per capita cost of attendants.....	616, 690, 738
Regulations—	
Being prepared will provide term of enlistment.....	812
Of War Department.....	838
Uniform of attendants.....	617, 738
Training Corps, reserve officers', uniforms of students in, statement of manufacturers of.....	844
Training, national defense act provides for training of others than National Guard.....	797
Training, vocational:	
Estimate for.....	597, 686
Object of.....	687
Translator and librarian, now carried as clerk.....	91
Transportation of the Army and its supplies:	
Estimate for.....	282
National Guard, appropriation for, for 1917.....	287
Officers' Reserve Corps, estimate for.....	286
Recapitulation of estimate for.....	398
Transportation of recruits, estimate for.....	312
Transportation of troops, estimate for.....	296
Transports:	
Names of.....	367
Maintenance of, estimate for.....	366
Travel allowance to officers, law providing for.....	283, 683
Treat Board, contemplated Army of 1,000,000 men.....	920
Trench, assault on, program for.....	926
Troops:	
Concentration of, in large bodies.....	482
Mexican border, change in method of handling funds to pay.....	659
Number required in opinion of General Staff.....	773
Regular Army, reason for retaining some at posts.....	669, 804
Transportation of—	
By truck.....	292
Estimate for.....	296
Trucks. (See Motor trucks.)	
Turkey, training of soldiers in.....	770

**Typewriters:**

Exchange of, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe.....	703
Number issued to troops in field.....	223
Purchase and exchange of.....	222

**U.**

Uniforms, students at colleges having units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps, institutions to purchase.....	844
United States:	
Coast line of, to be defended.....	774, 792
Defenseless against northern neighbor.....	774
History of, replete with instances of failure of volunteer system.....	777
Naval policy of.....	774
northern frontier, protection of.....	775, 792
Probability of war against by coalition of powers remote if adequate Army provided.....	776
Railroads in, use of by Mexico.....	288
Service schools, instruction at, estimate for expenses of.....	824
Troops in, number.....	667
Universal liability to military training and service, explanation of term.....	778
Universal military training:	
Bill providing for being prepared by General Staff.....	809, 824
Chief of Militia Bureau in favor of.....	1115
Chief of Staff discusses.....	777
Cost—	
Less than present system.....	793
Of system to be proposed.....	792, 798
Request for statement of, for 3,000,000 men.....	803
Foreign countries, cost of training men.....	617
If adopted—	
Could not Regular Army be disbanded.....	816
Standing army could be reduced.....	817
Will appropriation for certain miscellaneous items be necessary.....	955
Would officers remain in service during life.....	791
Mr. Greene in favor of principles of.....	814
National Guard believes in.....	809
Number of men to be trained yearly.....	792, 799, 800
Officers are to be paid.....	802
People would urge if shown it is democratic.....	818
Permanent establishment would be necessary even if adopted.....	791
President should indorse a plan before it is adopted.....	819
Reason General Staff recommends.....	777
Recommendation for, based on theory.....	814
Secretary of War discusses.....	717
Statement of Chief of Staff concerning.....	777
Would provide number of men required.....	778

**V.**

Valdez, Alaska, buildings, estimate for.....	493
Vehicles, purchase of, estimate for.....	349
Veterinarians, reserve:	
Number estimated for.....	69, 1040
Pay of, estimate for.....	69, 1040
Veterinarians, retired, pay of, estimate for.....	80
Veterinarians, shortage of.....	69
Veterinary Corps, officers in, statement showing.....	5
Veterinary supplies, purchase of by Medical Department.....	1062, 1065
Vickers gun:	
Board recommended purchase of, from \$10,000,000 appropriation.....	965
Board reports most efficient.....	969
Can be used in aeroplane.....	912
Can not manufacture enough for England.....	969
Colt Arms Co. can manufacture.....	970
Cost of.....	903, 970



Vickers gun—Continued.	Page.
Cost of outfit accompanying.....	903
Fires small-arms ammunition.....	911
Government proposes to use those manufactured by Colt Arms Co.....	969
Is English.....	914
Number to be procured.....	903
Outfit accompanying.....	903
Tested and found superior to others.....	912
Weight of.....	903
Villa, Pancho, raid by, on Columbus, N. Mex., information as to.....	810, 1087
Vocational training:	
Estimate for.....	597, 686
Object of.....	687
Volunteer system:	
Col. Tilson agrees it is inadequate.....	815
Discarded by other nations.....	777
Extravagant.....	778
General Staff recommends no further reliance be placed on.....	777
Recommended discarded.....	778
Will not give men needed.....	769
W.	
Wagons:	
Number on hand.....	344
Purchase of, estimate for.....	342
Wallace, Maj. C. S., statement of.....	989
War College:	
Assistant engineer, duties of.....	579
Assistant engineer, estimate for increase in salary of.....	578
Coal used at, price of.....	579
Engineers, hours of labor.....	579
Maintenance of—	
Estimate for.....	578
Estimate for, recapitulation of.....	582
Watchmen, additional number required.....	827
Washington Barracks, D. C., shops, estimate for.....	493
Washington, D. C., mosquitoes could be eradicated.....	1057, 1074
Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system:	
Earnings of.....	1000
Estimate for.....	1000
Water, purchase of, estimate for.....	405
Water and sewers:	
Deficiency in, if National Guard continued in service.....	4, 401
Employees, estimate for.....	416
Estimate for.....	319
Estimate for, recapitulation of.....	417
Water bags, purchase of.....	406
Water supply, well-driving apparatus efficient.....	1089
Water systems, material for, difficulty in obtaining.....	401
Weaver, Gen. Erasmus M., statement of.....	701
West Point:	
Additional buildings required for increased number cadets.....	740
Buildings, estimate for in Army bill.....	493
Cadets—	
Detail of, to training camps.....	738, 739
Subsistence of, at Inauguration.....	110, 129
Date of commissions of graduates, June class.....	732
Graduates of next June, date of commissions.....	732
Number of graduates this year.....	694
Superintendent should have rank of brigadier general.....	740
Wharfage, rental of, estimate for.....	330
Wharves:	
Construction of, posts where contemplated.....	548
Leased, statement showing.....	331
Williams, Capt. E. A., statement of.....	1094
Willis, Camp, Ohio, mobilization camp, National Guard, cost of.....	399
Wireless apparatus, trouble in Mexico due to atmospheric conditions.....	1020
Wool, price of.....	436

## Y.

	Page.
Yale battery, horses for.....	462
Yale University:	
Reserve officers' training corps at.....	694
Students to attend training camps.....	694
Young, Miss B. R., claim of.....	596
Young men:	
Attaining military age each year—	
Number of.....	793
Number that would be unable to pass physical examination.....	793
Number in United States between 18 and 45.....	799

## Z.

Zeppelins:	
Germany only country using.....	996
None in Signal Corps.....	996



6.5.

LP 8-17







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